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CASSELL'S

NEW

BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

CONTAINING

MEMOIRS OF THE MOST EMINENT MEN AND
WOMEN OF ALL AGES AND COUNTRIES

NEW YORK
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INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

It is a trite thing to say of a book that it "meets a long felt want"; but when that is so absolutely the case as with Cassell's "New Biographical Dictionary," it is almost impossible to abstain from using the phrase. Biographical dictionaries are no new thing; there are many and excellent ones in existence; but they are all more or less bulky and consequently expensive. The aim of the publishers in making this book has been to make it first a thoroughly reliable book of reference; then to make it concise, convenient to refer to, and inexpensive. That they have fulfilled this aim there can be no doubt. In the words of one eminently fitted to judge, this Dictionary is "a thoroughly reliable work of reference, giving particulars of the world's celebrities, whether living or dead, from the earliest times up to the present date. It also gives the *noms de plume* of popular writers, with their real names. So carefully has it been edited that so recent an event as the death of Lord Tennyson is noted." While the details are necessarily brief, all the important facts are there. To the student and the man of letters, or to the busy man of affairs, this will be found a most valuable book of reference, and one that once used will never be dispensed with.

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BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

A

Aagard, Christian (*b.* 1616, *d.* 1664), Danish writer of Latin poetry; his compositions will be found collected in Rostgaard's *Deliciæ Quorundum Poetarum Danorum.*

Aali or **Ali**, Mustapha Ben Achmed (*d.* 1597), Turkish historian, whose principal work was a universal history.

A'ali or **Ali**, Pacha, Mehemet Emin (*b.* 1815, *d.* 1871), a distinguished statesman of the Ottoman empire, was employed diplomatically at the courts of Austria and England, and finally, returning to Constantinople, was five times appointed grand vizier.

Aaron, son of Amram and Jochebed, of the tribe of Levi, and the elder brother of Moses and Miriam. He appeared with Moses before Pharaoh, and was the first high priest of Israel, his sons being also consecrated to the priesthood. He shared the sin of Moses at Meribah, as well as its punishment, his death taking place shortly afterwards on Mount Hor.

Aaron, Saint, the reputed founder, in the sixth century, of the first monastery in Brittany.

Aarsens, Francis van (*b.* 1572, *d.* 1641), Dutch politician and diplomatist of distinction, was ambassador at several courts, notably France; the execution of Barneveldt was mainly due to his influence.

Aarshot, Philippe (*d.* 1595), second Duke of Croi, a Flemish noble, commander of the forces sent against the Duke of Cleves. In the Spanish war of the Low Countries he first espoused the cause of Philip II., and was made president of the council; afterwards siding with the States, he became governor of Flanders, and in the rising of Ghent was seized by the mob and imprisoned. On his release he took refuge in Venice.

Aartsen or **Aertsen**, Pieter (*b.* 1519, *d.* 1566), historical painter, son of a stocking weaver of Amsterdam.

Abad I., Aboul Cacem Mohammed (*d.* 1042), the founder of the dynasty of Abadtydes, and first Moorish king of Seville.

Abad II. (*b.* 1012, *d.* 1069), a prince of great ability and ambition, succeeded to the above and added largely to his dominions. He was fond of literature and poetry, but was voluptuous, cruel, and superstitious.

Abad III., Abou Cacem Mohammed al Mohammed Billah (*b.* 1039, *d.* 1095), son of the above, completed the conquest of the kingdom of Malaga, but was finally defeated by Yousuf-ben Taschfyn, and carried captive to Africa, where he died.

Abaka Khan (*d.* 1222), a Persian emperor, eighth of the Jhengis dynasty, married the daughter of Michael Palæologus, and is supposed to have been a convert to Christianity.

Abamonti, Giuseppe (*b.* 1759, *d.* 1818), Neapolitan statesman, who took an active part in the revolutionary movement. In 1799 he was arrested and condemned to death, but was pardoned, and he retired to Milan, returning to Naples in 1805.

Abancourt, Charles Xavier Joseph Franqueville (*b.* 1758, *d.* 1792), appointed minister of war in 1792 by Louis XVI., was afterwards denounced as an aristocrat by Thuriot, and put to death as a sop to the popular party.

Abano, Pietro (*b.* 1246, *d.* 1320), a native of Padua, celebrated for his skill in alchemy and medicine.

Abascal, José Fernando (*b.* 1763, *d.* 1821), Viceroy of Peru during several years of the South American war of independence.

Abati or **Abbati**, Niccolo (*b.* 1512, *d.* 1572), Italian painter, a native of Modena, principally known for the frescoes which he painted at Fontainebleau, of which, however, the greater part have been destroyed.

Abauzit, Firmin (*b.* 1679, *d.* 1767), theologian, mathematician, antiquarian, and historian. A native of Uzes in Languedoc, he was of Arabian descent, and travelled through Germany, Holland, and England, and was honoured with the friendship of Voltaire, Rousseau, and Newton.

Abbas I., Shah (*b.* 1557, *d.* 1628), ascended the throne of Persia in 1585, and after defeating the Uzbegs was able, with the assistance of Sir Anthony and Sir Robert Shirley from England, to overthrow the Turks, regaining all his lost provinces.

Abbas, Mirza (*b.* 1795, *d.* 1833), Prince Royal of Persia, an enlightened reformer of his country. He sent several youths to England to be educated, and established the first printing press in Persia at Tabritz.

Abbas, Pacha (*b.* 1813, *d.* 1854), eldest son of Mehemet Ali, succeeded his uncle, Ibrahim Pacha, in the viceroyalty of Egypt, 1834.

Abbassah (*d.* 1634), appointed Pacha of Erzerum by the Aga of the Janissaries, twice revolted against Murad IV., by whom he was finally put to death.

Abbey, Edwin Austin (*b.* 1852), a well-known American artist in black and white, educated at the Pensylvanian Academy. His water-colour drawings also have attracted attention both in America and in England.

Abbey, Henry (*b.* 1842), American author, was educated at Kingston Academy and the Hudson River Institute.

Abbot, Ezra, LL.D., D.D. (*b.* 1819, *d.* 1884), American critic, very precocious as a child, graduated at Bowdoin College, and settled at Cambridge, gaining considerable reputation as a biblical critic. He contributed to periodicals, and also wrote several critical works, and in support of Unitarianism; the best known is that on *The Authority of the Fourth Gospel.*

Abbot, George (*b.* 1562, *d.* 1633), Archbishop of Canterbury, the son of a clothworker of Guildford. He early became a popular preacher and author, and his efforts to establish episcopacy in Scotland and a pamphlet he wrote upon the conviction of George Sprot, brought him into favour with James I. He was first appointed Bishop of London, and then Archbishop of Canterbury. Later, his action with respect to the marriage of the Earl of Essex, his Calvinistic views, the growing influence of Laud, and his accidental shooting of a keeper, brought him into disfavour, and though he attended James's death-bed, and crowned Charles I., he was soon placed under confinement. The almshouses he founded at Guildford still remain.

Abbot, Henry Larcom (*b.* 1831), American engineer, graduated at West Point, and entered the topographical engineers. During the Civil war he rose to be lieutenant-colonel, and after the close of the war was actively engaged on various matters, notably the invention and development of the U.S. system of marine mines for coast and river defence.

Abbot, Joel (*b.* 1793, *d.* 1855), American naval officer; during the second American war with England his bravery and self-devotion were conspicuous. The latter part of his life was spent in China, where, as flag-officer, he discharged delicate diplomatic duties to the entire satisfaction of his Government.

Abbot, Lemuel (*b.* 1762, *d.* 1803), an English portrait painter of naval heroes.

Abbot, Samuel (*d.* 1839), American lawyer, invented the method of obtaining starch from the potato; he was burnt to death in his factory.

Abbott, Benjamin Vaughan (*b.* Boston, 1830), has produced several works conjointly with his brother and partner, Austin, and also many separately. He was appointed to revise the statutes of the United States, and compiled important "digests" of decisions, etc.

Abbot, Charles Conrad (*b.* 1843), American naturalist, educated at Trenton, and Pennsylvania, graduated in medicine in 1863. His investigations concerning pre-historic man are valuable and interesting.

Abbt, Thomas (*b.* 1738, *d.* 1766), a learned German educated at Ulm and Halle. Intended for the church, his inclinations led him to philosophy, mathematics, and modern languages; he was professor of philosophy at Frankfort-on-the-Oder and of mathematics at Rinteln. He died at Bucksberg.

Abdallah (*d.* 1818), the fourth and last Scherif of the Wahabites, succeeded his father in 1814, but was taken prisoner by Mehemet Ali and beheaded by the Sultan.

Abdallatif (*b.* 1162, *d.* 1231), Arabian physician and philosopher, and author of several books, notably on Egypt.

Abdal Wahab (*b.* 1692, *d.* 1787), an Arabian religious reformer, and founder of the sect of Wahabites.

Abd-el-Kader, Sidi-el-Hadjo-Ouled Mahiddin (*b.* near Mascara, 1807, *d.* 1883), distinguished Algerian commander, led the native tribes against the French when the latter had taken possession of Algeria. For fourteen years he kept them at bay, and secured to himself the virtual sovereignty of Oran. Finally he surrendered to General Lamoricière, and was restored to freedom by Napoleon III. upon undertaking not to take up arms against the French. In 1860 he defended the Christians against the Druses in the massacre at Damascus.

Abd-er-rahman I. (*b.* 731, *d.* 787), founder of the royal race of the Ommeyades, Emirs of Cordova, landing in Granada 755, and reported introducer of the palm-tree, pomegranate, apricot, and peach into Spain.

Abd-er-rahman II. (*b.* 788, *d.* 852), the fourth Emir of Cordova of the Ommeyade line, and called "Ab Mutrif," or "The victorious," from his successes over the native Spanish kings.

Abd-er-rahman III. (*b.* 891, *d.* 961), "Prince of the Faithful," was eighth Emir of the race, and first to assume the title of Caliph. He reigned for forty-nine years in prosperity and splendour, having defeated his enemies, and built the magnificent palace and city of Azzahrah.

Abd-er-rhaman (*b.* 1778, *d.* 1859), Emperor of Morocco and Fez. He was involved in troubles with several of the European powers, especially France, which took Algiers and attacked Tangiers, while his attempts to annex Oran were rendered futile by the opposition of Abd-el-Kader.

Abdul-aziz Khan (*b.* 1830, *d.* 1876), Sultan of the Ottoman Empire, succeeded his brother, Abdul Medjid, in 1861. Brought up under a French tutor, he imbibed many European ideas, introduced improvements in agriculture, reformed the courts of justice, and personally discarded polygamy. In 1862 he conquered the Montenegrins, and visited England in 1867. An insurrec- in Herzegovina was settled by European intervention (1876), but the extravagance and despotism of the Sultan rendered him so unpopular as to provoke his deposition, which was quickly followed by his suicide or murder.

Abdul Hamid (*b.* 1725, *d.* 1789) succeeded to the Ottoman throne in 1773. In 1774 he concluded peace with Russia by the Treaty of Kainardji, but three years later war again broke out, the battle of Kinburn was lost, and finally Russia took all the provinces north of the Danube.

Abdul Hamid II. (*b.* 1842), reigning Sultan of Turkey, succeeded his brother, Murad V. (deposed on account of alleged insanity), in August, 1876. Abdul Hamid's rule, ushered in by the famous Bulgarian atrocities, has been marked by disturbances in every portion of his dominions. His government is autocratic, even insignificant departmental measures requiring his approval. His ministers are frequently deposed at a moment's notice. Of a morbidly nervous disposition, he is extremely sensitive to hostile reflections on Turkish matters in the press, over which his officials have to exercise a very severe censorship. He has brought the Turkish army to a great state of perfection with the aid of numerous German officers. He is held in great awe by his subjects, but in his intercourse with foreign envoys and visitors his manners are gracious and engaging.

Abdullah ben Zobair (*b.* 622, *d.* 692), sovereign of Mecca, was one of the most eminent personages in the early times of Islamism.

Abdul Medjid Khan (*b.* 1823, *d.* 1861), Sultan of Turkey, succeeded his father 1839. The empire was then in a most critical state, but the treaty of 1840 between England, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, followed by the taking of Acre and the bombardment of Beyrout, saved Turkey from Ibrahim. Early in his reign the young Sultan issued the great "Tanzimat," or Magna Charta of Turkey; he re-organised the army and the penal code, formed a postal system, and erected telegraphs. Troubles with Servia, Albania, Syria, Bosnia, and Montenegro, culminated in war with Russia in 1854, but the intervention of England, France, and Sardinia resulted in the taking of Sebastopol, 1854, and the Treaty of Paris, 1856.

Abel, the second son of Adam, slain by his brother Cain.

Abel (*d.* 1252), King of Denmark, 1241; was slain in battle with his Frisian subjects.

Abel, Clarke (*b.* 1780, *d.* 1826), doctor of medicine and naturalist, accompanied Lord Amherst to China in 1816, and gave the name *Abelia* to a species of plant brought back with him.

Abel, Johann Joseph (*b.* 1768, *d.* 1818), Austrian painter. He studied in Vienna and Rome.

Abel, Karl Friedrich (*b.* 1725, *d.* 1787), a native of Anhalt, musician and composer. He gave in England a series of concerts in conjunction with Bach.

Abel, Niels Henrik (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1829), mathematician, born at Findoe, in Norway. He especially investigated the theory of elliptic functions.

Abelard or **Abailard**, Pierre (*b.* 1079, *d.* 1142), studied philosophy under Champeaux, and divinity under Anselm, to such effect that in each case he excelled his master, and his reputation spread through Europe. While teacher of a school of rhetoric at Paris he conceived a violent passion for the beautiful and accomplished Héloïse, and the story of their love is well known. Héloïse took the veil and Abelard became a monk [illegible] the Abbey of St. Denis, where his lectures attracted crowds, but his writings were denounced as heretical. Condemned in his absence by the Council of Soissons, he withdrew to the banks of the Ardisson. Persecution followed him here and elsewhere, and he died at the Priory of St. Marcellus, Châlons. His remains and those of Héloïse now rest in Père-la-Chaise.

Abelin, Johann Philipp (*d. circa* 1646), a prolific German author.

Abenezra or **Hezra** (*b.* 1119, *d.* 1174), a celebrated rabbi and expositor of the Bible; born at Toledo.

Abercrombie, John, M.D. (*b.* 1781, *d.* 1844), a native of Aberdeen and distinguished member of the medical profession in Edinburgh, esteemed both for his professional skill and his philosophical attainments. His best known work is his *Inquiries concerning the Intellectual Powers.*

Abercromby, Sir Ralph (*b.* 1734, *d.* 1801), a distinguished British general, a native of Clackmannanshire. After studying law at Edinburgh and Leipsic he entered the army, and in 1793 accompanied the Duke of York into Holland as lieutenant-general. His abilities won for him high commendation, and his career in the West Indies, whither he went in 1795 as commander-in-chief, was a brilliant success. He afterward served in Ireland, in Holland against Helder, and was sent to Egypt against the French. Landing at Aboukir, he won the sanguinary and obstinate battle of Alexandria, but received a mortal wound.

Aberdeen, George Hamilton Gordon, 4th Earl of (*b.* 1784, *d.* 1860), statesman, an accomplished scholar and man of taste, educated at Harrow and Cambridge. He was early chosen a representative peer of Scotland and rewarded for important political services by being made a British peer, with the title of Lord Gordon. Under Tory administration he occupied successively the office of Foreign Secretary and of Secretary to the Colonies, and while in the latter post established the *entente cordiale* between England and France. In 1852, as head of the Peel Party, he became Prime Minister. The Eastern question came into prominence, Lord Palmerston retired from the Ministry, and Lord Aberdeen allowed the country to "drift" into the Crimean war. The war was mismanaged, and he resigned upon what was practically a vote of want of confidence, and spent the remainder of his life in retirement.

Abernethy, John (*b.* 1680, *d.* 1740), an Irish dissenting minister, educated in Scotland. He agitated for the repeal of the Test Act.

Abernethy, John (*b.* 1765, *d.* 1831), grandson of the preceding, and professedly an Irishman: he studied medicine at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, and rapidly rose to be one of the first surgeons of the day, and a lecturer of great power. He was Professor of Anatomy and Surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons, and his professional writings are still standard works.

Abigail, a sister of David.

Abigail, the wife of Nabal, and afterwards of David.

Abildgaard, Peter Christian (*b.* 1740, *d.* 1808), noted Danish physician and naturalist, and one of the founders of the Veterinary College of Copenhagen.

Abimelech, the name of various kings of Philistia.

Abinger, James Scarlett, Lord (*b.* 1769, *d.* 1844), eminent English barrister, possessed of marvellous influence over both judge and jury. In 1816 he entered Parliament as a Whig, but afterwards joined the amalgamation of parties under Canning, and held the office of Attorney General till his retirement on the accession of William IV. Under Peel's ministry in 1834 he was appointed Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and the following year made Baron Abinger.

Abington, Frances (*b.* 1731, *d.* 1815), popular English actress; the first *Lady Teazle.*

Abisbal, Enrique O'Donnell, Count of (*b.* 1770, *d.* 1834), Spanish general of Irish descent, who commanded the army in Catalonia, and defeated the French at Abisbal, from which he took his title. He afterwards made himself master of Madrid, but on the restoration of Ferdinand retired to France, where he died.

Ablancourt, Nicholas Perrot d' (*b.* 1606, *d.* 1664), translator of repute, and member of the Academy; he found patrons in both England and France.

Abner, the son of Ner, and consequently cousin to Saul, whose army he commanded.

About, Edmond François Valentin (*b.* 1828, *d.* 1885), unsuccessful as a dramatist, he obtained a great reputation as a novelist and essayist. *Les Mariages de Province* and *La Question Romaine* are his most remarkable works. He acted as correspondent for *Le Soir* in the Franco-Prussian war. A work entitled *Alsace*, which he wrote after the peace when living in the newly-annexed provinces, and in which he attacked the Prussians, was the cause of his being temporarily imprisoned.

Aboville, François Maret (*b.* 1730, *d.* 1819), French general of artillery who served under Marshal Saxe, and under Napoleon became a senator, and member of the Legion of Honour, while Louis XVIII. made him a peer.

Abradates, King of Susa, at first fought against Cyrus with the Assyrians, but afterwards, joining Cyrus, fell in battle with the Egyptians.

Abraham, the son of Terah, and progenitor of the Jews.

Abrantes, Don José Maria, Marquis of (*b.* 1784, *d.* 1827), Portuguese nobleman, detained by Napoleon as a hostage. He afterwards assisted Miguel in the revolution of 1823, but for his complicity in the murder of the Marquis of Soulé he was banished, and went first to Italy, then to London, where he died.

Absalom, the third son of David, by Maachah, daughter of Talmai, King of Geshur.

Abt, Franz (*b.* 1819, *d.* 1885), German composer, educated originally for the Church, but devoted himself to music. Became kapellmeister at Zurich, and afterwards at Brunswick, but, though he wrote many light pieces for the pianoforte, is best known by his numerous and graceful songs.

Abu-bekr (*b.* 571, *d.* 634). This name (Father of the Virgin) was assumed by Abd-ul-Kabah on the marriage of Mahomet with his daughter. He proved a faithful ally to his son-in-law, whom he survived.

Abu-l-Fazl (*d.* 1600), the wise and enlightened minister of Akbar, celebrated for his learning and justice. He was attacked by rebels and slain.

Abu-l-Feda, Ismail, surnamed "The Victorious" (*b.* 1273, *d.* 1331), King or Governor of Hammah in Syria, and a man of great bravery and learning. He left many works, the chief being *An Abridgment of the History of Mankind.*

Abu-l-Kasim or **Albucasis,** the most famous Arabic writer on surgery, born at Cordova in the eleventh century. His great work is *At Tassrif*, or *Book of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.*

Abu-Said, ninth of the Persian kings of the dynasty of Hulaku. He succeeded his father in 1317, and won the surname of Bahadur (the Valiant) by his prowess in battle when only 17.

Abu-Teman (*b.* 805, *d.* 845), celebrated Arabian poet, born at Damascus. He compiled a biography of the best poets, and a selection from their writings.

Abu-Yakub Yusuf (*b.* 1139, *d.* 1184), third Sultan of Africa and Spain, of the dynasty of Almohades. Defeated and slain by the Spaniards at Santarem.

Abu-Yakub Yusuf (*b.* 1160, *d.* 1189), son of the preceding, routed the Christians at Alarcos, and conquered a large portion of Spain.

Acarie, Madame Barbe (*b.* Paris 1565, *d.* 1618), religious enthusiast, who, aided by Cardinal de Bérulle, set herself to reform the monasteries in France.

Acciajuoli, Niccolo (*b.* 1310, *d.* 1366), Florentine statesman, prominently engaged in the political affairs of Naples during the reign of Joanna and Luis, to whom he rendered many important services, both civil and military. He was a patron of literary men and the friend of Petrarch and Strada, and spent his great wealth in works of charity and utility.

Accius or **Attius,** Lucius, the greatest of the early tragic poets of Rome, born about B.C. 170. His style is based on that of Æschylus.

Accum, Friedrich (*b.* 1769, *d.* 1838), German chemist, who, in conjunction with Ackermann, applied himself to the subject of gas lighting; to their exertions was due the adoption of gas lights in London. He also wrote several treatises on chemical subjects, notably *Chemical Reagents* and *Culinary Chemistry.*

Acevedo, Christobal, a highly esteemed historical painter of Murcia in the 16th century, a pupil of Carducci.

Acevedo, Felix Alvarez (*d.* 1820), a prominent personage in the Spanish revolution of 1820. He routed the Royalists at Minho, but was shot by them while addressing the militia at Zaderneto.

Achaeus, of Eretria (*b.* B.C. 484), a tragic poet, who contended unsuccessfully with Euripides.

Achard, Franz Karl (*b.* 1753, *d.* 1821), a chemist of Berlin, who made numerous and valuable contributions to science, and especially directed his attention to the method of extracting sugar from beetroot.

Acharius, Eric (*b.* 1757, *d.* 1819), Swedish botanist and physician, and pupil of Linnæus. He devoted himself chiefly to the study of lichens and has left many valuable works, of which the principal is *Lichenographia Universalis.* The genus *Acharia* was named in his honour.

Achates, a companion of Æneas in his journeyings after the fall of Troy. In the *Æneid* he is always designated "fidus"= trusty.

Achates, Leonardus, a German printer, who introduced the art of printing into Italy towards the end of the 15th century, and published at Padua, Venice and Vicenza.

Achen, Hans van (*b.* 1556, *d.* 1621), a painter who studied at Venice under the celebrated Gaspard Rems, and afterwards visited Rome, Munich and Prague. Sixteen of his works are in the Gallery at Vienna.

Achenbach, André (*b.* 1815), German painter of repute, a member of the Academies of Berlin, Amsterdam, and Antwerp. His pictures are chiefly landscape and marine pieces, and his earlier works are after the Dusseldorf school. The best collection of his works is at Munich.

Achenwell, Gottfried (*b.* 1719, *d.* 1772), German political economist, who may be considered the founder of the science of statistics. He held a professorship at the University of Göttingen from 1748, and also lectured on international law.

Achilles, the son of Peleus, king of the Myrmidones, and the hero of the *Iliad*. His history, much of which is fabulous and traditionary, is gathered from ancient poems, in which he is described as a partisan of the Greeks before Troy, performing prodigies of valour, and finally killing Hector and being slain himself by Paris and buried on the shores of the Hellespont.

Ackermann, Conrad Ernst (*b.* 1710, *d.* 1771), celebrated German comedian, who may be considered the founder of the modern stage of Germany.

Ackermann, Rudolph (*b.* 1764), at first a coachbuilder, then a seller and publisher of prints in London; it was he who, in conjunction with Accum, introduced gas-lighting, and to him is also due the credit of introducing lithography into England.

Acoluth, Andreas (*b.* 1654, *d.* 1704), one of the greatest linguists of his age, conversant with both Eastern and European languages. He was appointed preacher at Breslau, and Professor of Hebrew at the Elizabethan Gymnasium. His works are still of great value to students of Oriental literature.

Aconzio, James (*b.* 1492, *d.* 1566), philosopher and theologian, whose work on method, entitled *De Methodo, hoc est, de rectâ investigandarum tradendarumque scientiarum ratione*, is remarkable as anticipating portions of Bacon's philosophy. He was pensioned by Queen Elizabeth.

Acoris, King of Egypt, and ally of Evagoras against Artaxerxes, B.C. 385.

Acosta, Joaquin (*b.* 1799, *d.* 1852), one of the most distinguished historians and geographers of South America. He early entered the army, in which he attained eventually to the rank of colonel. He explored the valleys of the Socorro and Magdalena, and, besides his valuable history of the discovery and colonisation of New Granada, he contributed important geographical and archæological papers to the Geographical Society of Paris.

Acquaviva, a noble family of Naples, distinguished for their love of learning.

Acropolita, Georgius (*b.* Constantinople, 1220, *d.* 1282), an historian of repute, and "logotheta," or controller of the revenue, to Michael Palæologus.

Acropolita, Constantius, son of the preceding, an historian and "logotheta" to Andronicus.

Acton, Sir John Francis Edward (*b.* 1736, *d.* 1811), entered the Tuscan navy and took part in the expedition against Algiers. Being appointed to reorganise the Neapolitan navy in 1779, he contrived to render himself exceedingly powerful in that state, and held successively the offices of Minister of Finance and Prime Minister. The intervention of France in 1799 caused his removal from power, and he finally took refuge with the Court in Sicily, where he died.

Acuña, Antonio d' (*b.* 1459, *d.* 1526), Bishop of Zamora. He headed the insurrection of Castile against Charles V., with a following of over 5,000 men, but was defeated by the Conde de Haro, and finally captured, imprisoned and killed.

Acuña, Don Pedro Bravo d', Spanish Governor of the Philippine Islands under Philip II. He distinguished himself at Cadiz on the occasion of Drake's attack, and succeeded in re-conquering the Moluccas from the Dutch in 1605.

Adair, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert, G.C.B. (*b.* 1763, *d.* 1855), was educated at Westminster and Göttingen, and entered Parliament in 1802. He was soon employed diplomatically at Vienna and Constantinople, and acquired a high reputation. It was to him that the peace of the Dardanelles was mainly due, and later his diplomacy probably prevented the outbreak of war between Holland and Belgium. He retired from political life in 1835.

Adam, the first of the human race.

Adam, Adolphe Charles (*b.* 1803, *d.* 1856), French dramatic composer; of his numerous works the best is *Le Postillon de Longjumeau*. In 1847 he opened in Paris a third theatre for comic opera, but, being compelled to close it during the revolutionary disturbances, found himself ruined, and compelled to earn money by giving lessons and writing musical reviews.

Adam, Alexander, LL.D. (*b.* 1741, *d.* 1809), rector of the High School of Edinburgh from 1768. A man of great learning, he left several works, amongst them being *Roman Antiquities*, *Classical Biographies*, and the first Latin Grammar that was written in English.

Adam, de La Halle, a French poet of the 13th century, attached to the Court of Naples, and surnamed *Le Bossu* (the hunchback). One of his poems, *Le jeu du Berger et de la Bergère*, affords perhaps the earliest example of the modern drama.

Adam, Lambert (*b.* 1700, *d.* 1759), sculptor, studied at Rome, and executed several works for Louis XV. for the decoration of St. Cloud and Versailles.

Adam, Robert (*b.* 1728, *d.* 1792), architect, and the most celebrated of the four brothers Adam, who erected the buildings known as Adelphi, between the Strand and the Thames, besides many others in London and elsewhere. Robert especially did much to influence and improve the street architecture of London.

Adamnan, or **Adomnan** (*d.* 704), Abbot of Iona, author of a description of Palestine and a life of St. Columba.

Adams, Charles Francis (*b.* 1807, *d.* 1886), son of J. Q. Adams, spent his childhood in Europe, and returning to America graduated at Harvard College, 1825. He was educated for the law, but adopting politics, eventually joined the coalition now known as the Republican party, and was appointed minister to England, 1861-8. He was arbitrator for America for the settlement of claims under the Treaty of Washington, 1871, and continued to take an active interest in political life. He wrote biographies of his father and grandfather.

Adams, John (*b.* 1735, *d.* 1826), second President of the United States, graduated at Harvard, and was called to the bar in 1761. He was one of the delegates at the Congress at Philadelphia 1774, and throughout encouraged the movement for independence, in which, as chairman of the board of war, he took an active part. He was commissioner to the Court of France 1788, and was sent on an embassy to England 1779. He was elected Vice-President of the Union in 1789, and succeeded Washington as President in 1797, but in 1801 failed to gain re-election, and then retired from public affairs.

Adams, John Couch (*b.* 1816, *d.* 1892), son of an agricultural labourer, early showed a capacity for mathematics, and graduated at Cambridge in 1838, being Senior Wrangler. He devoted himself especially to astronomy, and from protracted study of the perturbations of Uranus predicted the existence and the precise position of the disturbing body, almost at the same time at which M. Le Verrier arrived independently at the same conclusion. Their predictions were verified by the telescope, and the planet Neptune thus discovered. In 1858 Adams was appointed to the Lowndesian chair of astronomy in Cambridge.

Adams, John Quincy (*b.* 1767, *d.* 1848), son of President John Adams, and sixth President of the United States, studied at Leyden and Harvard, and was called to the bar in 1791. He entered the diplomatic service, and was successively American minister in Holland, England, and Prussia, and as a senator (1803-1808) he supported Jefferson's Embargo Act. From 1806-1809 he occupied the chair of rhetoric at Harvard College. After holding various offices, in 1825 he was elected President of the United States, and being returned to Congress in 1830, became a vigorous supporter of the Abolitionists. He was author of *Letters on Silesia*, *Lectures on Rhetoric*, and a poem *Dermot MacMorrogh*.

Adams, Samuel (*b.* 1722, *d.* 1803), educated at Boston and Harvard, entered his father's brewery, and began public life as a tax-collector. By his firmness in 1770 he obtained the withdrawal of the British troops from Boston, and it was he who instigated and led "the Boston Tea Party." He was a member of Congress, 1794, and ardently supported the Declaration of Independence. In 1794 he was appointed Governor of Massachusetts, and died at Boston.

Adanson, Michel (*b.* 1727, *d.* 1806), naturalist; a pupil of Jussieu and Réaumur; he travelled in Africa, making a map of the Senegal and Gambia, and studying the languages. His great work *Familles des Plantes* was published in 1763.

Adaschoff, Alexay Theodorovich (*d.* 1561), the favourite minister of Ivan IV. of Russia, whose life he saved from the populace during the conflagration of Moscow, 1547. He used his power wisely and well, revising the laws and encouraging commerce, but was imprisoned by his enemies on a charge of sorcery, in Livonia, where he died.

Addington. [*See* Sidmouth, Lord.]

Addison, Joseph (*b.* 1672, *d.* 1719), passed from Charterhouse school to Queen's College, Oxford, and graduated at Magdalen College in 1693. He spent four years travelling on the Continent, returning in 1703, and in 1704 *The Campaign*, a poem celebrating the victory of Blenheim, brought him into favour. In 1708 he was sent to Ireland as secretary to the Lord Lieutenant. He contributed largely to the *Tatler* and *Spectator* from their commencement, and wrote 274 numbers for the latter. In 1713 he brought his tragedy of *Cato* before the public, and at Drury Lane it proved an unprecedented success. In 1716 he married the Countess Dowager of Warwick, and the following year was appointed Secretary of State. He died at Holland House.

Adelaide (*b.* 931, *d.* 999), widow of Lothaire II. of Italy, was imprisoned by Berengarius II., but rescued and married by Otho I., 951. During the minorities of her son and grandson (Otho II. and III.) she acted as regent, showing both zeal and ability.

Adelaide (*d.* 1091), "The Marchioness," daughter of Manfredi, Count of Turin, and wife of Oddo, Marquis of Italy, acted as regent during the minority of her sons, displaying considerable energy and ability.

Adelard, of Bath, eminent English philosopher of the twelfth century, called "the Father of natural philosophy in England." He travelled in Europe and Asia, and was the first to translate Euclid's fifteen books from the Arabic; he also left several treatises on physics.

Adeler, Cort Siverstein (*b.* 1622, *d.* 1675), naval commander, of Danish birth, who served with distinction in the navies of Holland and of Venice, signalising himself especially in the war between the latter country and Turkey. Returning to Denmark, he was given control of the navy, and appointed to command in the war with Sweden, but failing health compelled him to resign.

Adeler, Max, the pseudonym of Charles Heber Clark, the American humorist, author of *Out of the Hurly Burly* (1874), and other works.

Adil Shah, Yusuf (*b.* 1443, *d.* 1510), after the death of Mahommed II., in whose service he had attained considerable distinction, withdrew to Bejapoor, and in 1489 assumed the title of royalty, and succeeded in establishing his empire in the Deccan. He was successful in an attack upon the Portuguese at Goa, but died shortly after.

Adimari, Ludovico (*b.* 1644, *d.* 1708), Professor of the Tuscan language at Florence, and one of the best satirical poets of Italy.

Adler, the Rev. Dr. Hermann (*b.* 1839), appointed principal of the Jews' college in London 1863, and minister of the Bayswater synagogue 1864, and succeeded his father as Chief Rabbi.

Adler, the Rev. Dr. Nathan Marcus (*b.* 1803, *d.* 1890), studied in Germany, and in 1845 was appointed Chief Rabbi of the United Congregations of the British Empire. Besides commentaries and sermons, he wrote a brief exposition of *The Jewish Faith.*

Adlerbeth, Gudmund Goran (*b.* 1751, *d.* 1818), a Swedish poet and translator, and twice President of the Swedish Academy; he also filled political posts, and in 1809 assisted in drawing up the fundamental laws of the new constitution.

Adlerfeld, Gustaf (*b.* 1671, *d.* 1709), historian, travelled with the Court of Charles XII. His *Journal of the Wars* has been published in French and German. He was killed by a cannon ball at Pultowa.

Adlzreiter, Johann (*b.* 1596, *d.* 1662), lawyer, who, under Maximilian I. of Bavaria, rose rapidly to the position of Privy Chancellor. He wrote a history of Bavaria from the earliest times to 1652.

Adolphus, Duke of Guelders (*b.* 1438, *d.* 1477), wrested the dukedom from his father, Arnold, in 1465. The interference of Charles the Bold ultimately resulted in his father's release and his own imprisonment. Released in 1477, he again headed the insurgents, but was killed the same year.

Adolphus I., Count of Holstein (*d.* 1131), was entrusted by the Emperor Lothair with the government of Holstein in 1106, and contrived to subdue his enemies, promulgate Christianity, and establish a dynasty which lasted 350 years.

Adolphus II., Count of Holstein (*d.* 1164), succeeded the preceding in 1131. His reign was troubled, and he was slain at the siege of Demmin.

Adolphus III., Count of Holstein, and son of the preceding, assisted Henry the Lion at the battle of Haltefeld, by whom he was afterwards driven from his throne, but was restored by Barbarossa of Denmark. In 1200 he was taken prisoner by Canut VI. of Denmark, and on his release retired to Schauenberg, where he soon afterwards died.

Adolphus IV., Count of Holstein (*d.* 1252), son of the preceding; in 1227 defeated Waldemar at the battle of Bornhöved; but in 1238 retired into a Franciscan monastery.

Adolphus VIII., Duke of Schleswig (*d.* 1459), was educated at the court of the Emperor Sigismund. After a long war with Denmark for the possession of Schleswig, he received it in 1440, as a fief of that country. On the death of King Christopher he was offered the crown of Denmark, which, however, he refused.

Adolphus, Frederick II. (*b.* 1710, *d.* 1771), succeeded to the Swedish throne in 1731, but was destitute of the necessary power of mind for such a position.

Adolphus, John, Duke of Saxe Weissenfels (*b.* 1685, *d.* 1746), a valiant soldier whose courage and skill attracted the notice of Marlborough; in 1734 he took Dantzic, and was made field-marshal of the Saxon army. He succeeded his brothers to the dukedom, and took part in the Quadruple Alliance of 1745.

Adolphus, John (*b.* 1768, *d.* 1845), historian and criminal lawyer. He defended the Cato Street conspirators in 1820; and, besides other works, wrote a *History of England, from the accession of George III. to* 1783.

Adolphus of Nassau, Emperor of Germany, was crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1292. For his cruelty and oppression he was deposed in 1298, and killed in battle with his rival Albert of Austria, who had been elected by the Diet of Mainz.

Adonijah, the fourth son of David, by Haggith. His three elder brothers being dead, Adonijah made an attempt on his father's throne, which was entirely frustrated by David's immediate abdication in favour of his younger son, Solomon.

Adorno, a wealthy family of Genoa, several members of which were Doges of the republic in the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries. The Adorno and Fregoso families were rivals, and their contentions continually disturbed the republic till both were expelled.

Adrets, François de Beaumont, Baron des (*b.* 1513, *d.* 1587), a Huguenot leader, though a Roman Catholic, a brave and skilful, but cruel soldier. Under Charles IX. he changed sides.

Adrian I. (*d.* 795), pope, a Roman by birth, was raised to the papal chair in 772. Sought and received the protection of Charlemagne against Desideriu, King of the Longobards. The firm establishment of the temporal power of Rome may be attributed to him.

Adrian II. (*d.* 872), pope, 867, an able prince who well maintained the papal authority over European monarchs. During his time the separation of the Greek and Roman churches commenced.

Adrian III. (*d.* 885), pope, 884, a Roman named Agapetus, the first to change his name on assuming the tiara.

Adrian IV. (*d.* 1159), pope, 1154, Nicholas Breakspere, the only Englishman who has occupied the papal chair. He was the son of a servitor to a monastery, and entered a French monastery as clerk, and rose to be abbot, cardinal, and legate, and was finally elected pope.

Adrian V., pope, 1276, a noble Genoese, who had been legate in England. He occupied the papal chair one month only.

Adrian VI. (*b.* 1459, *d.* 1523), cardinal and pope, 1521, a native of Utrecht, of mean parentage, rose to be Bishop of Tortosa, and regent during the minority of Charles V. of Spain.

Adriano (*d.* 1630), Spanish painter, and lay-brother of the Carmelite convent at Cordova.

Adye, General Sir John Miller, G.C.B. (*b.* 1819), entered the army in 1836, and distinguished himself in the Crimean war, the Indian mutiny, and the Sitana expedition. In 1882 he was chief of the staff to Sir Garnet Wolseley, and took part in the actions of Mahsameh and Tel-el-Kebir. From 1883 to 1886 he was Governor of Gibraltar.

Æacides, King of Epirus (*d.* B.C. 313), father of Pyrrhus, and lineal descendant of Achilles. He allied himself with Olympias against Cassander, but was defeated and slain.

Ægidius, Colonna (*d.* 1316), a monk of the order of St. Augustine, and a distinguished disciple of Thomas Aquinas. He taught philosophy in Paris, and was precentor to the sons of Philip III.; Bishop of Bourges, 1294.

Ælianus, Claudius, Italian writer of the third century, and Greek scholar. He wrote a work on the peculiarities of animals, and a *Miscellaneous History.*

Aelst, Evert van (*b.* Delft, 1602, *d.* 1658), an eminent painter of still life.

Aelst, Willem van (*b.* Delft, 1620, *d.* 1679), nephew and pupil of the preceding, whom he surpassed.

Æmilia, one of the most ancient patrician families of Rome, to which several of the consuls belonged, notably:—Lucius Mamercus, thrice consul; Lucius Paulus, killed at the battle of Cannæ; Lucius Paulus, his son, twice consul, and victor over the Macedonians at Pydna.

Æneas, a hero of the Trojan war, and founder of the Latin race. From the Homeric poems and the *Æneid* we learn that, on the capture of Troy, Æneas escaped, and arriving in Italy built the city of Lavinium, which he named in honour of his wife Lavinia, daughter of King Latinus. On the death of his father-in-law Æneas succeeded to the kingdom, but four years later was slain in battle with the Rutuli.

Æpinus, Franz Maria Ulrich (*b.* 1724, *d.* 1802), a German mathematician and scientist, who discovered the electrical properties of heated tourmaline, and published several works on electricity.

Æpinus, Johann (*b.* 1499, *d.* 1553), one of the early reformers, and a friend of Luther. In 1534 he came to England to advise Henry VIII. respecting the reformation of the English church.

Ærius, a native of Pontus, in the fourth century; first a follower of Arius, he later established a sect known as Ærians.

Æschines (*b.* B.C. 389, *d.* B.C. 314), celebrated Athenian orator. Failing in an attack on Demosthenes, was twice sent on an embassy to Philip of Macedonia, and retired to Rhodes, where he founded a school.

Æschylus (*b.* B.C. 525, *d.* B.C. 456), Athenian tragic poet; distinguished also for his valour at the battles of Marathon, Salamis, and Platea. First gained the prize for tragedy in 484 B.C. He retired for some years to Sicily, but returning to Athens, received the prize for tragedy for his famous trilogy, *Oresteia*. He eventually returned to Sicily, where he died. Of the seventy tragedies said to have been written by him, only seven remain, including *Prometheus*, *Agamemnon*, etc.

Æsopus (*b.* B.C. 619, *d.* B.C. 564), said to have been a Phrygian slave, composer of the well-known fables. Having obtained his freedom, he was well received by Crœsus, King of Lydia, but when visiting Delphi gave offence by his sarcasm, and was put to death.

Ætius (*d.* 454), Roman general, who was four times consul, defeated the Burgundians and Franks, and drove Attila beyond the Rhine, but having excited the jealousy of Valentinian, was put to death.

Affleck, Sir Edmund (*d.* 1787), rear-admiral, went with Sir George Rodney to the relief of Gibraltar, and afterwards, in the West Indies, rendered such signal services that he was rewarded with a baronetcy in 1782.

Affre, Denis Auguste (*b.* 1793, *d.* 1848), Archbishop of Paris, a man of benevolence and learning, who did much to improve education in his country. While endeavouring to mediate in the disturbances of 1848, the insurgents by mistake opened fire, and he was killed.

Affry, Louis Auguste Augustin d' (*b.* 1713, *d.* 1798), served in the French army, rising to the rank of field-marshal. He protected Louis XVI. on the 5th and 6th October, 1789, but afterwards supported the revolutionary party.

Affry, Count Louis Augustin Philippe d' (*b.* 1745, *d.* 1810), commander of the army on the Upper Rhine during the revolution, was appointed chief magistrate of Switzerland, after Bonaparte had proclaimed himself protector of the Helvetic confederacy.

Afzelius, Adam (*b.* 1750, *d.* 1836), Swedish botanist, a pupil of Linnæus, and professor of botany at Upsala. He travelled much, published valuable papers, and was a member of the Royal Society of England.

Aga, Mohammed Khan (*b.* 1734, *d.* 1797), founder of the present dynasty of Shahs of Persia, and belonging to the tribe of the Kadjars. He conquered Ispahan, Shiraz, and the south of Persia, and crossed the Araxes and invaded Khorassan, but was murdered by two condemned slaves.

Agamemnon, King of Mycenæ, was entrusted with the command of the allied forces of Greece in the Trojan war. He sacrificed his daughter Iphigenia at Aulis to appease the wrath of Diana. On his return to Mycenæ he was killed by his wife, Clytemnestra.

Agapetus I. (*d.* 536) succeeded John II. as pope in 535. He was the first Roman Pontiff who exercised authority over the Eastern Church, and was a diligent opponent of Arianism.

Agapetus II. (*d.* 956), pope, succeeded Martin III. in 946; was aided by Otho in 953 against Berenger.

Agardh, Karl Adolph (*b.* 1785, *d.* 1859), Swedish scientist and politician, distinguished in many branches of learning, was particularly eminent as a botanist, being especially devoted to the study of Algæ and marine plants. He left writings on many subjects, his great work being *Systema Algarum*, 1834.

Agassiz, Alexander (*b.* 1835), son of Louis Agassiz, graduated at Harvard in 1855, and afterwards assisted his father in the study of marine zoology. A fortunate enterprise in copper mining relieved him from all fear of pecuniary embarrassment, and he devoted himself to the promotion of his favourite study, both by personal research and munificent endowment.

Agassiz, Louis Johann Rudolph (*b.* 1807, *d.* 1878), eminent naturalist, was the son of a Swiss Protestant clergyman. He studied medicine and graduated at Munich, but devoted himself principally to ichthyology, and was employed to classify and arrange the collection brought from Brazil by Martius and Spix. In 1846 he went to America, where he was well received, and accepted the chair of zoology and geology at the University of Cambridge (Harvard College). In 1865 he visited Brazil, and on his return placed the large collection he had made in the museum of Cambridge. He wrote numerous very valuable works, and was to the last a disbeliever in the Darwinian theory of evolution.

Agathocles (*b.* B.C. 361, *d.* B.C. 289), tyrant of Syracuse, a soldier of fortune, who became wealthy by his marriage with the widow of his patron, Demas. Being banished on account of his intrigues, he raised an army and became sovereign of Syracuse B.C. 317. He gained many victories over the Carthaginians. Is supposed to have died of poison.

Agathon (*b. circa* B.C. 448, *d. circa* B.C. 401), Greek tragic poet, contemporary and friend of Plato, Aristophanes, and Euripides. Only fragments of his works remain.

Agazzari, Agostino (*b.* 1578, *d.* 1640), Italian musician and composer, maestro of the cathedral of Sienna.

Ageladas, Greek sculptor, who flourished in the fifth century B.C., and was master of Myron, Rheidias, and Polycletus.

Agelet, Joseph Le Paute d' (*b.* 1751, *d.* 1786), French astronomer, who took part in the South Sea expedition of 1773, and (1785) accompanied La Pérouse on the voyage of exploration in which they both perished.

Agelli, Antonio (*b.* 1532, *d.* 1608), author and scholar, Bishop of Acerno, was chosen by Pius V. to assist in revising the Septuagint, and also assisted in the revision of the Vulgate.

Agesander, sculptor of Rhodes in the time of Vespasian, was one of the three artists who executed the group of *Laocöon and his Sons*, now in the Vatican.

Agesilaus II. (*b.* B.C. 445, *d.* B.C. 361), King of Sparta, son of Archidamus, succeeded to the throne B.C. 398. After successes against the Persians, he defeated the combined forces of Athens, Argos, Corinth, and Thebes at Coroneia in B.C. 394. He next invaded Argos and Corinth, and in 277 B.C. attacked Thebes. He died on his way home from a campaign in Egypt.

Agesipolis I. (*d.* B.C. 380), King of Sparta, son of Pausanias, commanded expeditions against Argos, B.C. 390, and Mantineia, B.C. 385, and was chosen chief of the Lacedemonian forces against Macedonia, but died during the war.

Agiluphus, Duke of Turin, who, by his marriage with Theudalinda, the widow of King Autaris, became king of Lombardy in 590. He extended his dominion over the greater part of Italy.

Agis I., King of Sparta, succeeded his father Eurysthenes, and reduced his conquered subjects to a state of vassalage and the inhabitants of Helos to that condition of slavery which gave rise to the name of helot.

Agis II. (*d.* B.C. 399) ascended the throne B.C. 427. He invaded Argolis B.C. 418, and later defeated the allied armies of Argives, Athenians and Mantineians at Mantineia. In B.C. 413 he invaded Attica, and waged war successfully against the Eleans, B.C. 401.

Agis III., King of Sparta, succeeded to the throne in 388 B.C., resisted the encroachments of Alexander the Great, but was defeated by Antipater, and slain after a brave and prolonged resistance, B.C. 331.

Agis IV. (*d.* B.C. 235), King of Sparta B.C. 144, a brave and prudent man who did all in his power to avert the decline of the State. His exertions, however, aroused considerable opposition; after varying success his rival, Leonidas, gained the upper hand, and he was seized while taking sanctuary in the temple of Pallas, and was executed.

Agneaux, Robert and Antoine, two brothers, natives of Normandy, who produced in 1582 the first French translation of Virgil and afterwards of Horace.

Agnes (*d.* 1077), daughter of William, Duke of Aquitaine, wife of Henry III. of Germany, was appointed regent during the minority of her son Henry, but finding herself unequal to the difficult position, retired to a monastery, where she died.

Agnes, Saint (*d.* 303), a Roman maiden martyred during the Diocletian persecution.

Agnes of Austria (*b.* 1280, *d.* 1364), daughter of Albert I., and wife of Andrew III. of Hungary: her cruel revenge for the murder of her husband caused her to be universally hated; she died in a monastery.

Agnes Sorel or **Soreau** (*b.* 1409, *d.* 1450), the favourite mistress of Charles VII. of France, distinguished for her beauty and wit, and her influence with the king, which she used to such good purpose as to gain for herself the good-will and affection of the people. Her death is attributed to poison.

Agnesi, Maria Gaetana (*b.* 1718, *d.* 1799), a woman of great learning, both in languages and mathematics, was appointed professor of mathematics at the university of Bologna, and her text-book on this subject has been translated into French and English. Towards the end of her life she entered a monastic order.

Agnolo, Baccio (*b.* 1460, *d.* 1543), eminent Florentine sculptor and architect, recommended by Michael Angelo to Clement VII., to restore the statues in the Belvedere Museum at Rome.

Agoracritus, sculptor of Paros, and the favourite pupil of Phidias.

Agostini, Paolo (*b.* 1593, *d.* 1660), eminent musician and maestro of the chapel of St. Peter's at Rome.

Agostino, Veneziano or Augustinus de Musis, Venetian engraver of the 16th century, engraved many of Raphael's designs.

Agresti, Livio (*d.* 1580), a Roman historical painter, worked in the Vatican under Gregory XIII.

Agricola, Cnæus Julius (*b.* 37, *d.* 94), Roman commander in Britain under Suetonius Paulinus, became Governor of Britain, 77, and, pushing his conquests northward, built the chain of forts from the Clyde to the Firth of Forth.

Agricola, Georg (*b.* 1494, *d.* 1555), whose real name was Landmann, German metallurgist, travelled in Italy and Germany, and finally settled at Chemnitz.

Agricola, Johann, surnamed Islabius (*b.* 1492, *d.* 1566), at first the friend and advocate of Luther, but afterwards opposed him, and became the founder of the sect of Antinomians.

Agricola, Johann Friedrich (*b.* 1720, *d.* 1774), German composer and musician, a pupil of Bach, wrote several operas.

Agricola, Rudolph (*b.* 1443, *d.* 1485), philologist and scholar of the 15th century, travelled in Italy 1476, and afterwards in Germany, dwelling at Worms and Heidelberg.

Agrippa, Heinrich Cornelius (*b.* 1486, *d.* 1535), scientist and theologian, was secretary to the Emperor Maximilian, studied at Paris 1506, and taught theology at Dôle, in Burgundy; after many wanderings he settled at Antwerp. His treatises, *De Vanitate Scientiarum* and *De Occulta Philosophia*, brought him into discredit; he was several times imprisoned, and after some years of poverty died at Grenoble.

Agrippa, Marcus Vipsanius (*b.* B.C. 63, *d.* B.C. 12), three times consul, and twice governor of Syria, took a prominent part in the wars which followed the death of Julius Cæsar; defeated Sextus Pompeius at sea, B.C. 38, and greatly contributed to the victory of Octavius at Actium.

Agrippa, Menenius Lanatus (*d. circa* B.C. 493), Roman consul about B.C. 502, conquered the Sabines, and, by the fable of the belly and its members, appeased the Plebs when they had seceded to the Aventine Hill.

Agrippa I., Herod (*b.* B.C. 10, *d.* A.D. 44), son of Aristobulus and Berenice, and grandson of Herod the Great, was tetrarch of Abilene, and afterwards, under the Emperor Claudius, king of Judea and Samaria. He persecuted the Christians, killing James, the brother of John, and imprisoning Peter. He died at Cæsarea.

Agrippa II., Herod (*b.* 27, *d.* 94), son and successor of the preceding, and last of the Jewish monarchs of the family of Herod the Great. He took the part of the Romans against his countrymen on several occasions, and it was before him that St. Paul was brought in 59.

Agrippina (*d.* 63), daughter of M. V. Agrippa, married Germanicus, after whose death she was banished by Tiberius A.D. 30.

Agrippina (*d.* 59), daughter of above, the mother of Nero, a cruel, licentious woman, poisoned her uncle and third husband Claudius to secure the elevation of her son, who caused her to be put to death a few years later.

Aguesseau, Henri François d' (*b.* 1668, *d.* 1751), orator and advocate, took part in the contest between the Pope and the Gallican Church, 1699; was made Procureur-General in 1700, and defended the Gallican Church against the Ultramontane party. After the death of Louis XIV. was appointed Chancellor in 1717, but was twice deprived of the seals, retiring from Paris 1722, but was finally restored in 1727. He was a great scholar and jurist.

Aguilar, Grace (*b.* 1816, *d.* 1847), Jewess of Spanish extraction, authoress of *The Days of Bruce*, as well as of many moral tales and religious tracts.

Ahab, son of Omri, and seventh king of the separate kingdom of Israel, married Jezebel, daughter of Ethbaal, King of Sidon. His reign is marked by the attempted extermination of the followers of Jehovah, the death of Naboth, and his own death in battle with the Syrians.

Ahasuerus, the name or title of one Median and two Persian kings, mentioned in the books of Daniel, Ezra, and Esther, and supposed to be identical with Cyaxares, Cambyses, and Xerxes respectively.

Ahaz, eleventh king of Judah, and son of Jotham, became tributary to Tiglath-Pileser, King of Assyria, whom he had summoned to assist him in repelling the kings of Israel and Damascus. He adopted the necromantic practices of the Syrians, and died after a reign of sixteen years.

Ahaziah, called also **Azariah**, fifth king of Judah, was the son of Jehoram and Athaliah the daughter of Ahab. He was an idolater; being mortally wounded by Jehu, died at Megiddo after a reign of one year.

Ahenobarbi or **Ænobarbi** (Brazenbeards), a distinguished family of the Gens Domitia of Rome, members of which filled the highest offices in the State from B.C. 496 till the first century A.D.

Ahli Shirazi, a Persian poet and native of Shiraz, lived in the fifteenth century; his chief work is the *Kasidas*.

Ahlwardt, Christian Wilhelm (*b.* 1760, *d.* 1830), linguist, rector of the gymnasiums of Oldenburg and Grafswald, and writer of several translations from the classical authors.

Ahmed or **Ahmud** (Shah), a cruel and warlike prince of the Bahmuny dynasty in the Deccan. He was bitterly hated by his Hindoo neighbours, who compassed his death in 1435.

Ahmed or **Achmet I.** (*b.* 1590, *d.* 1617) succeeded his father as Sultan of Turkey in 1603. While fond of art, he was weak and voluptuous, and embroiled his country in civil commotions and foreign wars.

Ahmed or **Achmet II.** (*b.* 1643, *d.* 1695), Sultan of Turkey, succeeded his brother in 1691. He was defeated by Germany at the sanguinary battle of Salankeman.

Ahmed or **Achmet III.** (*b.* 1673, *d.* 1739) ascended the throne in 1703 on the abdication of his brother, and found himself involved in internal troubles and foreign wars. Against Russia and Venice the Ottoman arms were successful, but Ahmed was defeated by Austria, and afterwards by Persia, and a rebellion of the Janissaries compelled him to abdicate in 1730.

Ahmed IV. [*See* **Abdul Hamid.**]

Ahmed Ibn Ahmed (*b.* 1577, *d.* 1632), known also as Ahmed al Mak-kari, a learned native of Telemsan, who lectured at Damascus. His great work is *The History of the Mahometan Empire in Spain.*

Ahmed Ibn Tulun (*b.* 835, *d.* 884), one of the generals of the Caliph Al Mamun, and founder of the Egyptian dynasty of the Tulunites.

Ahmed Khan Abdali (*b.* 1723, *d.* 1773), founder of the Durani dynasty in Afghanistan. He avenged the death of his master, Nadir Shah, was crowned at Kandahar in 1747, and in a series of brilliant victories overran the Punjaub, and routed the army of the Mahrattas.

Aibek, Azak Ed-din, founder of the Egyptian dynasty of Mameluke Baharites. Originally a slave, his valour attracted the notice of the widowed Sultaness, who married him. He was acknowledged Sultan in 1254, but was soon afterwards assassinated by his wife.

Aïdé, Hamilton, a well-known author. Besides novels he has written several popular drawing-room songs, plays and other works.

Aignan, Étienne (*b.* 1773, *d.* 1824), a zealous but moderate revolutionist, and a member of the French Academy, distinguished as a poet and dramatic author. He has produced many works of a miscellaneous nature, including several tragedies, and a translation into verse of the *Iliad.*

Aiguillon, Armand, Duc d' (*d.* 1800), joined the Duke of Orleans against the Royalists, but was eventually compelled to fly, first to London, and then to Hamburg, where he died.

Aikin, John, M.D. (*b.* 1747, *d.* 1822), miscellaneous writer, was educated under his father at Warrington. He devoted himself chiefly to literature, and among his works, some of which were written in conjunction with his sister, afterwards Mrs. Barbauld, is his *General Biography.*

Aikin, Lucy (*b.* 1781, *d.* 1864), daughter of the preceding, by whom she was educated. Besides historical works, she wrote several poetical pieces.

Aikins, Hon. James Cox (*b.* 1823), Lieutenant-Governor of the province of Manitoba, entered the Canadian House of Assembly, in 1854, as representative for county Peel. After holding various political posts he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor in 1882.

Ailly, Pierre, learned theologian of the 14th century, who, as cardinal, had great influence in ecclesiastical affairs, and joined in the condemnation of Huss.

Aimard, Gustav (*b.* 1818, *d.* 1883), French novelist. After leading a life of adventure in America for many years, he travelled in Europe, and finally settled in Paris. Several of his works have been translated into English, the most popular being *Les Trappeurs de l'Arkansas.*

Ainmüller, Max Emmanuel (*b.* 1807, *d.* 1870), German painter on glass, who executed the new windows in Ratisbon Cathedral, as well as several at Spires, Cologne, and in St. Paul's, London.

Ainsworth, William Francis (*b.* 1807), natural historian and author. Entering the medical profession while quite young, he devoted himself to natural history. He travelled first in Europe, but in 1835 he accompanied Chesney's Euphrates expedition, and later on was sent into Asia Minor.

Besides general literature, he has published a variety of works giving accounts of his travels.

Ainsworth, William Harrison (*b.* 1805, *d.* 1882), English novelist. Originally intended for the bar, he decided in 1824 to devote himself to literature. His first considerable work, *Sir John Chiverton*, won Sir Walter Scott's admiration; it was quickly followed by many others, including *The Tower of London, Old St. Paul's*, and *Jack Sheppard.*

Aird, Thomas (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1876), Scotch poet and journalist, graduated at Edinburgh. Besides writing separate works he contributed to *Blackwood's Magazine*, and was for a time editor of the *Edinburgh Weekly Journal*, and the *Dumfries Herald.*

Airey, George Biddell (*b.* 1801, *d.* 1892), English astronomer, a native of Alnwick, educated at Cambridge, where he held various professorships, including that of astronomy. In 1835 he was appointed Astronomer Royal.

Airey, Richard, General and Baron (*b.* 1803, *d.* 1881), was educated at Sandhurst, and entered the army in 1821. After serving in the Ionian Islands and British North America, he went through the Crimean war, and in 1865 was made Governor of Gibraltar. He retired from service in 1876 with the title of Lord Airey, but in 1879 was president of the Airey commission of inquiry into the new short service system.

Aitchison, George, B.A., and A.R.A. (*b.* 1825), architect, was educated at Merchant Taylors' school, and after entering the Royal Academy in 1847, spent two years abroad. He gained medals at the Exhibitions of Philadelphia, Sydney, and Melbourne, and has lectured at the Royal Academy since 1882. The practical results of his work are to be seen in many large warehouses, the London and St. Katherine Docks, and in the decoration of many houses of the aristocracy.

Aivazovski, Gabriel (Père Gabriel) (*b.* 1812), learned Armenian scholar, belonging to the convent of St. Lazaro, near Venice. He is author of many valuable works, and was one of the founders of the Armenian College of Grenelle near Paris.

Ajax, son of Oileus, King of the Locrians, and one of the heroes who besieged Troy, but on his return perished by shipwreck.

Ajax, son of Telamon, King of Salamis, a brave and handsome man of great stature, who fought single-handed with Hector in the Trojan war.

Akber (Jabul-ud-dinMohammed) (*b.* 1542, *d.* 1605), the son of Humayun, was a wise and just monarch. It was he who first collected the various tribes of India into a single empire, with himself at its head. He encouraged literature and commerce, and forbade the burning of Hindoo widows against their will. Domestic sorrows troubled his declining years, and he died 1605.

Akenside, Mark (*b.* 1721, *d.* 1770), British physician, and son of a Newcastle butcher; he is now remembered only as a poet. His chief work is *Pleasures of the Imagination.*

Akerblad, John David (*b.* 1760, *d.* 1819), celebrated Oriental scholar, and an authority on Phœnician inscriptions and Coptic literature. His publications in archæology and hieroglyphics are still regarded as exceedingly valuable.

Akerman, John Young (*b.* 1806, *d.* 1873), antiquary and numismatist. After holding similar posts he became secretary to the Society of Antiquaries in 1848. He was honorary member of many foreign societies, and started the *Numismatic Journal* in 1836, besides numerous other works on his favourite subjects.

Akhbar Khan (*d.* 1847), son of Dost Mahomed of Cabul. During the rebellion of 1840 he headed the Afghan troops, and after considerable success besieged Jellalabad, but was twice defeated by General Pollock.

Akiba, Ben Joseph (*d.* 135), learned Jewish doctor, said to have studied under Gamaliel. After gathering round him vast numbers of disciples, he joined the pseudo-Messiah Bar Cochba, but being defeated by the Romans, was put to death with the greatest cruelty.

Akimoo. Ivan (*b.* 1754, *d.* 1814), Russian painter and director of the Academy of Fine Arts. His works are of considerable merit.

Alabaster, William (*b.* 1567, *d.* 1640), divine and poet, and prebendary of St. Paul's. Besides other works he left a pentaglott dictionary, in Hebrew, Chaldaic, Syriac, Talmudico-Rabbinic, and Arabic.

Ala-ed-Dewlet (*d.* 1515), Prince of Mer'ash in the 15th and 16th centuries, who made himself master of the vast dominions of the dynasty of Zulkadr. He was slain in battle.

Alarçon y Mendoza, Don Juan (*b.* 1590, *d.* 1639), one of the greatest Spanish dramatists, and especially successful in delineations of character. *Le Menteur* of Corneille is based on one of Alarçon's best plays. Personally he was unpopular, and his works were neglected for nearly twenty years.

Alard, Delphin (*b.* 1815), a pupil of Habeneck, and one of the most skilful violinists of the century. In 1848 he was appointed professor of the violin in the Conservatoire of Paris.

Alaric I. (*d.* 410), King of the Visigoths, had served in the Roman army, but on the death of Theodosius headed his countrymen in revolt against Rome. After fruitless attempts on Greece and Italy, he was successful in 402 in reaching Rome, which he thrice besieged, finally taking and pillaging the city. He died at Cosenza, and was buried in the bed of the Basento.

Alaric II. succeeded to the throne in 484, but was slain in battle with the Franks under Clovis. To him is due the code of laws known as Breviarium Alaricianum.

Alasco, John (*b.* 1499, *d.* 1560), Polish theologian and scholar, and one of the early Protestant reformers. He was a friend of Zwingli, Erasmus, and Melanchthon, and did much to further the Reformation, especially in Holland.

Al-ashari (Abu - l - hassan) (*b.* 860, *d.* 935), founder of the sect of Asharites; his doctrines spread through Syria, Egypt, and Spain.

Alaux, Jean (*b.* 1786, *d.* 1864), French painter, and pupil of Vincent and Guerini, He was patronised by Louis Philippe, and his works are still at Versailles, St. Cloud, and Fontainebleau, the best known being *Pandora* and *The Fight of the Centaurs and Lapithæ.*

Alava, Miguel Ricardo d' (*b.* Vittoria, 1771, *d.* 1843), Spanish soldier, who in 1807 took the side of France, and became a member of the Assembly of Bayonne, but about 1811 changed sides, and obtained considerable distinction under the Duke of Wellington. He was afterwards President of the Cortes, and adopted the cause of Maria Christina, but finally withdrew to France, where he died.

Alava y Nerarete, Don Ignacio (*d.* 1817), a Spanish naval officer, who served under Admiral Cordova in the war with England, and was present at the battle of Trafalgar. He was afterwards appointed commander-in-chief at Cadiz, and died there.

Alban, Saint, a Roman soldier martyred in Britain about 285, and in honour of whom a monastery was founded at Verulam.

Albani, Annibale (*b.* 1682), cardinal, and chief librarian of the Vatican.

Albani, Alessandro, his brother, cardinal, and patron of learning.

Albani, Emma (*b. circa* 1847), whose real name is La Jeunesse, a native of Canada, is a brilliant operatic singer. She married Mr. Ernest Gye.

Albani, Francesco (*b.* 1578, *d.* 1660), historical and portrait painter, who worked at Rome, Florence, and Bologna. Of his numerous works, chiefly on sacred subjects, many are still in the galleries of Rome and Munich.

Albani, Giuseppe (*b.* 1750), president of the Annona, and auditor-general of the Apostolic Chambers.

Albany, Leopold George Duncan Albert, Duke of (*b.* 1853, *d.* 1884), fourth son of Queen Victoria. In spite of early delicacy he was unusually accomplished and cultivated. He married in 1882 the Princess Hélène of Waldeck, by whom he had two children.

Albany, Louisa Maria Caroline, Countess of (*b.* 1753, *d.* 1820), the daughter of Gustavus Adolphus of Stolberg-Gödern. She was married in 1772 to Charles Stuart, the Young Pretender, but separating from him, put herself under the protection of Alfieri, with whom she lived till his death in 1803.

Albatenius, an Arabian astronomer of the 9th century, whose works were much read and valued by his successors.

Alber, Erasmus, Superintendent-General of Neubrandenburg, one of the most learned men of the age of Luther, and a zealous supporter of the Reformer's doctrines.

Alberico da Barbiano, celebrated condottiere in the 14th century, who formed a company of free lances and took service under Urban VI., Gian Galeazzo Visconte, and others.

Alberoni, Giulio (*b.* 1664, *d.* 1752), cardinal, and first minister of Spain. Whilst secretary to the Duke of Vendôme he ingratiated himself with Philip V., and formed schemes for the extension of Spanish power, but his projects failing, he was dismissed and exiled, and retired to Rome, where he died.

Albert (l'Ouvrier), a French button-maker and journalist, who took part in the insurrection of Paris in 1848, started the *Atelier*, and became a member of the Provisional Government. He was afterwards arrested and imprisoned.

Albert, Francis Charles Augustus Emmanuel, Prince Consort of England (*b.* 1819, *d.* 1861), was the second son of Ernest, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. After his first visit to England in 1836, Prince Albert spent some time at the University of Bonn, and in European travels, and on his return to England in 1839 the arrangements for his marriage with the Queen were made, the ceremony being performed at St. James's Palace, Feb. 10th, 1840. In the very difficult situation in which he was now placed Prince Albert's conduct was sometimes misconstrued, but the news of his death from typhoid fever on Dec. 14th, 1861, was received with unfeigned sorrow by the nation at large. He was the chief promoter of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and being a man of wide intelligence and benevolent feeling, took part in most of the public movements of his day.

Albert Edward, Prince of Wales (*b.* 1841), eldest son of Queen Victoria, studied at the Universities of Edinburgh, Oxford, and Cambridge. In 1862 he married the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, by whom he has issue two sons and three daughters. The anxiety manifested by the nation during his dangerous illness in 1871 led to the memorable public thanksgiving early in the following year, when the Queen and Prince made a royal progress to St. Paul's Cathedral. The prince has visited India, America, and Palestine. He sits as Duke of Cornwall in the House of Lords, where he made his maiden speech in 1884. During many years of the Queen's reign the burden of court or public ceremonial has fallen almost entirely on his shoulders, and the tact and grace with which he acquits himself of his functions have won for him a very large degree of popularity.

Albert Victor, eldest son of the above (*b.* 1864, *d.* 1892), created Duke of Clarence and Avondale 1890. Was for a time in the navy, and served on board H.M.S. *Bacchante;* afterwards joined the 10th Hussars, in which he became captain.

Albert, Duke of Saxony (*b.* 1443, *d.* 1500), ruled for a time jointly with his brother Ernst. In 1485 they divided the kingdom, and Albert took Meissen, and was the founder of the present reigning family of Saxony.

Albert, first Duke of Prussia (*b.* 1490, *d.* 1568), received the territory of Lower Prussia as an hereditary fief from the King of Poland, in return for military services he had rendered. He adopted and diffused the doctrines of Luther, and founded the university of Königsberg.

Albert I., Duke of Austria and Emperor of Germany (*b.* 1248, *d.* 1308). Upon the deposition of Adolphus of Nassau, Albert was elected emperor, and after slaying Adolphus at the battle of Gelheim, he was crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle. After a succession of wars he was killed by his nephew, John of Swabia.

Albert II. of Austria (*b.* 1298, *d.* 1358), surnamed the Wise, succeeded his father in the dukedom, but declined the imperial crown. He established peace with the neighbouring powers, but was defeated by the Swiss at Morgarten.

Albert III. of Austria (*b.* 1349, *d.* 1395). On the death of Albert II. his sons succeeded jointly to his dominions, and on the division amongst the survivors in 1379, Austria fell to Albert. He was an active and vigilant prince, and a patron of the fine arts.

Albert IV., Duke of Austria, surnamed "the Pious" (*b.* 1379, *d.* 1414), son of the preceding, allowed his cousin Wilhelm to share his dukedom, and was named successor to the thrones of Hungary and Bohemia, but was poisoned in 1414 by the Margrave of Moravia.

Albert V., Duke of Austria, and II. of Germany (*b.* 1397, *d.* 1439), succeeded his father in the dukedom, and obtained Moravia by marriage. In 1438 he was crowned King of Hungary, and elected Emperor. He was a wise and judicious prince, but his reign was marred by a cruel war with the Hussites. He died suddenly whilst repulsing an invasion of the Turks.

Albert I., Margrave of Brandenburg (*b.* 1106, *d.* 1170), the son of Otto, received Brandenburg in return for Alsatia and Bavaria, and was driven from his territories by Henry the Lion, but was restored in 1142.

Albert II., of Brandenburg, succeeded his brother, Otto II., in 1206. He acquired Lower Alsatia and part of Pomerania, and died 1221.

Albert III., of Brandenburg (*b.* 1414, *d.* 1486), a man of such strength and skill that he acquired the appellations of "Achilles" and "Ulysses."

Albert IV., of Bavaria (*b.* 1447, *d.* 1508), surnamed ' the Wise." A learned and prudent prince, he largely increased and consolidated his dominions, and concluded a compact by which the duchy should descend intact to the eldest son.

Albert V., of Bavaria, surnamed "the Magnanimous" (*b.* 1528, *d.* 1579), a noble patron of the fine arts, and a man of great piety, who largely endowed religious communities.

Albert I., Duke of Brunswick, surnamed "the Great" (*b.* 1236, *d.* 1278), a brave and warlike prince, who liberated Queen Margaret of Denmark, and was for some time regent of that country.

Albert II., Duke of Brunswick (*d.* 1318), son of the preceding, assumed the government in 1382. He quarrelled with his brothers, and was of extravagant habits.

Albert I., Archbishop of Magdeburg, a monk of Treves, and indefatigable missionary, who endeavoured to establish Christianity in Russia.

Albert II., Archbishop of Magdeburg in 1205. For his services to Otto of Brunswick he received a large grant of land, over which he ruled with prudence and ability. He died in 1233.

Albert V., Archbishop of Magdeburg (*b.* 1489, *d.* 1545). He was also Commissioner of Indulgences, and thus became involved in controversy with Luther and the reformers, who attacked him vigorously.

Albert II., of Mecklenburg (*d.* 1412), and King of Sweden (1363), was involved in disastrous wars, and finally defeated and imprisoned at Falkopping in 1388. Being unable to pay the ransom demanded, he abdicated, and died in a convent.

Albert V., of Mecklenburg (*d.* 1547), ruled jointly with his brother Heinrich. He actively opposed the Lutheran doctrines, and took arms on behalf of the Catholics, while Heinrich fought on the side of the Protestants.

Albert, Friedrich Rudolph (*b.* 1817), Archduke of Austria, son of the Archduke Charles, took part in the battle of Novara, 1849, and in 1866 defeated the Italians at Custozza. After Sadowa he was appointed commander-in-chief of the Austrian army, which post he held till 1869.

Albert or **Alberti**, Heinrich (*b.* 1604, *d.* 1651), a musician and poet, appointed Kapellmeister at Königsberg in 1626. He was an excellent lyrical poet, and introduced into his country many improvements of the Italian school.

Alberti, Benedetto, a Florentine of the 14th century, remarkable for his moderation. At first he joined Salvestro de Medici, but when the populace proceeded to extremities, took the part of the higher classes; but finding favour with neither side, went abroad and travelled in the Holy Land.

Alberti, Leon Battista (*b.* 1404, *d.* 1472), Italian scholar, mathematician, architect, painter and sculptor. One of his best works is the exterior of the church of San Francesco at Rimini; he also wrote treatises on architecture and painting.

Alberti, Salomon (*b.* 1540, *d.* 1600), an eminent physician and anatomist; he held the chair of anatomy and philosophy at Wittenberg.

Albertolli, Il Cavaliere Gioconda (*b.* 1742, *d.* 1840), an eminent Italian architect who especially excelled in interiors. The Palazzo Reale in Naples, and the imperial villa of Maria Theresa at Monza were decorated by him.

Albertrandy, Jan Chrzciciel (*b.* 1731, *d.* 1808), Polish antiquary and numismatist of the 18th century. He was director of the antiquities of King Stanislaus, and founder of the society of "Les Amis des Sciences."

Albertus Magnus (*b.* 1193, *d.* 1280), a man of great sanctity and learning, was appointed Bishop of Ratisbon, and assisted at the General Council of Lyons in 1274. He left numerous works, and amongst his scholars was the famous Thomas Aquinas.

Albery, James (*b.* 1832, *d.* 1889), dramatic writer, wrote *The Two Roses* (1870), *Pink Dominoes* (1877), and other pieces.

Albini, Franz Joseph (*b.* 1748, *d.* 1816). Originally intended for the law, he early showed great aptitude for politics, and was employed on affairs of importance by the Emperor Joseph II. and afterwards by the Elector of Mayence. He ably represented the Elector at the Congress of Rastadt (1797), showed himself a skilful general in encounters with Augereau (1800), and on the death of the Emperor Frederick secured the accession of Dalberg.

Albinus, Bernard (*b.* 1653, *d.* 1721), a German physician and medical writer of repute. He was physician to the Elector Frederick William of Brandenburg, and from 1702 occupied the chair of anatomy and surgery at the university of Leyden.

Albinus, Bernard Siegfried (*b.* 1697, *d.* 1770), son of the preceding, and reader of anatomy and surgery at Leyden. He also held the chairs of anatomy, surgery, and therapeutics, and was considered the best German anatomist of his day.

Albinus, Clodius (*d.* 197), an able Roman general, whose victories in Gaul gained him much renown. On the death of Pertinax he was one of four competitors for the empire, but was defeated and slain by Severus in a sanguinary battle near Lyons.

Albitte, Antoine Louis (*b.* 1760, *d.* 1812), a French advocate who took a conspicuous part in the revolution.

Alboin, King of the Longobards or Lombards (*d.* 574). He gained considerable renown in exploits against the Gepidæ, whom he succeeded in exterminating. After making himself master of great part of Italy he was murdered at Verona, at his wife's instigation.

Alboni, Maria, Countess de Pepolo (*b.* 1823), a celebrated contralto singer and pupil of Rossini. After singing in various European cities, she came to London in 1847, and her appearance in Covent Garden was a very great success. She married Count de Pepolo, and after his death seldom appeared in public.

Albornoz, Gil Alvarez (*b.* 1300, *d.* 1367), Archbishop of Toledo, fought against the Moors, and took part in the siege of Algeciras. Clement VI. made him a cardinal. Innocent VII. despatched him to Rome as cardinal legate, and in 1367 he was legate at Bologna.

Albrechtsberger, Johann Georg (*b.* 1736, *d.* 1809), a famous musical composer, who numbered amongst his pupils Beethoven, Eybler and Weigl. His great theoretical work *Grundliche Anweisung zur Composition* has been translated into English.

Albret, Cæsar Phebus d' (*b.* 1614, *d.* 1676), a marshal of France, rendered celebrated by the wit of Scarron and Saint Evremond under the name of Miassans.

Albret, Charles, Sire d', Constable of France in the 15th century. He commanded the French troops against the English invaders, but in spite of immensely superior numbers his troops were utterly routed and himself slain at the battle of Agincourt, 1415.

Albumazar (*b.* 776, *d.* 885), Persian astronomer of great renown, who lived to an extraordinary old age, and left about fifty works, chiefly on astrology.

Albuquerque, Alfonse d' (*b.* 1453, *d.* 1515), Portuguese viceroy of the East Indies, in the place of Almeida. Whilst distinguishing himself by his wise and humane conduct, he succeeded in conquering Goa, Malacca, and Ceylon, and in relieving Malacca from an attack by the Persians.

Alcæus, a Greek lyric poet who flourished about 600 B.C., was a native of Mytilene, from which he was banished by Pittacus, but afterwards pardoned. Only fragments of his works remain.

Alcamenes, a Greek sculptor, the pupil and rival of Phidias. He flourished about 400 B.C.

Alcantara, San Pedro d' (*b.* 1499, *d.* 1562), a religious ascetic, who founded a monastic order, and spent his life in penitence and self-denial. He was canonised by Clement IX.

Alcester, Right Honourable Frederick Beauchamp Paget Seymour, Baron, G.C.B. (*b.* 1820), entered the royal navy in 1834, and was created full Admiral in 1882. He served with distinction in the Burmese war of 1852—3, and in New Zealand, 1860-1, and in 1877 was made a K.C.B., and appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean. In 1880 he commanded the Allied fleet posted on the Albanian coast, and in the war with Egypt (1882) he held supreme command until the arrival of Sir Garnet Wolseley. For his services he received the thanks of Parliament, and was raised to the peerage as Baron Alcester of Alcester.

Alcibiades (*b.* 450 B.C., *d.* 404 B.C.), Athenian statesman, acquired political power after the death of Cleon, and took a large part in the Peloponnesian war. In 415 he was appointed one of the leaders of the Sicilian expedition, but was detained in Athens on a charge of sacrilege. He fled to Sparta, and aided that state against Athens. He subsequently took refuge with the Persian Tissaphernes. In 407 he returned to Athens, but was again compelled to fly in the following year. He was assassinated in Phrygia while with the Persian satrap Pharnabazus.

Alciphron, a Greek Sophist, who flourished about 300 B.C.

Alcmæon, a native of Lydia, who lived between 671 and 631 B.C., and was originally a slave. He was the only lyrical poet of note that Sparta has produced.

Alcman, or Alcmæon, a native of Crotona, who lived in the sixth century B.C., and was a pupil of Pythagoras. He was a distinguished anatomist, wrote on physics, medicine, and anatomy, and is said to have been the first to dissect the human subject.

Alcock, John (*b.* 1430, *d.* 1500), Bishop of Ely, English ecclesiastic and politician, was Master of the Rolls in 1462, and in 1471 went on a mission to Spain. The same year he was made Bishop of Rochester, and in 1477 was elevated to the see of Worcester. In 1485 he was translated to Ely. He founded Jesus College, Cambridge.

Alcock, Sir Rutherford (*b.* 1809), served with distinction on the medical staff of the British auxiliary forces employed in Spain 1832—37. In 1844 he was appointed consul at Foo-Chow, afterwards holding several other official posts in China and Japan. In 1876 he was president of the Royal Geographical Society, and in 1882 presided over the Health department of the Social Science Congress.

Alcott, Louisa May (*b.* 1833, *d.* 1888), an American authoress. She began early to write, but met with no marked success till the publication of *Little Women* in 1867. She wrote many other books, the material for her first volume, *Hospital Sketches*, being gathered during her experience as nurse in the military hospital at Washington, where she went in 1862.

Alcuin, English theologian, especially noted as the coadjutor of Charlemagne in his educational reforms. At the invitation of that emperor he left England, and settled in France, where he founded several schools; but on being made Abbot of Tours he abandoned the Court and devoted himself to theology.

Aldegraff, Heinrich (*b.* 1502, *d.* 1562), painter and engraver, and pupil of Albert Dürer. Many of his paintings are in the churches and convents of Germany.

Aldhelm, Saint (*b. circa* 641, *d.* 709), first Bishop of Sherborne, and head of the monastic school at Malmesbury. His great learning attracted many pupils.

Aldini, Giovanni (*b.* 1762, *d.* 1834), an eminent natural philosopher, and nephew of Galvani, whose discoveries he followed up. He was professor of physics at Bologna.

Aldred, or Ealredus (*d.* 1096), Archbishop of York in the 11th century. He was esteemed by Edward the Confessor, and after the battle of Hastings tendered his allegiance to William the Conqueror, whom he crowned at Westminster Abbey.

Aldrich, Henry (*b.* 1647, *d.* 1710), was educated at Westminster, and Christ Church, Oxford, becoming afterwards dean of his college. He is said to have designed the chapel of Trinity College, and he exercised his musical skill in composing religious services. His *System of Logic*, written in Latin, was used at Oxford for many years.

Aldrich, Thomas Bailey (*b.* 1836), American poet and novelist, author of *The Bells* (1855), *Lyrics and Sonnets* (1880), *Daisy's Necklace* (1857), *The Story of a Bad Boy* (1869), *The Stillwater Tragedy* (1880), and other works.

Aldridge, Ira (*d.* 1867), a negro tragedian, known as the "African Roscius." Born in America, he met with great success on the English stage, especially in the character of Othello. He visited various European countries, and received many decorations. He died on his way to St. Petersburg.

Aldringer, Johann (*d.* 1634), a common soldier in the imperial army. During the Thirty Years' war he rose to the position of field-marshal. He was slain at the engagement of Landschut.

Aldrovandri, Ulissi (*b.* 1522, *d.* 1607), an Italian naturalist, and author of a valuable and voluminous treatise on natural history.

Aleandro, Girolamo (*b.* 1480, *d.* 1542), a learned cardinal, and Archbishop of Brindisi, and a violent opposer of the reformed doctrines. He wrote a Greek lexicon and grammar, and a Latin dictionary. He was taken prisoner whilst with Francis I. at the battle of Pavia.

Alegre Yves, Baron d' (*d.* 1512), a French soldier who served in the Italian wars under Charles VIII. and Louis XII., and was made governor of Milan in 1499. He was slain at the siege of Ravenna.

Alegre Yves, Marquis d' (*b.* 1653, *d.* 1735), a brave and skilful soldier who fought under Marshal Luxemburg at Fleurus, and distinguished himself (1690) by his brave, though unsuccessful defence of Bonn. He was taken prisoner by the English, but subsequently liberated, and made marshal of France in 1724.

Aleko Pasha, Prince Vogorides (*b.* 1830), was appointed governor of Eastern Roumelia in 1879. He firmly opposed the attempts of Russia to gain a footing in that country, and succeeded in obtaining her withdrawal, but was recalled in 1885.

Aleksæev, Feodor (*b.* 1755, *d.* 1821), a Russian painter who studied at St. Petersburg and Venice, and attained considerable eminence in architectural painting.

Aleman, Louis (*b.* 1390, *d.* 1459), cardinal, and Archbishop of Arles. He was a president of the Council of Basle, and supported the claim of Felix V. to the papal throne.

Aleman, Mateo (*d.* 1610), a Spanish writer of the 16th century. His most celebrated work is *Guzman de Alfarache*.

Alembert, Jean le Rond d' (*b.* Paris, 1717, *d.* 1783), a celebrated scientist and mathematician. He early showed great precocity, and in spite of delicate health and the discouragement of his Jansenist teachers, acquired an insatiable love for study, and especially for mathematics. He tried, but in vain, to devote himself to the study of medicine, as being more lucrative. His tastes lay in other directions, and a clever treatise on the integral calculus procured his admission to the Academy of Science. Soon after, when only 26 years of age, he enunciated the great principle of the conservation of energy, which underlies every problem of applied mathematics, and upon the recognition of which that science made great advances. D'Alembert soon found himself celebrated, and in correspondence with all the distinguished men of his time. He was pensioned by Frederick II. and Louis XV., but disappointment in a protracted love affair gave him a severe shock, and he died after long and severe suffering.

Alençon, François, Duke of (*b.* 1554, *d.* 1584), took arms against his brother, Henry III., on behalf of the Huguenots, till in 1576, having signed the Catholic League, he took command of the army sent against his former partisans. He sued, but in vain, for the hand of Elizabeth of England. In 1582 he was acknowledged Duke of Brabant and Count of Flanders, but on his death without issue in 1584 his territories lapsed to the Crown.

Alessi, Galeazzo (*b.* 1512, *d.* 1572), an Italian architect, who built many splendid palaces at Genoa. The church of Santa Maria di Carignao may be considered his masterpiece.

Alexander, Michael Solomon (*b.* 1799, *d.* 1845), an eminent rabbi of Jewish extraction, but converted to Christianity in 1826, and consecrated first Bishop of the United Church of England and Ireland in Jerusalem in 1841.

Alexander, Stephen, LL.D. (*b.* 1806, *d.* 1883), an American astronomer who filled the chairs of astronomy and mathematics at Princeton till his retirement in 1878. He has written a considerable number of papers on scientific subjects, some of which have been translated.

Alexander Aphrodiensis, a Carian, one of the most celebrated commentators on Aristotle. Besides other works, he wrote an inquiry into the opinions of Aristotle on fate and free-will, entitled, *A Treatise on Fate*. He died in the third century.

Alexander Balas, a man of low origin, who ascended the throne of the Greek kingdom of Syria 150 B.C. He was defeated in a battle with his son-in-law, and subsequently treacherously murdered.

Alexander of Cappadocia, Bishop of Cappadocia in the third century. He suffered persecution under the Emperor Septimus Severus, and being translated to the see of Jerusalem, was again thrown into prison, where he died.

Alexander of Hales (*d.* 1245), English theologian, lectured at Paris, and afterwards joined the Minorite order of Franciscans. His most celebrated work is *Summa Universa Theologiæ*.

Alexander Jagellon, (*b.* 1461, *d.* 1506), King of Poland and Duke of Lithuania, succeeded his father in 1501. His short reign was marked by a Russian war, and by the incursions of the Turks, who ravaged Lithuania, but were totally defeated at Kieck in 1506.

Alexander Jannæus, succeeded his brother Aristobulus in 105 B.C. He extended his dominions along the coasts of Palestine, and crushed a rebellion of the Pharisees with great cruelty.

Alexander Karageorgewitz (*b.* 1801), son of Kara or Czerni Georges. He was elected Prince of Servia in 1843, and for some years devoted himself to the internal improvement of his country; but his foreign policy provoked much discontent, and in 1857 the prince was forced to fly to Austria and his throne was declared vacant. Later he was accused of complicity in the assassination of Prince Michel of Servia, and being tried at Pesth, was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment.

Alexander Nevskoi, Saint (*b.* 1219, *d.* 1263), Prince of Novogorod. A brave soldier, his surname of "Nevsky" was given him after a signal victory over the Swedes on the banks of the Neva. He submitted to Batu Khan, the Tartar chief, who confirmed him in his dominions, and also bestowed upon him the sovereignty of Southern Russia.

Alexander the Paphlagonian, a noted impostor of the second century. He was initiated into the art of magic by his friend Apollonius Tyanæus, and claiming the gift of prophecy, obtained great influence over the people.

Alexander Severus (*b.* 205, *d.* 235), Emperor of Rome, defeated the Persians in 232, but was murdered in Gaul by Maximin.

Alexander I., Prince of Bulgaria (*b.* 1857), son of Alexander of Battenberg, was elected Hereditary Prince, in compliance with the terms of the Treaty of Berlin, by the Assembly of Notables, gathered at Tirnova, in 1879. He was at first received with enthusiasm, which, however, soon cooled, and in 1881 he felt obliged to demand the suspension of the Assembly. Other complications arose. In 1885 Alexander was invited to add Eastern Roumelia to his original territories, and at the same time Servia declared war. The Servian troops were repulsed, and an armistice concluded. An attempt made by the partisans of Russia to kidnap the prince resulted ultimately in his triumphant return to Sophia, but was shortly followed by his abdication in 1886.

Alexander I., of Macedon, succeeded to the throne B.C. 500. The Persians invaded his kingdom, and compelled him to join them in the invasion of Greece.

Alexander II., of Macedon (*d.* 367 B.C.), succeeded to the throne B.C. 369. He waged a successful war with Thessaly, but was murdered by his brother Ptolemy.

Alexander III., of Macedon, surnamed "The Great" (*b.* B.C. 356, *d.* B.C. 323), son of Philip. He was educated partly by Aristotle, and early gave proofs of skill and courage. A revolt of Thebes at the commencement of his reign was promptly quelled with great severity; then crossing the Hellespont, he marched against the Persians, whom he repeatedly defeated, conquering Phœnicia and Egypt. After the final defeat of Darius at Gaugamela, and the capture of Babylon, Susa, and Persepolis, Alexander commenced the conquest of India, but after crossing the Indus and penetrating as far as the Ganges, he was compelled to return to Babylon, but paused at Susa to celebrate his marriage with the daughter of Darius. He died at Babylon after a reign of about 13 years; his body was embalmed and taken to Alexandria, which city had been founded by him and named in his honour.

Alexander I., Paulovich (*b.* 1777, *d.* 1825), Emperor of Russia and King of Poland. He succeeded to the throne in 1801, and showed himself a brave and judicious monarch. He entered into a treaty with England, Austria and Sweden to resist the encroachments of France, but was defeated at the battles of Austerlitz, Eylau, and Friedland, and compelled to make peace with Napoleon at Tilsit. In 1812 war again broke out, and on the conclusion of peace in 1814 Alexander visited England and Poland. He was succeeded on the throne by his brother Nicholas.

Alexander II., Nicholavich, Emperor of Russia (*b.* 1818, *d.* 1881), succeeded his father as Czar in 1855. He married in 1841 Maria, daughter of the Grand Duke Louis II. of Hesse Darmstadt. He terminated the Crimean war soon after his accession by the Treaty of Paris. Though trained by his father to a military life, he devoted himself to the internal affairs of his country, improved the popular education, and emancipated the Russian serfs. He waged war successfully on Turkey in 1877-8. He was assassinated in the streets of St. Petersburg.

Alexander III. (*b.* 1845), was the second son of the preceding, whom he succeeded to the imperial throne. He married in 1866 the Princess Dagmar of Denmark. His reign has not been signalised by any reforms, and is chiefly notable for the advances made by Russia in Central Asia.

Alexander I., of Scotland (*d.* 1124), ascended the throne in 1107. He married the daughter of Henry I. of England, and in spite of ecclesiastical disputes respecting the independence of the Scottish Church, contrived to keep on good terms with his father-in-law.

Alexander II., of Scotland (*b.* 1198, *d.* 1249), succeeded his father William the Lion in 1214. He supported the English barons in their revolt against King John, though afterwards consenting to do homage to his successor Henry III. He died whilst attempting to quell a revolt in the Western Highlands.

Alexander III., of Scotland (*b.* 1241, *d.* 1286), son of the preceding. While still a child he married Margaret, daughter of Henry III. of England, and afterwards did homage to Edward I. During his reign the great battle of Largs (1263) was fought between the Scottish and Norwegian troops, and resulted in the withdrawal of the invaders.

Alexander I. (Pope), Bishop of Rome during the reign of Trajan. He is said to have suffered martyrdom in 117.

Alexander II. (Pope), Anselmo Badagio (*d.* 1073), born at Milan in the eleventh century; he studied at Bec in Normandy, and took part in the controversies at Milan, and on the death of Nicholas II. in 1061 was elected Pope. A rival pope, Honorius II., supported by the emperor, was defeated, and his claim condemned by the Council of Mantua.

Alexander III. (Pope), Rolando Ranuccio (*d.* 1181), a member of the Bandinelli family in Sienna; he held the chair of theology at Bologna, and being elected by a majority in 1159 was acknowledged as Pope by Sicily, England and France. The Emperor Frederick I. supported his rival, and a lengthy war ensued, but after besieging Alexandria in vain for seven months, and being defeated at Legnano in 1176, the emperor agreed to recognise Alexander.

Alexander IV. (Pope) (*d.* 1261), Rinaldo of Anagni, Cardinal-Bishop of Ostia, was elected Pope in 1254. He continued the war with the Two Sicilies which his predecessor Innocent IV. had initiated, established Inquisitors in France at the request of St. Louis, and endeavoured to unite the Greek and Latin churches.

Alexander V. (Pope), Peter Filargo (*d.* 1410), a Franciscan monk and learned divine who ascended the Papal throne at the age of 70, and died at Bologna ten months later.

Alexander VI. (Pope), Rodrigo Lenzoli (Borgia) (*b.* 1431, *d.* 1503), a man of dissolute life who was made cardinal and archbishop by his uncle, Pope Calixtus III., and on the death of Innocent VIII. secured his own election. He resorted to all sorts of unjustifiable means of raising money, and thus aroused the opposition of Savonarola, who, however, was excommunicated and put to death.

Alexander VII. (Pope), Fabio Chigi (*b.* 1599, *d.* 1667), succeeded to the popedom in 1655. He exerted himself nobly during the ravages of the plague in Rome, and did much to improve that city.

Alexander VIII. (Pope), Pietro Ottoboni (*b.* 1610, *d.* 1691), Bishop of Brescia, and afterwards of Frascati; he became Pope in 1689, and succeeded in reforming many abuses and re-establishing friendly relations with France. He placed in the Vatican the fine collections of books and manuscripts left him by the Queen of Sweden.

Alexandre, Jacques (*b.* Orleans, 1653, *d.* 1734), a learned Benedictine, who wrote several treatises on horology, and in 1698 constructed a clock which showed both the true and the mean time, and was the first of the kind exhibited.

Alexandri Basili (*b.* 1821), a Roumanian author, who wrote both in prose and poetry, and undertook the management of two theatres at Jassy. He pleaded the cause of his country through the French press, and set the example of emancipating serfs.

Alexis, a comic poet, born in Magna Grecia about B.C. 394. His plays, which were highly valued by Athenæus, are said to have numbered 245, but only fragments are extant.

Alexis, Mikhaylovich, surnamed "the Wise" (*b.* 1629, *d.* 1676), Czar of Russia, succeeded to the throne in 1645. After the revolt of 1648, consequent upon the favouritism which he exhibited, Alexis devoted himself to the interests of his country, revising the laws, promoting commerce, and making improvements in both the army and the Church. He also waged war with Poland, and by the peace of Andrusov added to his dominions the Polish territories on the left bank of the Dnieper.

Alexis, Petrovich (*b.* 1690, *d.* 1718), son of Peter the Great. His sad life and miserable death are a dark stain on his father's fame. Never on good terms, the breach between father and son widened with time, and at last, in spite of solemn assurances that he would not be harmed, Peter caused his son to be seized, imprisoned, and tried, and but too probably poisoned in the prison where he died.

Alexis I., Alexius Comnenus, Emperor of Constantinople (*b.* 1048, *d.* 1118), son of John Comnenus; he served successively under Ducas and Nicephorus III., but his popularity roused the jealousy of the latter, and Alexis was compelled to fly. The troops, however, proclaimed him emperor, and Constantinople was taken and Nicephorus deposed in 1081. Alexis succeeded in protecting his country against the Turks and the Normans, and died after a busy and intriguing reign.

Alexis II., Comnenus (*b.* 1167, *d.* 1183), Emperor of Constantinople, ascended the throne 1180. His reign was only nominal, the real power being wielded first by his mother, and later by Andronicus Comnenus, who usurped his throne and caused him to be put to death.

Alexis III., Angelus (*d.* 1210), deposed his brother Isaac, and assuming the name of Comnenus was proclaimed Emperor of Constantinople in 1195. On the arrival at Constantinople of his nephew, Alexis fled, and died in a monastery.

Alexis IV., Angelus (*d.* 1204), son of Isaac, succeeded his uncle in 1203, but after reigning a few months only was murdered by Alexis Ducas Murzuphlus.

Alexis V., Murzuphlus, murderer and successor of the preceding, became Emperor in 1204, but was attacked by crusaders, and afterwards, for his conduct towards Alexis IV., condemned to be thrown from the Column of Theodosius at Constantinople.

Alfarabius (*d.* 950), a celebrated Arabian philosopher, who wrote on numerous subjects. After studying at Bagdad, he settled at Damascus.

Alfaro y Gomez, don Juan d' (*b.* 1640, *d.* 1680), a Spanish painter of historical pictures, and a pupil of Velasquez.

Alfez, Isaac (*b.* 1013, *d.* 1103), a learned Jewish rabbi, who established a college and synagogue at Lugena, and is noted as the author of *The Lesser Talmud.*

Alfieri, Vittoria (*b.* 1749, *d.* 1803), one of the greatest modern dramatists and poets of Italy. Of good birth and independent means, he travelled extensively in Europe, and produced his first tragedy, *Cleopatra,* in 1775. This was followed by numerous others, and meantime Alfieri had been captivated by the charms of the Countess of Albany, the wife of the Young Pretender, with whom he lived until his death. Towards the end of his life he wrote comedies with extraordinary rapidity, but his health broke down and he died, having done much to reform and elevate the Italian drama.

Alfonso I., of Aragon and Navarre, ascended the throne in 1104. A warlike prince, who successfully waged war with the Moors of Saragossa, slaying their king and capturing Saragossa. He, however, failed in an attack upon Valencia and Granada, being defeated by the Almoravides.

Alfonso II., of Aragon (*b.* 1152, *d.* 1196), ascended the throne whilst still a child, but proved a valiant soldier, defeating the Moors of Valencia and Murcia, and assisting in the taking of Cuenca.

Alfonso III., of Aragon (*b.* 1265, *d.* 1291), succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, Pedro III., in 1285. He was, however, compelled to transfer much of the royal power to the Cortes.

Alfonso IV., of Aragon (*b.* 1299, *d.* 1366), ascended the throne on his brother's abdication in 1327. His reign was chiefly occupied by a war with Genoa.

Alfonso V., of Aragon. [*See* Alfonso I., of Naples.]

Alfonso I., of Asturias and Leon (*b.* 693, *d.* 756), a wise and brave king, who, elected in 739, succeeded in expelling the Moors from Galicia, Leon and Castile. He also established towns, built churches, and generally improved the internal condition of his country.

Alfonso II., of Asturias and Leon (*d.* 842), left a monastery for the throne in 791. He carried on a successful war with the Moors, and made Oviedo his capital.

Alfonso III., of Asturias and Leon (*d.* 912), surnamed "the Great," succeeded his father on the throne of Oviedo in 866. His reign was disturbed by wars with the Moors, and by the revolts of his subjects, and after many victories Alfonso abdicated in 910, and died at Zamora.

Alfonso IV., of Leon (*d.* 932), surnamed "The Monk," after an unsatisfactory reign of sixteen years, resigned the throne to his brother Ramiro, and entered a monastery. A few months later he attempted to regain his kingdom, but was defeated, and compelled to re-enter the monastery, where he died.

Alfonso V., of Leon (*b.* 994, *d.* 1028). He ascended the throne on his father's death in 999, and ruled well and wisely, at first under the regency of Melendo Gonzalez, and then alone. He was slain by an arrow at the siege of Viseo.

Alfonso VI. (*b.* 1030, *d.* 1109), of Leon and I. of Castile, ascended the throne of Leon and Asturias on his father's death, while Castile and Galicia fell to his brothers, Sancho and Garcia. A war with Sancho resulted in Alfonso's defeat and compulsory abdication, but on the death of Sancho he succeeded to both kingdoms. He afterwards carried on a vigorous war with the Moors, and in spite of disastrous defeat at Zalaca, added largely to his dominions. He died at Toledo, leaving the throne to his daughter Urraca.

Alfonso VII., of Leon. [*See* Alfonso I., of Aragon, who claimed the throne of Leon in right of his wife Urraca.]

Alfonso VIII., of Leon, and II. of Castile (*b.* 1105, *d.* 1157), an able and excellent monarch who, on the death of his mother, Urraca, came into possession of the two countries in 1126. He weakened the power of the Moors, and caused himself to be crowned Emperor of Spain.

Alfonso IX., of Leon (*d.* 1230), succeeded to the throne in 1188. A war with Alphonse of Castile was ended by the marriage of Alfonso of Leon to his cousin Berengaria of Castile, but the Pope refused to sanction a marriage of cousins, and laid the kingdom under an interdict. The separation at length took place, and the Pope reconciled the two kings.

Alfonso X., of Leon and Castile (*b.* 1226, *d.* 1284), succeeded to the throne in 1252; aspired to be emperor of Germany, and in 1257 divided the election with Richard of Cornwall. In 1272 he again unsuccessfully attempted to gain the imperial crown. He was driven from the throne by his son Sancho. He was the most learned ruler of his time.

Alfonso I., of Castile. [*See* Alfonso VI., of Leon.]

Alfonso II., of Castile. [*See* Alfonso VIII., of Leon.]

Alfonso III., of Castile (*b.* 1155, *d.* 1214), attacked the invading Moors, but was defeated with great loss at the battle of Alarcos in 1195; some years later he joined the kings of Leon and Navarre against their common foe, and distinguished himself in the brilliant victory of Tolosa, 1212.

Alfonso X., of Castile. [*See* Alfonso X., of Leon.]

Alfonso XI., of Castile (*b.* 1310, *d.* 1350), displayed great administrative and martial ability, quelling the internal disturbances of his country, and, in conjunction with the King of Portugal, gaining a brilliant victory over the Moors at Tarifa.

Alfonso XII. (*b.* 1857, *d.* 1885), King of Spain, was proclaimed king in 1875. His reign was troubled by the continuance of the Carlist war, as well as frequent disturbances in the army and elsewhere, and attempts were twice made on the king's life. He married twice, his second wife being

Maria Christina, daughter of the late Archduke Charles Ferdinand, of Austria.

Alfonso XIII., King of Spain (*b.* 1886), son of the preceding. As direct heir to the throne in the male line his birth gave great satisfaction, and Queen Christina was appointed regent during his minority.

Alfonso I., of Naples and Sicily, and V. of Aragon (*b.* 1385, *d.* 1458), succeeded his father as King of Aragon in 1416. He ruled also over Sicily and Sardinia, and taking part with Joanna of Naples, compelled Louis to raise the siege of that city, but afterwards quarrelled with the queen, and was forced to leave Naples. On the death of Joanna he seized the throne, and was proclaimed king in 1442.

Alfonso II., of Naples (*b.* 1448, *d.* 1495), succeeded to the throne in 1494, but caused himself to be so hated for his cruelty and licentiousness as to be left without followers, and in a panic he abdicated, and took refuge in a monastery, where he died.

Alfonso I., of Portugal, Dom Alfonso Enrique (*b.* 1110, *d.* 1185); he succeeded his father as Count of Portugal, and defeating the Moors at Castro-Verde and Camp d' Ourique, was proclaimed king, and crowned in 1143. He established his seat of government at Lisbon, from which he had driven the Moors, but was afterwards defeated and taken prisoner by his son-in-law, Ferdinand II., of Leon.

Alfonso II., of Portugal (*b.* 1185, *d.* 1223), was successful in wars with the Moors, but his extortions drew upon him the wrath of the Pope, who laid his kingdom under an interdict, and terrified Alfonso into restitution.

Alfonso III., of Portugal (*b.* 1210, *d.* 1279), son of the preceding, deposed his elder brother, Sancho, and seized the throne in 1248. He was victorious over the Moors and improved the condition of his people, though, like his father, he quarrelled with the Church, and was worsted in a struggle with the Pope.

Alfonso IV., of Portugal (*b.* 1290, *d.* 1357), was involved in wars, first with his brother-in-law, Ferdinand IV. of Castile, and later against the Moors, but his reign was on the whole prosperous. The cruel murder of his daughter-in-law, Inez, resulted in the rebellion and hostility of his son.

Alfonso V., of Portugal (*b.* 1432, *d.* 1481), on the death of his uncle Pedro, who had acted as regent, took the government into his own hands. He waged war with the Moors, and invaded Africa, but a war with Spain proved unsuccessful, and Alfonso died at Cintra, whilst in the act of retiring to a convent.

Alfonso VI., of Portugal (*b.* 1643, *d.* 1683), a weak and wicked prince; the government was at first administered wisely by his mother, but in 1662 she retired to a convent, and Alfonso's conduct was then such as to provoke a revolt, and he was deposed in 1668, while his brother Pedro assumed the regency.

Alfonso (I.) d'Este, Duke of Ferrara, Modena and Reggio (*b.* 1476, *d.* 1534); he was successful in a war against the Venetians, but was afterwards defeated by the troops of the Pope, and temporarily lost Modena and Reggio.

Alfonso (II.) d'Este (*d.* 1597) succeeded his father in 1599. He imprisoned the poet Tasso in consequence of the latter's passion for his sister.

Alfonso (III.) d'Este (*d.* 1644) succeeded his father in 1628, but shortly abdicated in favour of his son Francesco, and retired to a Capuchin convent, where he died.

Alfonso (IV.) d'Este (*b.* 1634, *d.* 1662) succeeded his father in 1658. He reigned only four years, but added Correggio to his dominions.

Alford, The Very Rev. Henry, D.D. (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1871), educated at Charmouth and Ilminster, graduated at Cambridge, and took holy orders in 1832; after some years spent in the country he came to London as minister of Quebec chapel (1853), and in 1857 was made Dean of Canterbury. He left several works, of which the chief is his edition of the Greek Testament; he also promoted and assisted in the revision of the Authorised Version.

Alfragan, a celebrated Arabian astronomer, who flourished in the ninth century at the court of Al Mamum, and was the author of *Elements of Astronomy*.

Alfred, a Saxon prince (*d.* 1036), son of Ethelred II. and Emma, who was induced to contest the English throne with his brother Harold Harefoot, but was seized and cruelly put to death at Ely.

Alfred the Great (*b.* Wantage, Berks, 849), the youngest son of Ethelwulf, king of the West Saxons, succeeded on the death of his brother Ethelred to a throne threatened by invasion from without and dissension within. His first care was to drive off the Danes, whom he is said to have encountered in fifty-six battles by land and sea. The great victory of Edington (878) led to the peace of Wedmore, and Alfred was thus for a time free to devote himself to the peaceful reforms for which his name is renowned.

Prominent amongst these are the establishment of social order, the encouragement of learning, and the founding of a national fleet. Alfred died in 901, esteemed as a religious and industrious man, and a wise and learned king.

Alfric Abbas, or the "Abbot." A voluminous Saxon writer, who was Abbot of St. Alban's in 969.

Algardi, Allessandro (*d.* 1654), a sculptor of Bologna of the seventeenth century. His most famous works are his *Attila* and *St. Leo*, and his monument of Leo XI. in St. Peter's, and his group of the *Beheading of St. Paul* at Bologna. He died in 1654.

Algarotti, Francesco, Count (*d.* 1764), son of an Italian merchant; he was well versed in literature, and studied at Bologna, and afterwards travelled in Europe. Amongst his friends we find many celebrated names, including Voltaire and Pitt, and also Frederick the Great, who made him a count, and on his death erected a monument at Pisa to his memory.

Algazalli, Abou Ib Hamed (*b.* 1058, *d.* 1111), a distinguished Persian philosopher, and director of the college of Bagdad. He left numerous works, many of which are in the Bibliothèque Impériale at Paris.

Al-ghalib Billah (*b.* 1195, *d.* 1273), **Mohammed Ibn Yusuf**, founder of the dynasty of the Naserites of Granada.

Al-hakem Ibn Atta, a celebrated impostor of Khorassan in the eighth century, and the subject of Moore's poem, *The Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.* He claimed to be the Deity, wore a golden mask, and attracted a considerable following; but being besieged by the Imperial army, poisoned those with him, burnt their bodies, and himself jumped into a corrosive fluid which consumed him, leaving no trace.

Al-hakem Biamrillah (*b.* 985, *d.* 1046), sixth Caliph of Egypt of the Fatimist dynasty. He assumed the government while still a child, and after a reign marked by several acts of oppression, was murdered at the instigation of his sister.

Al-hakem I. (*b.* 770, *d.* 822), third Sultan of Cordova. His conduct was such as to induce repeated revolts, which he suppressed with horrible cruelty, driving some 30,000 families into exile.

Al-hakem II. (*b.* 913, *d.* 976), ninth Sultan of Cordova. A man of learning and virtue, his reign may be regarded as the Golden Age of Arabian literature. He also erected many public buildings, and made extensive additions to the great Mosque.

Al-hazen (*d.* 1038), an Arabian mathematician, who first discovered the effect of refraction in astronomy.

Ali (*b.* 1084, *d.* 1142), second Sultan of Africa and Spain. In war he was generally successful, and won the battle of Ucles in 1109.

Ali, surnamed **Abu 'l-Hassan** (*d.* 1351), was Sultan of Africa in the 14th century. He invaded Spain, but was totally vanquished there, and, returning home, was defeated and put to death by a rebellious son.

Ali, surnamed **Abu 'l-Hassan**, twentieth Sultan of Granada of the dynasty of the Naserites, succeeded to the throne in 1466, and carried on a vigorous war with the Christians. The loss of Alhama filled his subjects with consternation, and internal dissensions breaking out, Ali, shortly before his death, abdicated in favour of his brother.

Ali Abdul Shah I., King of Beejapoor (*d.* 1580), succeeded to the throne in 1557. He restored the Shea in place of the Soonee creed, and at first allied himself with Ram Raja of Bejanugger, whom he afterwards attacked, and with the assistance of three other kings totally defeated at Talikote. Ali also attacked the Portuguese, but was repulsed with loss.

Ali Abdul Shah II. (*b.* 1637, *d.* 1672), King of Beejapoor, succeeded to the throne in 1656. His reign was one of trouble and warfare; his capital was besieged by Aurungzebe, and his general, Afzul Khan, treacherously murdered.

Ali Bey, Pacha of Egypt (*b.* 1728, *d.* 1772). A native of Circassia, he was sold into Egypt as a child, but was adopted by Ibrahim, lieutenant of the Janissaries, and soon rose to be a member of the council. He avenged the assassination of Ibrahim with his own hand, and though forced to flee for a time, was recalled and placed at the head of the government. He died of wounds received whilst crushing a rebellion.

Ali Hekim Zade (*b.* 1688, *d.* 1758), a Turkish minister-in-chief of the army during the war with Persia in 1732. Three times vizier, he was deposed and exiled, but afterwards was appointed Pasha of Egypt, and on his dismissal retired to Constantinople, where he died.

Ali Ibn Abi Talib (*b.* 602, *d.* 661), a cousin and faithful adherent of Mohammed, whose daughter he married. He became caliph in 656, and succeeded in repulsing the repeated attacks of his enemies. He was a great monarch, and a good and learned man.

Ali Ibn Hammud (*d.* 1017), founder of the dynasty of Hammudites. He wrested the crown of Cordova from Suleyman in 1016, but made himself unpopular, and was assassinated.

Ali Mustapha (*b.* 1542, *d.* 1599), an historian and poet, and member of the corps of the Janissaries. Selim appointed him Pasha of Djidda.

Ali Pacha, vizier of Jannina (*b.* 1744, *d.* 1822), the son of an Albanian chief, on being deprived of his territories he placed himself at the head of a band of robbers, which he increased to the number of 2,000, and carried on a constant and cruel warfare for 50 years. He was killed by the Turks, and his head sent to Constantinople.

Alibert, Jean Louis, Baron (*b.* 1776, *d.* 1837), physician to Louis XVIII. and Charles X. of France. He was eminent for his general learning, as well as his professional ability.

Alibrandi, Girolamo (*b.* Messina 1470, *d.* 1524), a Sicilian painter, called the "Raphael of Messina." He was a pupil of Leonardi da Vinci; his masterpiece is in the church of Candelora in Messina.

Alice Maud Mary, Princess of Great Britain and Ireland, and Grand Duchess of Hesse Darmstadt (*b.* 1843, *d.* 1878), was the third child of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort. In 1862 she married the Grand Duke of Hesse, and died of diphtheria in 1878. Her private letters to the Queen have been published and widely circulated in England.

Alison, Rev. Archibald (*b.* 1757, *d.* 1839), an accomplished scholar and divine, and author of *Essays on the Nature and Principles of Taste.*

Alison, Sir Archibald (*b.* 1826), son of the preceding. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and called to the Scottish bar, becoming deputy advocate in 1822. But he is best known as an historian, his great work being *The History of Europe from the French Revolution to the Restoration of the Bourbons*, in recognition of which he was made a baronet in 1852.

Alison, William Pulteney (*b.* 1790, *d.* 1859), brother of the historian. He was a physician and physiologist, did much to bring about the improved poor law of Scotland, and was author of several text-books on physiology and medicine.

Alkan, Charles Valentin (*b.* 1813), an accomplished pianist and composer, who took the first prize at the Conservatoire when only seven-and-a-half years old.

Alkemadi, Kornelis van (*b.* 1654, *d.* 1737), a Dutch antiquarian and historian, who made valuable contributions to these sciences.

Allam, Andrew (*b.* 1655, *d.* 1685), a learned Englishman, who left many works, and assisted in the composition of the *Athenæ Oxonienses.*

Allamand, Jean Nicholas Sebastian (*b.* 1713, *d.* 1787), professor of philosophy in the universities of Franeker and Leyden, and the first to explain the properties of the Leyden jar.

Allan, David (*b.* 1744, *d.* 1796), Scottish painter, studied in Glasgow and Italy, and settling in Edinburgh was appointed master of the Trustees' Academy. He has been called the "Scottish Hogarth."

Allan, Sir William, R.A. (*b.* Edinburgh, 1782, *d.* 1830). He studied painting in Edinburgh and London, and then went to Russia and obtained practice as a portrait painter. In 1838 he was chosen president of the Royal Academy of Scotland, and in 1846 Her Majesty's principal limner for Scotland. His best pictures are historical.

Alla-oo-deen I., Emperor of Delhi (*d.* 1316), the first Mohammedan invader of the Deccan. He attacked Ram Deo, and obtained the cession of Ellichpoor; then returning to Delhi, he put his uncle, the emperor, to death, and ascended the throne. His death is attributed to poison.

Alla-oo-deen II. (*d.* 1457), tenth king of the Bahmuny dynasty in the Deccan, succeeded to the throne in 1435. He was a wise and humane monarch, and effected many improvements in his kingdom.

Allatius, Leo (*d.* 1669), a Greek physician, professor in the Greek college at Rome, and librarian of the Vatican.

Allegri, Gregorio (*b.* 1580, *d.* 1652), a great musician, composer of the celebrated *Miserere;* he held a post in the Pontifical chapel of Urban VIII.

Allen, Ethan (*b.* 1737, *d.* 1789), American revolutionary general, captured Ticonderoga in 1775, but was taken prisoner at Montreal and released in 1778.

Allen, Harrison (*b.* 1841). Entering the medical profession, he served with the army of the Potomac, and afterwards in the Washington hospital. Since 1865 he has filled chairs of anatomy and zoology at Pennsylvania and Philadelphia, and has published *Outlines of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology*, and other works.

Allen, Joel Asaph (*b.* Springfield, Mass., 1838), naturalist. He was a pupil and assistant of Agassiz, whom he accompanied to Brazil in 1865. He has been connected with other exploring parties, and various museums and scientific societies, and has written many papers on zoological subjects.

Allen, John (*b.* 1771, *d.* 1843), Scottish author, travelled with Lord Holland in 1801, and was long a resident at Holland House, London. He wrote largely for the *Edinburgh Review*, and was author of several historical works.

Allen, Oscar Dama (*b.* 1836), an American chemist. He studied, and afterwards taught in the Sheffield scientific school, and in 1873 was appointed to the chair of analytical chemistry and metallurgy. Most of his investigations, which have been principally directed to the rare metals, cæsium and rubidium, have appeared in the American *Journal of Science.*

Allen, Ralph (*b.* 1694, *d.* 1764), philanthropist, lived chiefly at Bath. He was a friend of Pope, Pitt, and Fielding, and is the original of the latter's "Squire Allworthy."

Allen, Thomas (*b.* 1542, *d.* 1632), English mathematician, antiquarian, and astrologer, studied at Oxford, and spent his life in studious retirement.

Allen, William (*b.* 1532, *d.* 1594), cardinal, an opposer of Protestantism and a supporter of Philip II. in his claim to the English throne. Founded the English college at Douay.

Allen, William (*b.* Mass., 1784, *d.* 1868), an American writer, for some years president of Bowdoin College, and author of an American biographical dictionary, and other works.

Allen, William (*b.* 1770, *d.* 1843), chemical lecturer at Guy's Hospital, and president of the Pharmaceutical Society. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and originator of many philanthropic schemes.

Allestre or **Allestry,** Richard (*b.* 1619, *d.* 1680), a Royalist and divine who took part in the Civil wars of the 17th century, and after several reverses was made Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford in 1663. He left many works.

Alleyn, Edward (*b.* 1566, *d.* 1626), a celebrated actor, and founder of Dulwich College. His charity was re-constituted by Act of Parliament in 1858, and the new buildings opened in 1870.

Allier, Achille (*b.* 1807, *d.* 1836), a French engraver, and author of *L'Ancien Bourbonnais* and *L'Art en Province.*

Allingham, Mrs. Helen (*b.* 1848), the eldest child of the late A. H. Paterson, M.D. On her father's death she came to London and studied painting in the schools of the Academy. Her sketches in black and white first attracted notice; she afterwards addressed herself to watercolour painting, and has taken several portraits of Thomas Carlyle.

Allingham, William (*b.* 1828, *d.* 1889), a native of Ballyshannon in the north-west of Ireland, and author of many songs and ballads. While editor of *Fraser's* he contributed to it several prose articles.

Allioni, Carlo (*b.* 1725, *d.* 1804), an Italian doctor of medicine and professor of botany in the university of Turin; his great work *Flora Pedemontana*, was published in 1785.

Allman, George James (*b.* 1812), an Irish zoologist, graduated at Trinity College, Dublin; has filled the chair of natural history at the Edinburgh University, and been president of several scientific associations. His writings are chiefly on zoophytes and kindred species, and include a *History of the Fresh-Water Polyzoa*, and *Hydroida of the "Challenger" Expedition.*

Allman, George Johnston (*b.* 1824), a distinguished mathematician, and professor of mathematics at Queen's College, Galway. He has published papers on *Greek Geometry* and on *Some Properties of Paraboloids.*

Allman, William (*b.* 1776, *d.* 1846), an Irish botanist and mathematician, he graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, and was professor of botany at the Dublin University from 1809 to 1844. He was the first professor to introduce the natural method of classification, and is also author of a plan for the *Arrangement of Plants.*

Allori, Alessandro, called Bronzino (*b.* 1535, *d.* 1607), a Florentine painter of history and portraits. A *Last Judgment* by him, after Michael Angelo Buonarroti, is still at Rome.

Allori, Cristofano, called Bronzino (*d.* 1621), son of the preceding, distinguished as a painter of portraits and landscapes.

Allston, Washington (*b.* 1779, *d.* 1843), an American painter; he studied in London, Paris, and Rome, and was the author of *Hints to Young Painters on the Study of Landscape Painting.*

Almada, Alvaro vas d', lived in the 15th century, and was created Count of Avranches by Charles VI. of France. He was devotedly attached to Dom Pedro, Regent of Portugal, and on his death in the battle of Alfarrobeira, rushed madly into the fight and was slain.

Almagro, Diego d' (*b.* 1475, *d.* 1538), a

Spanish soldier, the companion of Francesco Pizarro in the conquest of Peru. In spite of considerable forbearance on Almagro's side, quarrels between himself and the Pizarro brothers were frequent, and in 1538 they had recourse to arms, and on the plain of Las Salinas Almagro was defeated and captured, and afterwards put to death.

Al-Mahadi, Abu Mohammed Obeydullah (*b.* 873, *d.* 934), founder of the dynasty of the Fatimites in Egypt and Africa. He was proclaimed Sultan in 908, and founded the city of Mehidia.

Alma-Tadema, Laurence, R.A. (*b.* 1836), born in Friesland, painter, studied at the Royal Academy of Antwerp, and was afterwards pupil and assistant of Baron Henry Leys. He settled in England, where his pictures found a ready welcome. He was elected A.R.A. in 1876 and R.A. in 1879. Among his numerous works are *Phidias and the Elgin Marbles* (1868), *A Roman Emperor* (1871), *The Sculpture Gallery* (1875), *Sappho* (1881), and *The Roses of Heliogabalus* (1888).

Almeida, Francesco d' (*d.* 1510), the first Portuguese viceroy of India. He captured several towns on the east coast of Africa, and after a victory at Calicut fixed his seat of government at Cochin. Before resigning the command to Albuquerque, who was appointed to succeed him, he contrived to defeat and disperse the fleets of Calicut and Egypt.

Almeida, Lorenzo d', called "the Maccabeus of Portugal," was the son of the preceding, in whose victories he took part. He was slain in an engagement with the Egyptian fleet in 1508.

Almeida, Manoel (*b.* 1580, *d.* 1646), a learned Portuguese Jesuit, who worked as missionary in India and Abyssinia.

Almeras, Louis, Baron (*b.* 1768, *d.* 1828), a French general who served with gallantry in the wars of Napoleon, but was taken prisoner during the retreat from Russia.

Almodavar, Duke of (*d.* 1794), a Spanish diplomatist and author of the eighteenth century. He was ambassador at the courts of Russia, Portugal, and England, and made a translation of Raynal's *History of the East and West Indies.*

Almon, John (*b.* 1738, *d.* 1805), a political writer and publisher, contributed many articles to the *Gazetteer*, and was prosecuted and convicted for selling a reprint of the *Letters of Junius.*

Almonde, Philip van (*b.* 1646, *d.* 1711), a Dutch admiral, who served under De Ruyter in the war against England. He afterwards came to England with William of Orange, and was prominent in the battles of La Hogue and Vigo.

Almonte, Juan Nepomucenno (*b.* 1804, *d.* 1869), a Mexican general who served under Santa Anna in the campaign of Texas and in the war with America. In 1862 he was elected president in the place of Juarez, but was unable to form a government. He was afterwards one of the triumvirate intrusted with the management of Mexican affairs; he was favourably treated by Maximilian, but on the execution of the emperor fled to Europe, where he died.

Almqvist, Karl Jonas Ludwig (*b.* 1793, *d.* 1866), a Swedish writer, author of *The Book of the Thorn Rose.* Guilty of forgery and murder, he was forced to fly, and took refuge in America, where he became secretary to President Lincoln, but afterwards returned to Europe, where he died.

Al-mutassan Billah (*b.* 1211, *d.* 1258), Caliph of the Abbasides, a weak and ostentatious king; he was betrayed by his vizier, Ibn Alkami, imprisoned, and put to death.

Al-muten Abbi (*d.* 965), an Arabian poet of great celebrity and highly esteemed by the Sultan of Syria and Egypt. Some of his poems have been translated.

A. L. O. E., the *nom de plume* of Miss Charlotte Tucker, a very prolific writer of moral and religious story-books for children.

Aloisi, Baldassare (*b.* 1578, *d.* 1638), an eminent portrait and historical painter, sometimes called the "Italian Vandyke," he was a pupil of the Carracci.

Alompra (*b.* 1710, *d.* 1760), founder of the present dynasty of Burmah. Upon the conquest of Burmah by the King of Pegu, Alompra, then a petty chieftain, raised the standard of rebellion, and after many battles secured the independence of his country. He died while preparing to quell an insurrection of the Peguans.

Alopa, Lorenzo or Laurentius, a learned Venetian, who became celebrated as a printer at Florence, his classical works being especially beautiful and correct.

Alp-arslan, "the strong lion" (*b.* 1030, *d.* 1072), Sultan of the Seljuk Turks; he succeeded to the throne in 1063, and soon commenced a series of brilliant conquests in Asia Minor, Syria, and the province of Gurgistan. An encounter with the Greek emperor resulted in a defeat, which, however, was compensated by a signal victory in 1071.

Alpedrinha, Cardinal (Jorge da Costa) (*b.* 1406, *d.* 1508), a distinguished theologian, whose influence over Alfonso V.

was very great. He was made Archbishop of Lisbon, and afterwards cardinal.

Alphen, Hieronymus van (*b.* 1746, *d.* 1803), a German Protestant divine, who filled the chair of theology in the university of Utrecht from 1715 till his death; he left many works on theological subjects.

Alphonsus, Abulensis or Tostatus (*b.* 1400, *d.* 1445), theologian, who distinguished himself by his eloquence at the Council of Basle in 1440.

Alphonsus, Sancta Maria (Alphonse) (*b.* 1396, *d.* 1456), Spanish historian, canon of the cathedral of Segovia, and afterwards Bishop of Burgos.

Alpini, Prospero (*b.* 1553, *d.* 1616), an Italian physician and botanist; he travelled in Europe and other countries, and founded the botanical garden of Padua.

Alpteghin, founder of the Ghaznevide dynasty. A freed slave, he entered the army and was made governor of Khorassan, but refusing to recognise Mansur as emperor, headed a revolt, and seized Ghuznee, where he established himself.

Alquier, Charles Jean Marie (*b.* 1752, *d.* 1826), a French diplomatist and revolutionist; he was sent as ambassador to various countries by the Directory and Napoleon, but on the restoration of the Bourbons was banished till 1818.

Alsop, Richard (*b.* 1761, *d.* 1815), a learned prebendary of Winchester cathedral, who took part with Boyle in the controversy with Bentley.

Alströmer, Jonas (*b.* 1685, *d.* 1761), a Swede, remarkable for his perseverance and energy. The child of poor parents, he made his way to London, where he acquired a considerable fortune. This he devoted to the good of his country, and succeeded in introducing many new industries, and establishing factories for cotton-printing and stocking-weaving. He also founded the Swedish academy.

Altdorfer, Albrecht (*b.* 1488, *d.* 1538), a Bavarian painter and engraver on wood and metal. His painting of the *Battle of Arbela* is in the gallery of Munich.

Althen, Ehan (*b.* 1711, *d.* 1744), a Persian of great energy and perseverance, who, in spite of many difficulties, succeeded in introducing the cultivation of madder into Avignon. His services, however, were unrecognised, and he died in poverty. In 1821 a monument was erected to his memory.

Alunno, Niccolo (*b.* 1508, *d.* 1582), an Italian artist, who painted the altar-piece in the church of St. Nicholas at Foligni.

Alva, Ferdinand Alvarez de Toledo, Duke of (*b.* 1508, *d.* 1582), Spanish governor of the Netherlands under Philip II. of Spain, and notorious for the merciless manner in which he exercised his dictatorial power. Under his rule more than 18,000 persons were sent to the scaffold, and a revolt, headed by the Prince of Orange, broke out, which, after nearly forty years of war, resulted in the independence of the provinces. Alva was recalled in 1573, but he was soon given the command of Portugal, which he quickly conquered. Though his pride and cruelty were excessive, he was undoubtedly the greatest general of his age.

Alvarado, Alonzo (*d.* 1554), one of the Spanish conquerors of Mexico and Peru under Pizarro; he was defeated and made prisoner by Almagro. He afterwards joined De Castro (1542), and was lieutenant-general of the army which suppressed the rebellion of Gonzalo Pizarro in 1548.

Alvarado, Pedro d' (*d.* 1541), one of the Spanish conquerors of Mexico; he took part in the expedition and victories of Cortez, and was entrusted with the command of the city of Mexico, and afterwards made governor of Guatemala and Honduras. He explored California, and was killed soon after his return in an expedition against Xalisco.

Alvarez, Affonso, a popular dramatic writer of Portugal, supposed to have lived in the 15th or 16th century. He was author of many "autos" or religious plays.

Alvarez, Francisco, a Portuguese traveller, who went on an embassy to Abyssinia, and was the first to give to Europe an account of the customs of that country. He died in the 16th century.

Alvarez, José (*b.* 1768, *d.* 1827), a Spanish sculptor who worked at Paris, though many of his best works are at Madrid. He showed himself a true patriot, and was imprisoned for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to Joseph Bonaparte as King of Spain.

Alvarez, Juan, leader of the Mexican revolution of 1855; he was proclaimed president by the assembly at Cuernavaca, but resigned within a few weeks in favour of his minister Comonfort, and taking 200,000 dollars, and such arms and ammunition as he could seize, returned with his Indians to South Mexico.

Alvarez, Manoel (*b.* 1727, *d.* 1797), a Spanish sculptor, surnamed "the Greek" from the purity of his style. He was director of the academy of San Fernando, and was chosen to model the equestrian statue of Philip V.

Alvarez do Oriente, Fernao (*b.* 1540, *d.* 1595), a Portuguese poet, whose style very closely resembles that of Camoens, to whom his principal work, *A Lusitani Transformada,* is sometimes attributed.

Alvensleben, Philipp Karl, Count of (*b.* 1745, *d.* 1802), a Prussian diplomatist under Frederick the Great, was employed as ambassador at various European courts, and being appointed in 1790 minister of foreign affairs, left an account of the war from the peace of Munster to the peace of Hubertsburg.

Alviano, Bartolomeo (*b.* 1455, *d.* 1515), a Venetian general, celebrated for his exploits against the Emperor Maximilian, especially at the siege of Padua, and in the battles of Lamotte and Marignano.

Alvinczy, Joseph (*d.* 1810), an Austrian general, who served in several wars, and was distinguished for his bravery. He was made generalissimo at the coronation of the Empress Maria Louisa in 1808.

Al-walid I. (*d.* 715), succeeded his father as caliph in 705. He built many splendid mosques, and during his reign Sardinia and Minorca were added to his dominions, and Spain was conquered.

Al-walid II. succeeded as caliph in 743. His dissolute conduct produced a revolt, headed by Yezid, son of the preceding, and Al-walid was defeated and beheaded.

Al-wathik Billah (*b.* 821, *d.* 847), Caliph of Bagdad, succeeded in 842. He was a patron of learning and science, and a good sovereign, though somewhat of a gourmand.

Al-wathik Billah, Sultan of Morocco in 1267. He engaged in war with Abu Yusef, by whose assistance he had secured the throne, which, however, resulted in the defeat and death of the Sultan.

Al-wathik Billah, Sultan of Murcia, succeeded his father in 1237. He successfully contested the rival claim of Abu Bekr Aziz, but was defeated and driven from his dominions by Jayme I. of Aragon in 1270.

'Aly Fehmy Pasha, one of Arabi Pasha's supporters in the Egyptian insurrection in 1880. After Tel-el-Kebir he was sentenced to banishment, but was subsequently pardoned.

Amadeo, Giovanni Antonio, born in Pavia in the 15th century; was one of the best sculptors of his time, and has left some fine bas-reliefs in the Certosa di Pavia, and at Bergamo.

Amadeus, Prince (*b.* 1845), Duke of Aosta, second son of Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, was chosen king of Spain in 1870, abdicated in 1873, and retired to Italy. In 1888 he married Princess Létitia, daughter of Prince Napoleon.

Amadeus I., Count of Savoy, the son of Humbert "of the white hands," and a descendant of Berengarius II., became the ancestor of the house of Savoy.

Amadeus II., Count of Savoy (*d.* 1080), nephew of the preceding, and son of Oddo and Adelaide. On the death of her husband in 1060 Adelaide acted as regent for her sons Peter and Amadeus, and on the death of Peter in 1078, Amadeus and his mother ruled jointly.

Amadeus III., Count of Savoy (*d.* 1148), grandson of the preceding; repelled an attack by Guy, Count of Venice, and afterwards joined Louis VII. of France in the crusade of 1147.

Amadeus IV., Count of Savoy (*b.* 1179, *d.* 1253), son of the preceding, succeeded his father in 1233. He aided the Emperor Frederick II. in his wars with Lombardy.

Amadeus V., Count of Savoy (*b.* 1249, *d.* 1323), surnamed "the Great," succeeded as Count of Savoy in 1285, but later he was induced to divide the duchy with his nephew Philip, who was the lawful heir.

Amadeus VI., Count of Savoy, the "Green Count" (*b.* 1334, *d.* 1383), succeeded his father in 1343. He extended his dominions, defeating the French at Arbrette, and compelling the submission of James, Prince of Achaia; and in 1360 made a successful expedition to the East.

Amadeus VII., Count of Savoy (*b.* 1360, *d.* 1391), the "Red Count," succeeded his father in 1383. He was successful in war with the English and Flemish, and during his rule added Nice to his dominions.

Amadeus VIII. (*b.* 1383, *d.* 1451), "the Pacific," Count and first Duke of Savoy, extended his dominions, and received the title of "Duke" from the Emperor Sigismund, but in 1434 resigned the sovereignty and retired to the priory of Ripaille. On the deposition of Eugenius in 1439 Amadeus was elected Pope, and took the name of Felix V., till he again retired in 1449.

Amadeus IX., Duke of Savoy (*b.* 1435, *d.* 1472), succeeded his father Louis in 1465. His delicate health compelled the formation of a regency, composed of his wife Yolande and his brothers.

Amalaric (*b.* 502, *d.* 531) was elected king of the Visigoths on the death of his father, Alaric II. He married Clotildis, daughter of Clovis I., but so persecuted her on account of her faith that she appealed to her brother, Childebert, King of the Franks, who came to her rescue, and defeated and slew Amalaric.

Amalaswinth, "The Maid of the Amali" (*d.* 534), daughter of Theodoric, King of the East Goths, was a beautiful and learned woman. She acted as regent during the minority of her son Athalric, but on his death associated with herself in the regency her husband's nephew, Theodat. He, however, soon formed designs on the throne, and caused the queen to be put to death.

Amalek was the son of Eliphaz, and grandson of Esau, and one of the chieftains of Edom.

Amalie (*b.* 1739, *d.* 1807), the widowed Duchess of Saxe-Weimar, is remembered as the patroness of literature, and her court was the rendezvous of Goethe, Schiller and others. She resigned the government to her son in 1775.

Amalie, Anna (*b.* 1723, *d.* 1787), Princess of Prussia, and sister of Frederick the Great. She was distinguished for her musical talent both as performer and composer.

Amalie, Elizabeth (*b.* 1602, *d.* 1651), Landgravine of Hesse-Cassel, was endowed with courage, beauty and wisdom. On the death of her husband in 1637 she assumed the regency, and took an active part in the Thirty Years' war, obtaining a peace favourable to the Protestants, as well as an increase of territory. In 1648 she resigned the government to her son, and spent the rest of her life in retirement.

Amalric, Arnaud (*d.* 1225), was leader of the crusade against the Albigenses in the 13th century, and was rewarded for his services with the Archbishopric of Narbonne. His violence and cruelty were particularly prominent at the taking of Béziers, and brought him a severe reproof from the Pope. He quarrelled with his former ally Simon de Montfort respecting his claims to the duchy of Narbonne.

Amalteo, Giambattista (*b.* 1525, *d.* 1573), secretary to Pius VII., and one of the best poets of his day. His compositions in Latin and Italian are of high merit.

Amalteo, Pomponia (*b.* 1505), painted in oil and fresco. His best work, the *Judgment of Solomon*, is in the church of San Francisco at Udine.

Amar, André (*b.* 1750, *d.* Paris 1816), a French advocate, who was deputy for Isère in the National Convention in 1792, and voted for the execution of Louis XVI. He exercised his authority in the department of Ain with great zeal and cruelty, but during the reign of Napoleon lived in obscurity.

Amara Sinha, a famous Hindoo poet, flourished in the 1st century B.C.; of his numerous works only one, the *Amara-Kosha*, a Sanscrit vocabulary, is extant.

Amaral, Andreas do (*d.* 1521), a Portuguese Knight of St. John of Jerusalem, and Grand Prior of Castile. During the siege of Rhodes he was convicted of carrying on a secret correspondence with the Sultan, and was put to death.

Amaral, Antonio Castano do (*b.* 1747, *d.* 1819), a learned Portuguese historian and author of the valuable *Memoirs on the Forms of Government and Customs of the Nations that inhabited Portugal.*

Amar-Durivier, Jean Augustin (*b.* 1765, *d.* Paris 1837), devoted himself to the cause of education in Lyons, and contributed largely to the educational works of his day. In 1809 he was appointed conservator of the Mazarin library in Paris.

Amari, Michele (*b.* 1806), was born and educated at Palermo, and took a keen interest in the politics of his country during the first half of the century. Being forced, for political reasons, to leave his country, he spent some years in Paris, where he studied Arabic, and in 1859 was appointed professor of Arabic in the imperial institute at Florence. In 1862 he was minister of education. His fame, however, rests mainly upon his work as an author; the *History of the Sicilian Vespers* (1842) has been translated into English, French, and German, while his greatest work, the *Storia dei Mussulmáni di Sicilia*, was not completed till 1872.

Amaseo, Romolo (*b.* 1489, *d.* 1552), scholar and orator, filled the chairs of Literæ Humaniores in Padua, Bologna and Rome, and left a considerable number of works.

Amasis, King of Egypt in the sixth century B.C. He deposed Apries, and is said to have been the first conqueror of Cyrus. He erected the monolith temple at Sais, encouraged commerce, and enjoyed a prosperous reign.

Amat, Feliz (*b.* 1750, *d.* 1824), a man of precocious development of mind and body. He was professor, and afterwards director, of the ecclesiastical seminary at Barcelona. In 1803 he was made Abbot of San Ildefonso and Archbishop of Palmyra, and though he had actively resisted the French in 1790, his conduct towards them in 1808 rendered him unpopular, and he retired to a Franciscan convent, where he died. He left many works, amongst them being an ecclesiastical history and a Spanish-Catalan dictionary.

Amati, a Cremonese family, several members of which (notably Niccolo) in the 16th and 17th centuries were famed as violin-makers.

Amato, Giovanni Antonio d', surnamed Il Vecchio (*b.* 1475, *d.* 1555), a distinguished Italian painter, who worked both in oil and fresco, but confined himself to sacred subjects. His best work, *The Dispute on the Sacrament*, is in the cathedral at Naples.

Amato, Giovanni Antonio d' (*b.* 1535, *d.* 1598), nephew and pupil of the preceding. His pictures are in the style of Titian and are distinguished by their fine colouring.

Amaury, Amalricus, a native of Chartres, whose doctrines brought upon him the condemnation of Innocent III. His dogmas were collected in a book called *Physion*, which is now lost.

Amaury, Aimèry, or **Amalric I.** (*b.* 1135, *d.* 1173), King of Jerusalem; succeeded his brother Baldwin III. in 1162. His reign is a continual record of wars, in which Amaury met with varying fortune, and his last years were spent in protecting his country against the incursions of Saladin.

Amaury II., or Aimery de Lusignan (*d.* 1205), succeeded to the throne of Cyprus on the death of his brother Guy in 1194, and obtained that of Jerusalem in right of his wife, the daughter of Amaury I. He captured Beyrout from the Saracens, but was compelled to make a truce with the Turks.

Amaziah, son of Joash and eighth king of Judah. He was victorious over the Edomites, but was defeated and made prisoner by Joash, King of Israel.

Amberger, Christoph (*b.* 1490, *d.* 1569), a pupil of the elder Holbein; he painted in oil and fresco, and many of his works are at Munich and Augsberg.

Ambiorix, King of the Eburones. He headed a revolt of the Belgians against Julius Cæsar and was at first successful. In later attacks upon Quintus Cicero and Labienus he was repulsed, but gave such trouble to the Romans that Cæsar himself led an army into his territories and ravaged them, but he escaped across the Rhine.

Amboise, Charles d' (*b.* 1473, *d.* 1511), marshal of France, took part in the Italian wars and enjoyed the confidence of Louis XI.

Amboise, George d' (*b.* 1460, *d.* 1510), a French cardinal and minister of state. He was successively Bishop of Montauban, Archbishop of Narbonne, and of Rouen, and after acquiring considerable popularity as prime minister under Louis XII. was made cardinal and appointed legate in France, where he effected great reforms among the religious orders.

Ambra, Francesco d' (*d.* 1558), a Florentine poet, wrote three excellent comedies, besides other works.

Ambrogio or **Ambrosio,** Teseo (*b.* 1469, *d.* 1540), a celebrated Italian orientalist who was appointed by Leo X. professor of Syriac and Chaldee at Bologna.

Ambrosius, Aurelianus (*d.* 497), a British prince, who succeeded in deposing Vortigern and being himself proclaimed king in 465. He afterwards fought with the Saxons under Hengist, whom he finally overcame and put to death in 489.

Ambrosius or **Ambrose,** Saint, Bishop of Milan (*b.* 333 or 334, *d.* 397), was remarkable for his calm bravery and impartial administration of justice. The son of a Prætorian prefect and himself Governor of Liguria, he was called in 374, whilst still unbaptised, to the bishopric of Milan, and distinguished himself by his opposition to Arianism and Paganism, as well as to the crimes of the Emperor. He was also the first great reformer of church music, and left numerous religious works.

Ambrosius, Andre Sertis Kamenski (*b.* 1708, *d.* 1771), was a Russian, who assumed the name Ambrosius when he became a monk, and in 1761 was appointed Archbishop of Moscow. He was distinguished for his piety, learning, and active benevolence, but in the time of the plague in Moscow was seized by the infuriated populace and cruelly put to death.

Ambrozy, Wenzel Bernard (*b.* 1723, *d.* 1806), a Bohemian painter of the Venetian school, who was patronised by Maria Theresa and the Emperor Joseph II.

Ambuehl, Johann Ludwig (*b.* 1750, *d.* 1800), a Swiss poet, historian, and novelist.

Ameilhon, Hubert Pascal (*b.* 1730, *d.* 1811), French historian and philologist.

Ameipsias, a Greek comic poet, the contemporary of Aristophanes, in competition with whom he twice gained the prize. Only fragments of his works remain.

Amélie, Marie (*b.* 1782, *d.* 1866), Queen of the French, married Louis Philippe in 1809, was daughter of Ferdinand, first king of the Two Sicilies.

Amelius, Martin (*b.* 1526, *d.* 1590), a distinguished chancellor of Baden and an energetic advocate of the reformed religion.

Amelot de la Houssaye, Abraham Nicholas (*b.* 1634, *d.* 1706), a French writer, who was secretary to the embassy at Venice and wrote a history of the government of that place, which gave such offence that its author was imprisoned in the Bastille.

Amelotte, Denys (*b.* 1606, *d.* 1678), Superior of the Oratory at Paris, translated the New Testament.

Amelunghi, Girolamo, an Italian poet of the sixteenth century, called *Il Gobbo di Pisa*, inventor of the burlesque style of poetry. His principal poem, *La Gigantea*, was published in 1547.

Amenophis I., King of Egypt in 1778 B.C., was a warlike prince who reigned twenty-one years.

Amenophis II., King of Egypt, ascended the throne in 1687 B.C. After many years of war he succeeded in expelling the "Shepherd Kings."

Amenophis III., grandson of the preceding, a celebrated Egyptian king, at first shared his throne with a brother, on whose death he reigned alone, and erected the temple-palace of Luxor and other colossal works. A statue of this king stands in the British Museum.

Amenophis IV. succeeded Sesostris on the Egyptian throne in 1322 B.C.

Amerbach, Boniface (*b.* 1495, *d.* 1562), the youngest son of Johann, and a friend of Erasmus; he was professor of civil law in the university of Basle, and was a good Latin and Hebrew scholar.

Amerbach, Johann (*d.* 1515), a learned and wealthy printer of Basle, and the first to use Roman in the place of Gothic and Italian type. He published excellent editions of the works of St. Augustine and St. Ambrose, and was preparing to print those of St. Jerome at the time of his death.

Amerigo Vespucci (*b.* Florence, 1451, *d.* Seville, 1512), was an Italian navigator who visited Brazil in 1503. He had previously made several voyages of exploration, and claimed priority over Cabot and Columbus in reaching the mainland, named in his honour America, but the best authorities consider this claim to be unfounded.

Amerpack, Veit or Veitus (*b.* 1506, *d.* 1557), a learned professor of philosophy at Ingoldstadt, left many works of value.

Ames, Fisher (*b.* 1758, *d.* 1808), American lawyer and politician who sat in the Massachusetts Convention, and was afterwards a member of Congress, and famed for his eloquence. He retired from public life with Washington, and devoting himself to literary pursuits, was elected president of Harvard College in 1804.

Ames, Joseph (*b.* 1689, *d.* 1759), an ironmonger of London, evinced a great love for antiquities, and wrote an historical account of printing in England from 1471 to 1600. He was elected fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and member of the Royal Society.

Amherst, Jeffrey, Lord (*b.* 1717, *d.* 1797), British general, served on the Continent and in America, where he succeeded Abercrombie as commander-in-chief. Here he was remarkably successful, and after many victories, Montreal surrendered and Newfoundland was recovered from the French. He was raised to the peerage in 1776, and was appointed field-marshal in 1796.

Amici, Giambattista (*b.* 1784, *d.* 1863), professor of mathematics at Modena and director of the observatory at Florence, made several important discoveries in botany and zoology.

Amico, Vito Maria (*b.* 1693, *d.* 1762), a Benedictine monk, who was prior of his convent and historiographer of Sicily; he wrote several works on the histories of his country and monastic order.

Amiconi or **Amigoni**, Jacopo (*b.* 1675, *d.* 1752), Italian painter who travelled in Europe, and visited England in 1729.

Amiot or **Amyot**, Joseph (*b.* 1718, *d.* Pekin, 1794), a Jesuit missionary who went in 1750 to China, and after studying the language and literature, wrote an important history of that country.

Amleth, Amlod, or **Hamlet,** a prince of Jutland, the original of Shakespere's tragedy of *Hamlet*. His history, which is largely fictitious, represents him as slaying his uncle and the courtiers, and after travelling in England and Scotland, returning to Jutland, where he was killed by Vigleth.

Amman, Jost (*b.* 1539, *d.* 1591), an extremely prolific and popular designer; he also painted well in oils.

Ammannati, Bartolomeo (*b.* 1511, *d.* 1589), an Italian sculptor, architect, and engineer, a pupil of Bandinelli and of Sansovino. He worked in Rome, Florence, Naples and elsewhere, and planned the Ponte della Trinita, which bridges the Arno at Florence.

Ammianus, Marcellinus, an historian of the fourth century, who served in Gaul, Persia, Mesopotamia, and in the Persian wars under Julian. His history, which has been praised for its accuracy and impartiality, is a continuation of that of Tacitus to the time of Ammianus.

Ammirato, Scipione (*b.* 1531, *d.* 1601), a Neapolitan historian and genealogist; he was called the modern Livy, and wrote an erudite history of Florence, as well as several biographies.

Ammonio, Andrea (*b.* 1477, *d.* 1517), scholar and poet, became secretary for Latin correspondence to Henry VIII., and was a friend of Erasmus and Sir Thomas More.

Ammonius, a surgeon of Alexandria who flourished in the third century B.C., the inventor of lithotrity.

Ammonius, the son of Hermias, was a celebrated teacher of philosophy at Alexandria in the sixth century. He was a Neo-Platonist, but wrote several commentaries on Aristotle, whom he greatly admired.

Amo, Anton Wilhelm (*b.* 1703), a native of Guinea, was adopted by the Duke of Brunswick and educated at the universities of Halle and Wittenberg, where he distinguished himself by his talents and learning. He rose to be councillor of state in Berlin, but on the death of his adopted father he is said to have returned to the Gold Coast.

Amontons, Guillaume (*b.* 1663, *d.* 1705), a Frenchman learned in natural philosophy, whose inventions did much for the promotion of science. He constructed a new thermometer, hygroscope, and other instruments, and is by some said to have invented the telegraph.

Amoretti, Carlo (*b.* 1741, *d.* 1816), Italian naturalist and geographer, wrote at Milan an interesting collection of literary memoirs. His best-known work is *A Journey from Milan to the Three Lakes.*

Amorosi, Antonio, an Italian painter of the eighteenth century, who especially excelled in humorous pictures of low life.

Amory, Thomas (*b.* 1691, *d.* 1788), English humorous writer, author of *The Life and Opinions of John Buncle, Esq.*

Amos, one of the minor prophets, was a native of Tekoa, a village about eleven miles south of Jerusalem.

Amour, Guillaume de Saint (*d.* 1272), canon of Beauvais, and professor of philosophy in the university of Paris, took a prominent part in the dispute between the professors and the Dominicans, and was the chief associate of Robert Sorbonne in founding the establishment of the Sorbonne.

Ampère, André Marie (*b.* 1775, *d.* 1836), a distinguished electrician, who may be considered the father of electro-magnetics. He first attracted attention by a treatise on the Theory of Probability, published in 1802, and obtained a post as teacher, and ultimately as professor, at the polytechnic school in Paris. In 1820 Örsted's discovery of the effect of voltaic currents upon magnetic needles was brought to his notice, and Ampère verified and completed this, and showed also the mutual effect of currents upon each other, from which he deduced a new theory of magnetism. The Royal Academy of Sciences recognised his services, and gave his name to one of the electro-magnetic units. Ampère's last great work was the classification of the sciences, but this he did not live to finish.

Ampère, Jean Jacques Antoine (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1864), son of the preceding, an historian and literary critic of repute, became professor of French literary history at the Collège de France.

Amphilochus, Saint (*d.* 399), Bishop of Iconium, and the contemporary and friend of Basil and Gregory Nazianzen. He took part in the Council of Constantinople, and was a zealous opponent of the Arians.

Ampthill, Right Hon. Odo William Leopold Russell, Baron (*b.* 1829, *d.* 1884), third son of Major-General Lord George William Russell. He was educated chiefly on the Continent, and acquired great proficiency in modern languages, and entering the diplomatic service, was employed in several countries as attaché to the English embassy and otherwise. In 1857 he was appointed ambassador to Berlin, and with Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury represented England at the Congress of Berlin, 1878. He was created Baron Ampthill of Ampthill in 1881.

Amru Ibn Othman, a learned Persian of the 8th century, who compiled the Arabic grammar and syntax known as *The Book.*

Amru-Ibnu-l-Ass (*b.* 600, *d.* 663), an opponent, but afterwards a supporter and general of Mohammed, on whose death he fought in Palestine and Egypt, capturing Jerusalem and Alexandria, and destroying the library at the latter place.

Amru-l-Kays, a celebrated Persian poet, who wrote one of the Moallakat or poems suspended in the temple at Mecca.

Amsdorf, Nicholas von (*b.* 1483, *d.* 1565), a disciple and supporter of Luther, whom he assisted in the translation of the Bible. He was appointed Bishop of Naumberg in 1524.

Amulius, King of Alba (*d.* B.C. 714), dethroned his brother Numitor, and forced the latter's daughter, Rhea Silvia, to become a vestal virgin; she became, however, mother of Romulus and Remus, who slew the usurper.

Amussat, Jean Zulema (*b.* 1796, *d.* 1856), a French surgeon, eminent for his researches and writings, especially those on the vascular system.

Amynander, a king of Athamania, who lived in the 2nd and 3rd centuries B.C., acted as mediator between Philip of Macedon and the Ætolians, and also took part in the wars between Rome and Macedon.

Amyntas I., King of Macedonia, came to the throne B.C. 510; he became tributary for his dominions to the Persians.

Amyntas II., King of Macedonia (*d.* B.C. 370) B.C. 394. He was defeated by the Illyrians, but with the help of Thessaly and Sparta recovered his throne.

Amyntas III., King of Macedonia, was only an infant on his father's death, and his uncle Philip assumed first the regency, and then the throne. He was put to death for conspiring against his cousin Alexander the Great.

Amyot, Jacques (*b.* 1513, *d.* 1593), professor of Greek and Latin at the College of France, afterwards preceptor to the sons of Henry II. Charles IX. appointed him Bishop of Auxerre and Grand Almoner of France. His greatest work was a translation of the *Lives of Plutarch.*

Amyrant (Amyraldus), Moise, (*b.* 1596, *d.* 1664), a Protestant theologian and professor of the university of Saumur, who excited a violent controversy by a defence of Calvin's doctrine of predestination.

Anacaona (*d.* 1503), Queen of Xaragua in Hayti. Her husband, the chief of Maguana, being captured and carried off by Columbus, she went to her brother the King of Xaragua, who associated her with him in the government. She treated the Spaniards kindly and honourably, but was treacherously seized and put to death by Ovando, the Spanish governor.

Anacletus II., a cardinal of wealth and learning; he was elected by a minority as Pope, and maintained his position against Innocent II., till his death in 1138.

Anacreon (*b. circa* 560), a Greek lyric poet who lived at Samos under the patronage of the tyrant Polycrates, and afterwards at Athens. His poems were admirably translated by Moore.

Ananias, High Priest of the Jews, was appointed in A.D. 48, but was deposed before Felix left the province. He was a violent and lawless man and was assassinated by the sicarii at the beginning of the last Jewish war.

Ananias, an early professor of Christianity who with his wife attempted to deceive the apostles, but was punished with instant death.

Ananias, a Christian of Damascus who by Divine direction sought out Saul in his blindness and comforted and healed him. He is said to have been afterwards Bishop of Damascus, and to have suffered martyrdom.

Ananus, the Elder, or **Annas**, High Priest under the governorship of Cyrenius, before whom our Lord was first brought by the Jews. He is frequently mentioned by Josephus.

Ananus, the Younger (*d.* 67), son of the preceding. He was made High Priest by Agrippa, but after three months, during which he had put James the Less to death, he was deposed. He courageously opposed the Zealots, who had seized the temple and succeeded in gaining the outer court, but was attacked and slain by the Idumeans.

Anarawd or **Anarod** (*d.* 913), a Welsh prince who in 867 succeeded his father Roderick to the throne of North Wales. He received the Britons who were driven from Cumberland, granted them land and assisted them in defeating the Saxons at the battle of Dial Rodri, near Conway.

Anarcharsis, a celebrated Scythian philosopher, who lived in the 16th century B.C., and whose remarks, as recorded by Lucian and other writers, show him to have been a shrewd and just thinker. He spent some time in Athens, where he became intimate with Solon; and afterwards visited Crœsus, King of Lydia; but on his return home was put to death by his brother the king.

Añasco, Juan de, a Spanish adventurer, who under Hernando de Soto assisted in the conquest of Florida.

Anastatia, Saint, a pious and charitable Christian lady who suffered martyrdom in the Diocletian persecution in 303.

Anastatius, anti-Pope, Cardinal of St. Marcellus, was set up by the Emperors Lothaire and Louis in opposition to Benedict III. in 855.

Anastatius Sinaita (*d.* 593), Patriarch of Antioch, was expelled from his see by Justin II. in 570, but was afterwards restored.

Anastatius Sinaita (*d.* 608), the Younger, Patriarch of Antioch and successor of the preceding. He was zealous in his efforts to convert the Jews, who however revolted, and put him to death with great cruelty.

Anastatius I. (*b.* 430, *d.* 518), Emperor of Constantinople, called Dicorus on account of the different colours of his eyes. Of humble origin, he entered the life-guards of the Emperor Zeno, on whose death in 491 he was raised to the throne. A war with Persia and an invasion of the Huns were among the troubles of his reign, while in 514 Vitalianus besieged Constantinople and defeated Anastatius by land and sea.

Anastatius II. (*d.* 719), Emperor of Constantinople. On the deposition of the

Emperor Philippicus, his minister Artemis was elected to the throne and assumed the name of Anastatius. A rival claimant arose in Theodosius, who besieged and took Constantinople, and Anastatius abdicated and retired to a convent in 716. In an attempt to regain the throne he was betrayed and beheaded.

Anastatius I. (*d.* 401), Pope, a contemporary of Chrysostom, Augustine, and Jerome; he reconciled the Churches of Rome and Antioch, and opposed the opinions of Origen.

Anastatius II. (*d.* 498), Pope, was elected in 496, and vainly endeavoured to create harmony between the Eastern and Western Churches.

Anastatius III. (*d.* 913), Pope, a man of mild disposition and moderate views.

Anastatius IV. (*d.* 1154), Pope, a man of wisdom and charity, who succeeded Eugenius III. in 1153.

Anatolius of Alexandria, Saint, Bishop of Laodicea in the 3rd century, and one of the most learned men of his time. He was the first Christian who taught the philosophy of Aristotle, and is said to have suffered martyrdom.

Anaxagoras (*b.* B.C. 500, *d.* B.C. 428), a celebrated Greek philosopher who taught at Athens, and numbered amongst his pupils many distinguished men, including Euripides and Pericles, and probably Thucydides and Socrates. Being banished on a charge of atheism, he retired to Lampsacus, where he remained undisturbed till his death. He explained his views in a treatise on *Nature.*

Anaxandrides, a Greek comic poet of the 4th century B.C., born at Rhodes; was accused of libelling the government, and starved to death at Athens.

Anaxarchus of Abdera (*d.* B.C. 323), a Greek philosopher of the school of Leucippus and Democritus, and a friend of Alexander the Great. He was cruelly put to death by the tyrant of Cyprus.

Anaximander (*b.* 610 B.C., *d.* 547 B.C.) was the friend and disciple of Thales of Miletus, and was a distinguished astronomer. He first noticed the obliquity of the ecliptic, taught that the moon shines by reflected light, and that the earth is globular.

Anaximenes (*b.* 528 B.C.), the pupil and successor of the preceding, regarded air as the primal principle of all things, and Pliny attributes to him the invention of the sundial.

Anaximenes of Lampsacus, a Greek historian and philosopher, was the son of Aristocles, and one of the preceptors of Alexander the Great, and wrote a history of the reigns of Philip and Alexander.

Anaya y Maldonado, Diego (*b.* 1360, *d.* 1440), Archbishop of Salamanca, represented Castile at the Council of Constance in 1414, and was afterwards ambassador to France for John II. He founded and endowed the college of Salamanca, the first of the great colleges of Spain.

Ancelot, Jacques Arsène François Polycarpe (*b.* 1794, *d.* 1854), a French dramatist, originally a clerk in the marine department, who from 1819 to 1829 wrote several tragedies. Was in receipt of a pension from Louis XIII., which in 1830 he lost and was prohibited from writing tragedies, but with the assistance of his wife produced a number of comedies and operettas. In 1841 he was elected member of the French Academy.

Ancelot, Marguerite Virginie Chardon (*b.* 1792, *d.* 1875), wife of the preceding, whom she considerably assisted in his work, being herself a writer of novels and comedies.

Anchieta, José de (*b.* 1533, *d.* 1597), a Portuguese missionary, "the Apostle of Brazil," where he worked indefatigably amongst the Indians. He was also author of a treatise on *The Natural Productions of Brazil.*

Ancillon, Charles (*b.* 1659, *d.* 1715), eldest son of David Ancillon. He was judge of the French refugees at Berlin, and historiographer to the King of Prussia. He left several biographical and historical works.

Ancillon, David (*b.* 1617, *d.* 1692), a French Protestant divine, and native of Metz, from whence he fled to Berlin upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

Ancillon, Johann Peter Frederick (*b.* 1766, *d.* 1837), German preacher and author, and member of the Academy of Sciences in Berlin, was an advocate of constitutional freedom. In 1831 was placed at the head of foreign affairs.

Ancina, Giovanni Giovenale (*b.* 1545, *d.* 1604), was professor of medicine in the university of Turin, but determined in 1572 to devote himself to theology, and in 1602 was appointed Bishop of Saluzzo.

Anckwitz, Nicholas (*b.* 1750, *d.* 1794), Polish diplomatist, a talented but vicious man, was accused by the populace of accepting bribes from Prussia, and put to death.

Ancus Martius (*d.* B.C. 616), fourth king of Rome, and grandson of Numa Pompilius. He did much in the interests of religion and laws, built the town of Ostia, defeated the Latins in a sanguinary battle, and had a prosperous reign of twenty-four years.

Andelo, or **Andelau,** Herman Peter von, a German jurist of the 15th century, who studied at Padua, and was the first to compile a system of German law.

Andersen, Hans Christian (*b.* 1805, *d.* 1875). The son of poor parents, was born at Odensee in Funen; he early showed a strong inclination for the stage, and at fourteen went to Copenhagen, where he obtained an engagement at the theatre royal. His voice soon broke down, but through the kindness of Conference Councillor Collin he was admitted to the grammar school at Slagelse. His first prose work, a book of travels, was published in 1828, and was followed by others, as well as novels and poems. He is best known for his fairy tales, which are full of charm.

Anderson, Adam (*b.* 1692, *d.* 1765), the historian of commerce. His great work, published in 1764, gives accounts of the commercial progress and social and industrial development of all civilised countries from the earliest times to 1762.

Anderson, Sir Edmund (*b.* 1530, *d.* 1605), an English lawyer, Chief Justice in the Court of Common Pleas in 1582, and a patient and impartial judge in civil cases, though his adhesion to the Established Church led him into too great severity towards sectarians.

Anderson, Elizabeth Garrett, M.D. (*b.* 1837). A well-known lady physician, studied medicine at the Middlesex, St. Andrew's (Edinburgh), and London hospitals, and in 1865 received the diploma of L.S.A., and was appointed medical attendant to St. Mary's dispensary. In 1870 she was made visiting physician to the East London hospital for children, and obtained the degree of M.D. at the university of Paris. The following year she was married to Mr. J. G. S. Anderson, but continued to practise in London, and was appointed senior physician to the new hospital for women, and dean of the London school of medicine for women.

Anderson, Sir George William, K.C.B. (*b.* 1791, *d.* 1857), son of a London merchant, entered the Indian Civil Service, and was employed by Elphinstone in drawing up *The Bombay Code of* 1827. In 1841 he became Governor of Bombay, but after holding similar posts in Mauritius and Ceylon, resigned in 1855; he was knighted in 1849.

Anderson, James (*b.* 1662, *d.* 1728), a Scottish genealogist and antiquary, who was educated for the law, but devoted himself entirely to antiquities. In spite of great poverty, Anderson contrived to finish his collection of the ancient charters and great seals of Scotland, but it was not published till some years after his death.

Anderson, Johann (*b.* 1674, *d.* 1743), a German diplomatist and naturalist who was employed in matters relating to commerce and navigation.

Anderson, John (*b.* 1726, *d.* 1796), professor of Oriental languages and afterwards of natural philosophy in the University of Glasgow, and founder of the Anderson University in that city.

Anderson, John (*d.* 1820), a Scottish merchant of humble birth who settled in Ireland, where he acquired a large fortune, much of which he expended upon the town and neighbourhood of Fermoy. He declined a baronetcy, which however was conferred upon his son.

Anderson, Martin Brewer (*b.* 1815), an American educator, who graduated at Waterville college, where he was subsequently professor of rhetoric. In 1853 he became president of the university of Rochester; he obtained repute as a powerful public speaker, and used his eloquence with effect during the Civil war.

Anderson, Mary (*b.* 1859), born at Sacramento, California, well known as an actress of great beauty and considerable dramatic taste, at sixteen years of age made her *début* at Louisville as Juliet. She met with great success both in the United States and in London.

Anderson, Nils Johann (*b.* 1821, *d.* 1880), a Swedish botanist, who left numerous technical works.

Anderson, Robert, M.D. (*b.* 1750, *d.* 1830), a Scottish surgeon who devoted himself to literature, and published a *Complete Edition of the Poets of Great Britain* from the time of Chaucer, with biographical and critical notes.

Anderson, Robert (*b.* 1770, *d.* 1833), a ballad writer of humble birth, whose later productions were in the Cumberland dialect. His most popular ballad was *Betty Brown* (1801), his earliest *Lucy Gray*, of which the name and metre were borrowed by Wordsworth.

Anderson, Robert (*b.* 1806, *d.* 1871), an American general, who served under Lincoln in the Black Hawk war, and distinguished himself in the Mexican war (1846-7) in the battle of El Molino del Rey. On the outbreak of the Civil war he was appointed to the defence of Charleston harbour, and held Fort Sumter for two days against the

Confederates; failing health prevented his taking further part in the war.

Anderson, Robert Burn (*b.* 1833, *d.* 1860), a British officer, who distinguished himself during the Indian Mutiny. He afterward served in China, but being sent with other officers to negotiate with the Chinese commissioners, was treacherously seized, carried to Pekin, and so cruelly tortured that death ensued in a few days.

Anderson, William (*b.* 1757, *d.* 1837), a painter of marine subjects.

Anderton, Henry, a painter of portraits and landscapes in the 17th century; his painting of Mrs. Stuart, afterwards Duchess of Richmond, was well known.

Anderton, James, author of several controversial treatises, flourished in the early half of the 17th century, and wrote under the *pseudonym* of "John Brereley."

Andocides (*b.* 467 B.C., *d.* 397 B.C.), Athenian orator, one of the ten whose works were contained in the Alexandrine Canon. He was four times driven from Athens, and finally died in exile.

Andrada, Antonio (*b.* 1580, *d.* 1633), a Portuguese Jesuit who went as missionary to India, and penetrated to Thibet, where he was well received and built a church. Died at Goa.

Andrada, Jacinto Freire d' (*b.* 1597, *d.* 1657), a Portuguese author of high repute; he was offered, but declined, the bishopric of Viseu. His greatest work is the *Life of Dom Joâo de Castro.*

Andrada E. Silva, José Bonifacio d' (*b.* 1765, *d.* 1838), a Brazilian statesman, who travelled and studied in Europe, and became professor of metallurgy and geognosy at Coimbra, and general intendant of the Portuguese mines. Returning to Brazil in 1819, he took an active part in politics, and was for a time minister of the interior to Dom Pedro I., and afterwards guardian and tutor to his successor, Dom Pedro II., till 1833, when he was displaced, and he retired to Paquetá, where he died.

Andral, Gabriel (*b.* 1797, *d.* 1853), a distinguished French physician and author, who in 1839 was elected to the chair of pathology and therapeutics in the Academy of Medicine at Paris.

Andrassy, Julius, Count (*b.* 1823, *d.* 1890), an eminent Hungarian, who in 1847 entered the Hungarian Diet as member for his native town of Zemplin. In politics a Liberal, he supported the policy of Kossuth as well by his eloquence, which was considerable, as by his activity in organisation, and in the field. Upon the collapse of the Hungarian insurrection he was sentenced to death, but escaping to France, passed seven years (1849—1856) in that country, and in England. Appointed premier of the first separate Hungarian cabinet, by a series of wise and liberal measures he transformed Hungary from a turbulent and revolutionary province to the most trustworthy portion of the empire. Through his influence Austria and Hungary refused to take part with France in the Franco-German war, from which two important results followed: Bosnia and Herzegovina were annexed to the empire, and Germany found herself compelled to effect an Austrian alliance. Andrassy took a leading part in the Berlin Conference (1878), but in the following year resigned office suddenly and unexpectedly, and retired into private life, from which he was never recalled to power.

André, Christian Karl (*b.* 1763, *d.* 1831), a German educational writer, who worked at Schnepfenthal and Brünn, and left numerous and valuable works.

André, Johann (*b.* 1741, *d.* 1799), an eminent musical composer and publisher, was director of the opera at Berlin, and kapellmeister to the Prince of Prussia and the Margrave of Brandenburg.

André, Johann Anton (*b.* 1775, *d.* 1842), son of the preceding, also a composer and publisher of music.

André, John (*b.* 1751, *d.* 1780), a British soldier who served in the war with America, and rose to the rank of major. He conducted the negotiations with Benedict Arnold for the betrayal of West Point, but being discovered in disguise, was arrested and put to death as a spy. His remains lie in Westminster Abbey, where a cenotaph was erected to his memory.

André, Yves-Marie (*b.* 1675, *d.* 1764), a French philosopher and man of letters, who was suspected by his brother Jesuits of Cartesian tendencies, and narrowly escaped a prosecution. His works, which have been republished, include a treatise of great merit, *Sur le Beau.*

Andrea Pisano (*b.* 1270, *d.* 1345), an Italian architect and sculptor, who produced many fine works in Florence, his greatest being the bronze figures in relief for the baptistery of St. John's.

Andrea del Sarto, or Vannucci, an Italian painter of humble birth; he was a pupil of Peter da Cosimo. He worked at Florence and in France, where Francis I. loaded him with honours.

Andreæ, Abraham (*d.* 1607), was consecrated Archbishop of Upsala in 1594, after which he crowned Sigismund. He was a reformer, and under the regency of Duke Charles was thrown into prison, where he died.

Andreæ, Jacob (*b.* 1528, *d.* 1590), a Lutheran divine who took a prominent part in the religious controversies of Germany. He was a prolific writer, and drew up the *Formula Concordiæ*, or summary of faith for the Lutheran Church.

Andreæ, Johannes, or Giovanni (*b.* 1272, *d.* 1348), filled the chair of canon law at Bologna, and enjoyed the highest reputation as a teacher and author.

Adreani, Andrew (*b.* 1540, *d.* 1623), an Italian painter and engraver, whose prints are numerous and valuable.

Andreas, Archbishop of Crayna in Carinthia (*d.* 1484), who made zealous but unsuccessful attempts to reform the Church in the 15th century. For his boldness in rebuking Pope Sixtus IV. and the cardinals he was imprisoned, but on his release renewed his exertions, was excommunicated, and imprisoned.

Andreini, Francesco, an actor and writer of comedies in the 16th century, and head of the company known as "De' Gelosi."

Andreini, Giovanni Battista (*b.* 1568, *d.* 1652), son of the preceding, dramatic author and performer; Milton's *Paradise Lost* is said to have been suggested by his drama of *L'Adamo.*

Andreini, Isabella (*b.* Padua, 1562, *d.* 1604), a distinguished poetess and actress, remarkable alike for her beauty and blameless life.

Andrelini (*d.* 1518), Publio Fausto, an Italian poet, was professor of classical literature in Paris, and patronised by Charles VIII.

Andreossy, Antoine François, Comte d' (*b.* 1761, *d.* 1828), a French officer of engineers, and a learned and honourable man. He served in the wars under Napoleon, and was afterwards employed diplomatically, and was one of the commissioners appointed to negotiate an armistice after the battle of Waterloo, and took office under Louis XVIII.

Addreozzi, Gaetano (*b.* 1763, *d.* 1826), a popular Italian composer, who wrote many operas and several oratorios.

Andres, Juan (*b.* 1740, *d.* 1817), a learned Spanish Jesuit, who devoted himself to literature and literary history.

Andres de Uztarroz, Juan Francisco (*b.* 1606, *d.* 1653), a learned Spanish historian, was appointed chronicler of Aragon in 1647, and left many valuable works.

Andrew, Saint, one of the twelve apostles, who before his call was a disciple of John the Baptist. He was the means of bringing his brother, Simon Peter, to Christ, and is said to have preached the Gospel in various countries, and to have been at last crucified at Patræ in Achaia.

Andrew, Yurevich (*b.* 1110, *d.* 1174), a brave and ambitious Russian prince, who distinguished himself in wars against Kiev, and steadily extended the boundaries of his kingdom.

Andrew I. (*d.* 1061), King of Hungary, ruled at first in conjunction with his brother Leventa, whom he survived, but in 1060 was defeated and dethroned by another brother, Bela.

Andrew II. (*b.* 1175, *d.* 1235), King of Hungary, succeeded to the throne on the death of his infant ward and nephew Ladislaus in 1205. At the command of the Pope he undertook a costly crusade to the Holy Land, but effected nothing. In 1222 he published the famous "Golden Bull," the charter of Hungarian freedom.

Andrew III. (*d.* 1301), grandson of the preceding, ascended the throne in 1290, and defeated the rival claimants supported by Germany and the Pope, but died whilst preparing to resist another attack.

Andrewes, Lancelot, Bishop of Winchester (*b.* 1555, *d.* 1626), an eminently learned and pious man, and one of the greatest preachers of his day. He assisted in the translation of the Bible, and besides sermons and lectures left a popular *Manual of Private Devotions.*

Andrews, James Pettit (*b.* 1737, *d.* 1797), an historical and miscellaneous writer, author of *The History of Great Britain* and *Anecdotes Ancient and Modern.*

Andrews, Stephen Pearl (*b.* 1812, *d.* 1886), an American lawyer and linguist, who introduced phonography into America, and devoted many years of his life to an attempt to evolve a "scientific" and "universal language," which he termed *Alwato.*

Andrieu, Bertrand (*b.* 1761, *d.* 1822), an eminent French medallist, who did much to elevate his art, and was made Chevalier of the Order of St. Michael.

Andrieux, François Guillaume Jean Stanislas (*b.* 1759, *d.* 1833), an eminent French writer, was secretary to the French Academy, and professor of literature in the College of France. He left numerous works.

Andronicus Comnenus (*b.* 1110, *d.* 1185), Emperor of Constantinople, after quarrels and reconciliations with Manuel Comnenus, ascended the throne in 1183, putting to death Alexis II.; was killed during an insurrection roused by his cruelty.

Andronicus of Rhodes, a peripatetic philosopher of the 1st century B.C.

Andronicus, Johannes Callistus, a scholar of Thessalonica who taught at Bologna and Rome, and finally in Paris, where he became professor of Greek. He followed the philosophy of Aristotle.

Andronicus, Marcus Livius, a native of Tarentum, who wrote Latin dramas in the 3rd century B.C.; he translated the *Odyssey* and wrote several popular poems.

Andronicus I. (*d.* 1235), Emperor of Trebizond, succeeded to the throne in 1222. He was defeated and made tributary by Ala-ed-din.

Andronicus II. (*d.* 1267), Emperor of Trebizond, succeeded to the throne in 1263.

Andronicus III. (*d.* 1332), Emperor of Trebizond, succeeded his father, Alexis II., in 1330, and during his short reign put two uncles to death.

Andronicus II. (Palæologus) (*b.* 1260, *d.* 1332), called "the Elder," Emperor of Constantinople; ruled jointly with his father Michael for ten years, but in 1283 assumed the entire power. His reign was disturbed by the dissensions of the Greek and Latin Churches, the inroads of the Turks and the revolt of the Emperor's grandson, who seized the crown in 1328, when he took refuge in a monastery, where he died.

Andronicus III. (Palæologus) (*b.* 1295, *d.* 1341), called "the Younger," the grandson of the preceding, whom he deposed, was a brave and popular prince, though his early history is marred with crime; he was defeated in a war with Servia and Turkey.

Andros, Sir Edmund (*b.* 1637, *d.* 1713), an English officer who served in the wars with the Dutch, and afterwards went as governor to various provinces of North America. He was recalled in 1698 from Virginia, but was afterwards appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey.

Androuet-Ducerceau, Jacques, a French architect of the 16th century, who studied in Italy, and was employed by Henry III. and Henry IV. to erect several of the public buildings of Paris. The Pont Neuf and the gallery of the Louvre were begun by him.

Andry, Charles Louis François (*b.* 1741, *d.* 1829), a distinguished and benevolent French physician, who held an appointment at the Foundling hospital of Paris, and was consulting physician to Napoleon.

Andry, Nicolas, or **De Boisregard** (*b.* 1658, *d.* 1742), a physician of reputation, one of the editors of the *Journal des Sçavants*, and dean of the faculty of medicine in the Royal College at Paris.

Aneau, Barthélemy, a native of Bourges, principal of the College of the Trinity at Lyons, in the 16th century, but was suspected of favouring the reformers, and was seized and put to death by the mob. He translated Sir Thomas More's *Utopia*.

Anel, Dominique (*b.* 1679, *d.* 1730), a celebrated surgeon, who performed successfully several new and difficult operations, and finally settled in Paris, where he had a large practice as an oculist.

Aneurin, a Welsh poet of the 6th century, known as the author of *Gododin*. Another poem, *Verses on the Months*, is also attributed to him.

Anfossi, Pasquale (*b.* 1729 or 1736, *d.* 1795), an Italian opera writer and pupil of Piccini, travelled in Europe, and was appointed maestro di capella to St. Giovanni Laterano. His most popular opera was *L'Incognita Perseguitata* (1773), his great *Olimpiade* meeting with but a poor reception.

Ange, Joseph de Saint (*b.* 1636, *d.* 1697), a French Carmelite friar, who spent many years in missionary labours in the East, and finally returning to France was made prior of the convent of Perpignan.

Angela of Brescia or **Merici** (*b.* 1511, *d.* 1540), a Franciscan nun, foundress of the order of Ursulines at Brescia.

Angeli, Filippo d' (*b.* 1600, *d.* 1640), called Napoletan, a painter of battles and landscapes, who resided at Rome and Florence under the patronage of Cosimo II.

Angelio, or **Delli Angeli**, Pietro (*b.* 1517, *d.* 1596), a renowned Italian scholar, known as Petrus Borgæus, who in 1549 was appointed professor at Pisa. Being pensioned by Henry III. of France he was enabled to devote the end of his life to literature, and left many works in prose and poetry.

Angeloni, Luigi (*b.* 1758, *d.* 1842), an Italian republican and political writer, one of the tribunes under the Roman republic in 1798. He afterwards went to Paris, but was expelled, and took refuge in London, where he died.

Angely, Ludwig (*b. circa* 1775, *d.* 1835), a popular German dramatic writer, and director of the Königstädter theatre at Berlin.

Angerstein, John Julius (*b.* 1735, *d.* 1822), a Russian merchant whose fine collection of pictures was purchased by the English Government, and formed the nucleus of the National Gallery.

Anghiera, Pietro Martire (*b.* 1455, *d.* 1526), historian and diplomatist, resided chiefly in Spain.

Angilbert or **Engilbert**, Saint (*d.* 814), Abbot of Centule, near Abbeville, the pupil of Alcuin, and the friend and confidential adviser of the Emperor Charlemagne, whose daughter Bertha he is said to have married.

Anglada, Joseph (*b.* 1775, *d.* 1833), professor of chemistry at the university of Montpellier, and remembered for his investigations respecting "glairine," and the analysis of medical springs; he also left a valuable work on *Toxicology*.

Angoulême, Charles de Valois, Duc d' (*b.* 1573, *d.* 1650), natural son of Charles IX., was grand prior of the order of the Knights of Malta in 1589, but afterwards left the order, and distinguished himself, as Count of Auvergne, at the battles of Ivry and Fontaine-Françoise. Being concerned in several plots, he was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in the Bastille, but on the death of Henry IV. was released, and again served in the army, and commanded at the siege of Rochelle.

Angoulême, Louis Antoine de Bourbon, Duc d' (*b.* 1775, *d.* 1844), dauphin of France and son of Charles X. He married his cousin, the daughter of Louis XVI., in 1799. At the restoration he was made Grand Admiral of France, and opposed the Bonapartists with promptness and vigour. He showed great coolness and gallantry in Spain in 1823, whither he led an army against the Constitutionalists. On the death of his father in exile he resigned all right to the succession in favour of his nephew, the Duke of Bordeaux.

Angoulême, Marie Thérèse Charlotte, Duchesse d' (*b.* 1778, *d.* 1851), daughter of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, and wife of the preceding; she shared the imprisonment of her parents, and kept a diary, from which the details of that time are known. After some months of solitary confinement she was released in exchange for the commissioners of the convention, married her cousin, and accompanied Louis XVIII. on his public entry into Paris in 1814.

Angström, Anders Jonas (*b.* 1814, *d.* 1874), a Swedish astronomer, and professor of physics at Upsala, who made important discoveries by means of the spectroscope. He showed that the fixed lines of the spectra depend only upon the nature of the luminous substance, and was the first to notice, though he did not explain, the "Frauenhofer lines" of the solar spectrum.

Anguier, François (*b.* 1604, *d.* 1669), a celebrated French sculptor, who visited England and Rome, where he attained a high reputation; Louis XII. appointed him keeper of the Cabinet of Antiquities.

Anguier, Michel (*b.* 1612, *d.* 1686), brother of the preceding, also noted as a sculptor, was rector of the Academy of Arts in Paris.

Anguisciola, Sofonisba (*b.* 1535, *d.* 1620), a native of Cremona, and a portrait painter of much renown; she painted Philip II. of Spain and many of his court, and on her marriage she received a munificent dowry and an increased pension.

Anhalt-Bernburg, Christian I., Duke of (*b.* 1568, *d.* 1630), took a leading part in the contests which led to the Thirty Years' war, and as commander-in-chief of Frederick V. of Bohemia, fought successfully against the imperial forces till defeated at Prague in 1620.

Anhalt-Bernburg, Christian II., Duke of (*b.* 1599, *d.* 1656), son of the preceding, with whom he took part in the battle of Prague, and was made prisoner, but pardoned by the emperor. He succeeded his father in 1630.

Anhalt-Dessau, Leopold (*b.* 1676, *d.* 1747), a Prussian field-marshal, who distinguished himself in the war of the Spanish succession. He also obtained victories in behalf of Frederick II. over the Austrians and Saxons, and concluded the war by the peace of Dresden.

Anhalt-Dessau, Leopold Frederick Franz d' (*b.* 1740, *d.* 1817), served under Frederick II. in the Seven Years' war, and did much to reform the laws and promote agriculture in his principality.

Anhalt Zerbst-Dessau, George IV. (*b.* 1507, *d.* 1553), took holy orders, and became one of the eminent divines and reformers of his day.

Anilæus and **Asinæus**, two Babylonian Jews, who in the 1st century A.D. headed a band of freebooters, and were persuaded by Artabanus, King of Parthia, to enter his service. Asinæus met his death by poison at the hands of his brother's wife, while Anilæus with many of his followers was slain by Mithridates, whom they had previously attacked and imprisoned.

Animuccia, Giovanni (*b.* 1500, *d.* 1571), a celebrated Italian composer, maestro di capello of the Vatican, may be considered the founder of the oratorio.

Anisson, an ancient family of Lyons, renowned as typographers, the most distinguished member being Etienne Alexandre Jacques, known as Anisson-Duperon (1748-1794), inventor of the "presse à un coup;" he was put to death during the republic.

Ankarkrona, Theodor (*b.* 1687, *d.* 1750), distinguished Swedish naval officer and man of science.

Ankerström, Johann Jakob (*b.* 1761, *d.* 1792), a Swedish noble, remembered as the assassin of Gustavus III. of Sweden; he was detected, tortured and beheaded.

Anna Comnena (*b.* 1083, *d.* 1148), daughter of the Emperor Alexis Comnenus I., conspired on her father's death to place her husband, Nicephorus Bryennius, on the throne. She failed in this, however, and devoting herself to literature, wrote a history of her father's reign, entitled the *Alexias.*

Anna Ivanovna, Empress of Russia (*b.* 1693-4, *d.* 1740), daughter of Ivan Alexowitch, succeeded to the throne on the death of Peter II. in 1730, but allowed the government to be really in the hands of her favourite, Biren, who ruled cruelly and tyrannically.

Anna Petrovna (*b.* 1708, *d.* 1728), the eldest and favourite daughter of Peter the Great, and mother of Peter III. The order of St. Anne was instituted in her honour.

Anna of Austria, Queen of France (*b.* 1601, *d.* 1666), was the eldest daughter of Philip III. of Spain, and was married in 1615 to Louis XIII. of France. On the death of Louis in 1643, Anna acted as regent, with Cardinal Mazarin as her chief minister; she provoked the famous wars of the "Fronde," in which she was ultimately victorious. In 1661 she resigned the government to her son, and passed the rest of her life in retirement.

An-nasir Lidinillah Mohammed (*d.* 1215), fourth Sultan of Africa and Spain, of the dynasty Almohades, succeeded to the throne in 1199. He was continually engaged in war, and finally being defeated at Las Navas by the united forces of Castile, Navarre and Aragon, fled to Africa, where he died.

An-nasir, Abdul Abbas Ahmed (*b.* 1156, *d.* 1225), Caliph of the Abbasides, began to reign in 1180; he was a pious, learned, and just prince.

Anne, Queen of Great Britain (*b.* 1664, *d.* 1714), was the second daughter of James II. by his first wife, Anne Hyde. She married Prince George of Denmark, and succeeded to the throne on the death of her brother-in-law, William III., in 1702. Her reign is distinguished abroad by the brilliant exploits of the British army in the Low Countries under Marlborough, and in Spain under Lord Peterborough; the victories of Blenheim, Oudenard, and Malplaquet being won in the war of the Spanish succession; while at home, though political contentions ran high, the legislative union of England and Scotland was effected, and many eminent names adorn the list of contemporary writers, notably Addison, Pope, and Steele. The queen, who was weak and yielding, was controlled at first by the imperious Duchess of Marlborough, and afterwards by Abigail Hill (Mrs. Masham).

Anne of Beaujeu (*b.* 1461, *d.* 1522), eldest daughter of Louis XI., acted as regent during the minority of Charles VIII., and displayed great energy and decision of character.

Anne of Bohemia (*b.* 1367, *d.* 1394), "the good Queen Anne," was wife of Richard II. of England, and a protector of Wiclif and his followers.

Anne of Bretagne (*b.* 1476, *d.* 1514), daughter and heiress of Francis II. of Bretagne; though married by procuration to Maximilian, King of the Romans, she married Charles VIII. (1491), and Louis XII. of France (1499). She displayed considerable justice and ability in the management of her own dominions.

Anne of Cleves (*b.* 1516, *d.* 1557), daughter of John III., Duke of Cleves, and fourth wife of Henry VIII. of England, from whom she was shortly divorced, but lived contentedly in England, where she died.

Anne of Denmark (*b.* 1574, *d.* 1619), daughter of Frederick II. of Denmark, and wife of James VI. of Scotland and I. of England.

Anne of Warwick (*b.* 1454, *d.* 1485), the widow of Edward of Lancaster, son of Henry VI., was first married to Edward of Lancaster, son of Henry VI., and then against her will to Richard III., with whom she was crowned with great ceremony in 1483. Her death is attributed to poison.

Annese, Gennaro, a Neapolitan gunsmith, who succeeded Masaniello as leader of the populace in the insurrection of 1648. He at first joined the Duke of Guise, and afterwards betrayed him to the Spaniards, and was himself soon after seized and beheaded.

Annesley, Arthur (*b.* 1614, *d.* 1686), Earl of Anglesey, took part in the Civil wars of Charles I., and went as commissioner for the Parliamentary party to Ireland. He afterwards supported Monk in his efforts for the Restoration, and filled high offices under Charles II., by whom he was created Baron Annesley. He had some literary ability and wrote a *History of the Wars in Ireland.*

Anno or **Hanno**, Saint, Archbishop of Cologne in the 11th century; he had great influence over the Emperor Henry III., in whose name he for some time administered the government.

An-nuwayri (*b.* 1283, *d.* 1332), a learned Arab writer, who left many works, amongst them being a valuable historical cyclopædia.

Anquetil, Abraham Hyacinthe (*b.* 1731, *d.* 1805), a French orientalist, who for purposes of study went to India as a private soldier, and took part in the capture of Pondicherry. On his return to France he was appointed oriental interpreter in the king's library. His principal work was a translation of the *Zend-Avesta*, published in 1771.

Ansaldo, Andrea (*b.* 1584, *d.* 1638), an eminent Genoese painter; his principal works are in the churches and palaces of Genoa.

Ansaloni, Giordano (*d.* 1634), a Sicilian missionary of the order of preachers, who went to Japan, and adopting the dress and language of the people, passed for two years for a Japanese priest, but was at length discovered and put to death.

Anscarius, Saint (*b.* 801, *d.* 864), a Benedictine monk who did much to promulgate Christianity in Denmark and Sweden, and has been called "the Apostle of the North." He was afterwards made Bishop of Hamburg.

Anselm, Saint (*b.* 1034, *d.* 1109), Archbishop of Canterbury during the reigns of William Rufus and Henry I., to which post he was summoned from his position as Abbot of Bec in Normandy. He was a man of great piety and intellectual power, and firmly resisted the efforts of the king to despoil the Church of her dignity or revenues. He died at Canterbury and was canonised in the reign of Henry VII.

Anselme of Laon (*d.* 1117), an eminent teacher of theology in the 11th century, and said to have studied under Anselm at Bec, taught for some time in Paris, and then returning to his native town of Laon, made the school of theology there the most renowned in Europe.

Anselmi, Michael-Angelo (*b.* 1491, *d.* 1554), an Italian painter in the style of Correggio, several of whose pictures are in the churches of Parma.

Anselmo, Saint (*b.* 1036, *d.* 1086), Bishop of Lucca, supported Gregory VII. against the antipope, Guibert, and left a collection of canons in thirteen books.

Ansiaux, Jean Joseph Eleonor Antoine (*b.* 1764, *d.* 1840), one of the best portrait and historical painters of the modern French school; he studied at Antwerp, and in Paris under David. In 1801 his *Sappho* and *Leda* attracted attention, and he afterwards painted an *Assumption* and other fine historical works, as well as portraits of many prominent men.

Anslo, Reinier (*b.* 1626, *d.* 1669), a Dutch poet of reputation; he was patronised by Christina of Sweden and Innocent X., and spent the end of his life in Rome, where he became a Roman Catholic. Among his early productions were a *Martyrdom of St. Stephen* and a poem on the massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day.

Anson, George, Lord (*b.* 1697, *d.* 1762), an eminent naval commander, whose popular *Voyage Round the World* has undergone several translations. He entered the navy in 1711, seeing much active service, and in 1739 was appointed to the command of a squadron despatched to the Philippine Islands. The ships were badly equipped, and of three vessels which reached Juan Fernandez two were destroyed as unseaworthy. With his one remaining ship, *The Centurion*, he eventually reached Manilla, succeeded in capturing the great Spanish galleon *Acupulco*, and returned to England with £500,000 in prize-money. Here he was eagerly welcomed, at once appointed rear-admiral, and henceforth had a large share in the direction of naval affairs. In 1746 he was appointed to the command of the Channel fleet, and the following year defeated the French off Cape Finisterre, for which service he was raised to the peerage. He possessed considerable administrative ability, and was made admiral of the fleet in 1761.

Anson, George (*b.* 1797, *d.* 1857), an English general, commander-in-chief of the Indian army at the time of the mutiny. He collected a force at Umballah for the relief of Delhi, but died while on the march.

Anspach, Elizabeth Berkeley, Margravine of (*b.* 1750, *d.* 1828), was married first to Lord Craven (1767), and secondly to the Margrave of Anspach in 1791. In 1821 she gave shelter to Queen Caroline of England; she left some amusing memoirs.

Ansted, David Thomas (*b.* 1814, *d.* 1880), a geologist of some repute, whose writings did much to popularise geology.

Anster, John, LL.D. (*b. circa* 1806, *d.* 1867), an Irish poet who contributed largely to periodical literature, and made an excellent translation of Goethe's *Faust*. He held the chair of civil law in the University of Dublin.

Anstey, Christopher (*b.* 1724, *d.* 1805), author of the *New Bath Guide*, a very popular poem.

Antagoias, a Greek poet of the 3rd century B.C. He was author of a poem called *Thebais* and other works, all of which are lost except a few epigrams.

Antalcidas, a Spartan politician, who effected the peace between Greece and Artaxerxes II. (B.C. 387) which is known by his name.

Antar, or **Antarah Ibn Sheddad**, Arabian poet and warrior, who acquired great distinction in the forty years' wars against the Beni Dhobyan, while his great work, a poem, was highly esteemed by Mahomet, and has been translated into Latin, German, and English.

Antenor, a wise Trojan chief who received the ambassadors Menelaus and Ulysses, and is charged with having betrayed Troy to the Greeks, especially as his own house was untouched by the enemy. He is said to have afterwards founded some towns on the west coast of the Adriatic.

Anthemius, Emperor of the West in the 5th century, a distinguished general, quarrelled with his son-in-law, Ricimer, who led an army against Rome, and defeated and slew Anthemius.

Anthemius, a native of Lydia, and an eminent architect and sculptor. He was employed by Justinian, and designed the famous church of Saint Sophia at Constantinople.

Antheric, King of the Lombards (*d.* 590), surnamed Flavius, was engaged in wars during his reign of six years, and defeated an invasion of the Franks under Childebert in 588, but died during a second, having done much to consolidate his dominions.

Anthon, Charles, LL.D. (*b.* 1797, *d.* 1867), American classical scholar, was called to the bar in 1819, but forsook law for classics, which he taught in New York. He was a voluminous writer, and author of *A Classical Dictionary* and numerous other text-books, as well as of an edition of Horace.

Antigonus, King of Judæa (*d.* B.C. 37), son of Aristobulus II., was driven from his throne by Antipater, and regained Jerusalem only to be besieged by Herod, when he was compelled to surrender, and was put to death.

Antigonus (**Cyclops** or "one-eyed") (*d.* B.C. 301), a distinguished general of Alexander the Great, on whose death he became Governor of Phrygia, Lycia, and Pamphylia, and after defeating and slaying Eumenes, and waging other successful wars, assumed the title of king. His ambitious schemes united his rivals, and he was slain in battle at Ipsus.

Antigonus Doson (*d.* B.C. 220), King of Macedonia, and grandson of Demetrius Poliorcetes, was appointed regent during the minority of Philip, son of Demetrius II., but assumed the government, married the queen-dowager Chrysses, and treated Philip as his son and heir. He co-operated with the Achean league against Sparta, of which the victory of Sellasia made him master; and he also repelled an invasion of the Illyrians.

Antigonus Gonatas, King of Macedonia (*d.* B.C. 239), and son of Demetrius Poliorcetes, ascended the throne B.C. 277, six years after his father's death. He was twice driven from his throne, first by Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, and then by Alexander, son of Pyrrhus.

Antillon, Isidoro d' (*b.* 1760, *d.* 1820), a learned Spaniard, who defended Saragossa against the French, but was afterwards forced to fly before them. His liberal opinions drew upon him the displeasure of Ferdinand VII., and he was arrested, but died before his trial. He left several works, the most valuable being a geography of Spain and Portugal.

Antimachus, an epic poet of Claros, in Greece, author of *Thebais* and the *Lyde*.

Antimaco, Marc Anthony (*b.* 1473, *d.* 1552), a learned Italian, who taught Greek at Ferrara and Paris, and left some Latin poems and translations from the Greek.

Antinous, a favourite page of the Emperor Hadrian, was drowned in the Nile.

Antiochus I., King of Commagene, in Syria. In B.C. 64 Pompey concluded a peace with this state, and increased its territories.

Antiochus IV., of Commagene, surnamed Epiphanes, was sometimes king, sometimes governor, according as Commagene was created a province or a kingdom. He aided Nero against the Parthians, and Titus against the Jews, but was deposed in 72.

Antiochus I., of Syria (Soter) (*d.* B.C. 261), was constantly engaged in wars, and finally killed in battle with the Gauls. The story of his passion for his stepmother, whom his father gave him to save his life, is well known.

Antiochus II., of Syria (*d.* B.C. 246), brother of the preceding, whom he succeeded. He engaged in a war with Ptolemy Philadelphus, which was terminated by the marriage of Antiochus and Berenice. He died of poison.

Antiochus Hierax (*b.* 260 B.C., *d.* 227 B.C.), second son of the preceding, and King of Cilicia. He is sometimes called Antiochus III., though he never succeeded in driving his brother Seleucus Callinicus from the throne.

Antiochus III., King of Syria (*d.* B.C. 187), surnamed the Great, succeeded his brother in 223 B.C. He was continually engaged in war, and though at first defeated by the Egyptians at Raphia, he was afterwards victorious, and gained the provinces of Cœle-Syria and Palestine. He was worsted in his wars with the Romans; and was killed by the citizens of Elymius while pillaging the temple of Jupiter.

Antiochus IV., Epiphanes, King of Syria, son of the preceding, succeeded his brother B.C. 175. A cruel and vicious prince, he carried on a war with Egypt, and his conduct to the Jews provoked the Maccabæan revolt.

Antiochus V., of Syria, surnamed Eupator (*b.* 172 B.C., *d.* 162 B.C.), son of the preceding, whom he succeeded when only eight years old, but was slain two years after his accession, and his throne seized by Demetrius.

Antiochus VI., of Syria, was the son of Alexander Balas, who had fled with him to Arabia. In 144 B.C. Antiochus was brought back, and set up by the Syrians and Jews as a rival to Demetrius Nicator. He reigned only two years, being assassinated in 142 B.C.

Antiochus VII., of Syria (*b.* 164 B.C., *d.* 129 B.C.), was surnamed Sidetes. Whilst his brother Demetrius Nicator was a prisoner in Parthia, Antiochus married his wife and seized his throne, but after several victories over the Parthians, was beaten and slain by Demetrius.

Antiochus VIII. (*b.* 141 B.C., *d.* 96 B.C.), surnamed Grypus, was the son of Demetrius Nicator and Cleopatra. He married the daughter of his ally, Ptolemy Physcon, and was successful in his Syrian wars. His half-brother, Cyzicenus, laid claim to his throne, and after reigning jointly with him for five years, Antiochus was assassinated.

Antiochus IX., surnamed Cyzicenus, was defeated by his rival Seleucus in B.C. 95, and slew himself rather than fall into the hands of his enemy.

Antiochus X. (*b.* 111 B.C., *d.* 75 B.C.), surnamed Eusebes, son of the preceding, defeated and slew Seleucus, whose brothers then became his rivals, till Tigranes, King of Armenia, assumed the crown in 83 B.C.

Antiochus XI. (Epiphanes), (*b.* 118 B.C., *d.* 93 B.C.), a son of Antiochus Grypus, during the reign of the preceding gained possession of a part of Syria, and assumed the title of king. He was defeated by Antiochus X., and drowned in the Orontes.

Antiochus XII. (Dionysius) (*b.* 112 B.C., *d.* 85 B.C.), youngest son of Antiochus Grypus. He reigned in Damascus, and was slain in battle with Aretas, King of the Arabians.

Antiochus XIII. (Asiaticus), son of Antiochus Eusebes, assumed the government upon the withdrawal of the Armenian troops B.C. 69, but his kingdom was reduced to a province B.C. 65, and he died in 49 B.C.

Antipater (*b.* B.C. 390, *d.* 319 B.C.), the Macedonian, the friend and minister of Philip and Alexander the Great, during the absence of the latter was appointed regent of Macedonia and Greece, and in that capacity defeated the Greeks. On the death of Alexander Antipater received the government of Macedonia.

Antipater (*d.* B.C. 4), eldest son of Herod the Great. His life is a series of conspiracies and crimes; he compassed the death of his half brothers, but being detected in a plot against his father's life, was tried before the Roman governor of Syria, and condemned to death.

Antipater of Idumea (*d.* B.C. 43), father of Herod the Great, took part in the disputes between Hyrcanus II. and Aristobulus II. He assisted in placing Hyrcanus on the throne of Judæa B.C. 63, and contrived to get the power in his own hands. He was afterwards appointed Procurator of all Judæa.

Antiphanes, an Athenian poet of the 4th century B.C., and a prolific writer of middle comedy.

Antiphilus, a native of Egypt of the 4th century B.C., and one of the greatest painters of the age, visited Greece, and painted portraits of Philip of Macedon and Alexander the Great, and on his return to Egypt painted Ptolemy, the son of Lagos.

Antiphon (*b.* B.C. 479, *d.* B.C. 411), the Rhamnusian, an Athenian orator, who taught at Athens, and is said to have numbered Thucydides among his pupils. He opposed the tyranny of the Four Hundred, and was put to death upon the restoration of the popular government.

Antiquus, Johannes (*b.* 1702, *d.* 1750), a Dutch painter of portraits and historical pieces. He studied at Amsterdam, and after travelling in Italy, finally settled at Breda.

Antisthenes, a Greek philosopher, a pupil of Socrates, and founder of the Cynic school. He was opposed to speculative inquiries, and taught that virtue was the one thing needful.

Antoine de Bourbon, King of Navarre (*b.* 1518, *d.* 1562), succeeded his father to the duchy of Vendôme, and acquired Navarre in right of his wife, Jeanne d' Albret. Though at first inclined to favour the Reformers, political considerations induced him to banish the Lutheran preachers, and as Lieutenant-General of France to oppose the progress of the Reformation. In 1562, while commanding the royal army, he was fatally wounded at the siege of Rouen.

Antommarchi, Francesco (*d.* 1838), a Corsican surgeon, assistant of the celebrated anatomist Paolo Mascagni at Florence, was for some time physician to Napoleon at St. Helena, and after the ex-emperor's death, published a cast of his head, which occasioned much dispute as to its genuineness.

Anton, Karl Gottlieb von (*b.* 1751, *d.* 1818), an erudite German historian, and one of the best critics of his time.

Anton, Ulrich, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Meiningen (*b.* 1687, *d.* 1763), ancestor of the house of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, a brave soldier and accomplished scholar, served with distinction in the imperial army, and did much to encourage literature and art.

Anton I., Clemens Theodor, King of Saxony (*b.* 1755, *d.* 1836), succeeded to the throne in 1827, was of a retired and unambitious disposition, and being childless associated his nephew, Friedrich Augustus, with him in the government. Large reforms were carried out during his reign.

Antonelli, Giacomo (*b.* 1806, *d.* 1876), a man of humble birth, who attracted the notice of Gregory XVI., and after holding various posts, was made a cardinal in 1847 by Pius IX., over whom he had great influence. It was by his advice that the flight to Gaeta was undertaken, and on the return of the Pope to Rome he was named secretary of state for foreign affairs, and spent the remainder of his life steadily opposing Italian unity and the abandonment of Rome by the Pope.

Antoni, Alessandro Vittorio Papacino d' (*b.* 1714, *d.* 1786), an artillery officer of great skill and learning; in 1755 he was appointed director of the royal school of artillery, Turin, and in experimenting with gunpowder made important discoveries.

Antonia, the Younger (*b.* B.C. 36, *d.* A.D. 37), daughter of Mark Antony by his wife Octavia, sister of Augustus, was the wife of Drusus, mother of Claudius, and grandmother of Caligula.

Antoniano, Silvio, Cardinal (*b.* 1540, *d.* 1603), a precocious genius, who at seventeen was professor of classical literature at Ferrara, and afterwards lectured at Rome.

Antonilez, José (*b.* 1636, *d.* 1676), a Spanish painter of landscapes, portraits, and historical pieces.

Antonilez de Sarabia, Francesco (*d.* 1700), nephew and pupil of the preceding, followed the style of Murillo, and acquired considerable reputation as an historical and landscape painter.

Antonina (*b.* 499, *d.* 565), wife of Belisarius, her second husband, over whom she possessed great influence, and after whose death she founded a convent, where she died.

Antoninus, Saint (*b.* 1389, *d.* 1459), Archbishop of Florence, belonged to the order of the Dominicans; he left several works.

Antoninus Pius, Titus (*b.* 86, *d.* 161), Emperor of Rome, succeeded his friend Hadrian in 138, and enjoyed a prosperous and uneventful reign of twenty-three years.

Antonio, Dom (*b.* 1531, *d.* 1595), an illegitimate son of Dom Luis of Portugal, who asserted his legitimacy and consequent right to the throne in the room of his uncle Dom Henrique, on whose death he was proclaimed king at Lisbon. He was defeated by his rival, the Duke of Alva, at Alcantara in 1580, and help from France and England proving equally unsuccessful, Antonio retired to Paris.

Antonio, Nicholas (*b.* 1617, *d.* 1684), Spanish bibliographer, lived for many years at Rome, and afterwards held office at Madrid.

Antonio of Padua, Saint (*b.* 1195, *d.* Padua, 1231), a Franciscan monk, and a disciple of St. Francis of Assisi; numerous miracles are attributed to him, and he is the patron saint of Padua.

Antonio Veneziano (*b.* 1310, *d.* 1384), Venetian painter in fresco who takes the foremost place amongst his contemporaries, and left several works at Venice, Florence, and Pisa.

Antonius, Caius, surnamed Hybrida (*d. circa* 45 B.C.), was the son of Antonius the orator, and colleague of Cicero in the consulship. He took part with Sulla in the war against Mithridates, but oppressed and plundered the people, and some time afterward was banished by the senate.

Antonius, Marcus, the triumvir (*b.* 83 B.C., *d.* 30 B.C.), after serving as a soldier in Syria, joined Julius Cæsar in Gaul, became his warm partisan, and being elected consul with him in B.C. 44, offered him the kingly title, which however he declined. After the murder of Cæsar, Antony was opposed and defeated by Octavius (Augustus), but the rivals came to terms, and with Lepidus formed the second triumvirate. Under their government Brutus and Cassius were defeated and slain at Philippi, and Antony was mainly responsible for the death of Cicero. The civil war ended in his defeat at Actium, and the triumph of Octavius. Whilst in Egypt Antony met and was charmed by Cleopatra, and for her sake he shamefully divorced his second wife, the sister of Octavius, and he died in Egypt by his own hand.

Antonius, Marcus, the orator (*b.* 143 B.C., *d.* 87 B.C.), one of the greatest orators of Rome; he served as quæstor and prætor, and for his services in Cilicia was awarded a triumph. He was beheaded by Marius.

Antonius or **Antony**, Saint, an Egyptian Christian, and the reputed founder of monasticism, lived for many years in seclusion, and his biographer Athanasius records the popular story of his temptation and actual conflict with the devil. His fame drew crowds to hear him preach and reached the Emperor Constantine; he died at the advanced age of 105, leaving directions for a secret burial.

Antonius Nebrissensis (*b.* 1444, *d.* 1522), an eminent Spanish writer, studied in Italy, was appointed professor at the university of Alcara de Henares.

Antraigues, Emmanuel Louis Henri de Launy, Count d' (*b.* 1755, *d.* 1812), a French political adventurer, who was exiled as a Royalist, and becoming possessed of some information respecting the treaty of Tilsit, entered into a correspondence with Canning, but was betrayed and murdered by his servant.

Anund or **Amund** (*d.* 760), King of Sweden, called Braut-Anund from the number of public roads he constructed. He made other peaceful improvements, and was a brave and valiant prince.

Anund or **Amund**, King of Sweden, ascended the throne about 830, and as a viking invaded the neighbouring states and is said to have defeated Ethelwulf of England. He was slain in battle with his brother Sivard.

Anville, Jean Baptiste Bourguignon d' (*b.* 1697, *d.* 1782), a geographer of great eminence; he was encouraged in his studies by the Abbé de Longuerue, and appointed to superintend the geographical studies of the Dukes of Chartres and Orleans.

Anwari, a Persian poet of the 12th century, and author of *Tears of Khorassan*, one of the most beautiful poems in the Persian language.

Aoust, Jean Marie, Marquis d' (*b.* 1740, *d.* 1812), a republican noble who voted for the death of Louis XVI., and under the Consulate was appointed mayor of Quincy.

Apelles, the greatest of the ancient painters, flourished in the 4th century B.C. He was a friend of Alexander the Great, who forbade any other to take his portrait. The pictures of Alexander and Antigones by Apelles were very celebrated, but his masterpiece was the *Venus Anadyomene*, which was taken to Rome by Augustus.

Apjohn, James, M.D. (*b.* 1795), an eminent chemist, professor in the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, and afterwards at Trinity College, Dublin.

Apocaucus, Alexis, commander-in-chief of the Byzantine armies in the 14th century. He was the rival of his benefactor John Cantacuzenus in the struggle for the empire, and though at first successful, was eventually defeated and assassinated in 1347.

Apollinaris, Bishop of Laodicea (*d.* 392), a learned man, and zealous opponent of the Arians, is remembered in connection with the heresy that bears his name.

Apollodorus of Athens, a famous grammarian and author of a standard work on heathen mythology.

Apollodorus of Carystus, a distinguished comic poet of the school of middle Attic comedy, in the 4th century B.C., and author of forty-seven comedies, of which only fragments of a few remain.

Apollodorus of Damascus, a great architect of the 2nd century, worked at Rome for the Emperor Trajan, and built the forum and column which bear that monarch's name, but his greatest work was a huge bridge over the Danube at its confluence with the Alt. He was banished and put to death by Hadrian.

Apollonius Dyscolus (the Morose), a native of Alexandria and a great grammarian of the reigns of Hadrian and Antoninus, whose most valuable work is *On the Construction of an Oration*.

Apollonius Pergæus, "the great geometer," was a native of Perga in Pamphylia, and flourished in the 2nd century B.C. He was author of a treatise on conic sections which is still extant.

Apollonius Rhodius, a Greek epic poet of the 3rd century B.C., author of the *Argonautica*, was in his later years keeper of the library at Alexandria.

Apollonius Tyanæus, a Pythagorean philosopher of the 1st century who professed miraculous powers, and attracted numerous disciples.

Apollos or **Apollonius**, a Jew of Alexandria, who was converted to Christianity about 54, and acquired great reputation as a teacher. He is twice alluded to in St. Paul's Epistles.

Apostool, Samuel (*b.* 1638), a Dutch Mennonite divine of Amsterdam, who entered into a controversy with Galenus, which gave rise to the rival sects of Apostoolians and Galenians.

Appendini, Francesco Maria (*b.* 1768, *d.* 1837), historian, a native of Piedmont, devoted himself to teaching, and settled in Dalmatia. He published a history of the Republic, and several educational works in Slavonic.

Apperley, Charles James (*b.* 1777, *d.* 1843), English authority on horses, who contributed to the *Sporting Magazine* and other papers, and wrote under the pseudonym of "Nimrod."

Appert, Benjamin Nicholas Marie (*b.* Paris 1797), a philanthropic educationalist, who did much for the education of soldiers and the poor.

Appiani, Andrea (*b.* 1754, *d.* 1817), a Milanese painter, pupil of Cavalier Guidei, whose style almost rivals that of Correggio. He excelled in oil and fresco, and several of his compositions are in the churches and palaces of Milan. Died in poverty.

Appiani, Andrea (*b.* 1812), grandson of the preceding, maintained the artistic reputation of his family, and gained several medals both at Rome and Milan.

Appiano, Gherardo (*d.* 1405), Captain-General of Pisa in 1398. He sold the republic the following year to the Visconti, and retired to Piombino, where he died.

Appiano, Vanni d', born in the 14th century, of humble parents, went to Pisa and attached himself to the family of Giambacorti, and was beheaded by Charles IV. of Germany. His descendants were princes of Piombino and Elba.

Appianus, a native of Alexandria, lived in the 2nd century, and was the author of a history of Rome in the Greek language.

Appius Claudius. [*See* Claudius.]

Applegarth, Augustus (*d.* 1871), inventor of the steam press, and other important improvements in the art of printing; he also designed the peculiarly inimitable bank note used by the Bank of England, as well as methods for printing silk and cotton simultaneously in several colours.

Apraxin, Feodor, or Theodor (*b.* 1671, *d.* 1728), a Russian noble, the favourite of Peter the Great, to whom he was of great service in naval affairs. He was brave, prudent, and victorious in battle, and attained to the highest honours, though twice convicted of misappropriation of the public funds.

Apraxin, Stepan (*b.* 1702, *d.* 1758), commander of the Russian army against Frederick the Great, whose troops he defeated in 1757, but purposely failing to follow up his advantage was tried and put to death.

Apres de Mannevillette, Jean Baptiste Nicolas Denis d' (*b.* 1707, *d.* 1780), distinguished French hydrographer, served in various parts of the world, and published the results of his observations in the *Neptune Orientale*, and other valuable works.

Apries, King of Egypt in the 6th century B.C., and eighth king of the Saite dynasty. The Pharaoh-hophra of Scripture.

Apsyrtus, a distinguished veterinary surgeon of the 4th century. He was a native of Bithynia, and served under Constantine the Great in his Danubian campaign.

Apthorp, East, D.D. (*b.* 1733, *d.* 1816), a learned theologian, who was educated in England, where he held several livings; he engaged with Gibbon in a controversy respecting Christianity.

Apuleus, or **Appuleius**, Lucius, a philosopher and Platonist of the 2nd century, whose most celebrated work is the *Metamorphoses, or the Golden Ass*, which includes the beautiful story of Psyche, and seems to be intended as a satire on the crimes and follies of the age. He was born in Numidia, studied at Carthage and Athens, and finally at Rome.

Aquila, a native of Sinope, of the reign of Hadrian, who was converted to Christianity and afterwards to Judaism. He studied Hebrew, of which he made himself master, and translated the Old Testament into Greek.

Aquila, a Christian Jew of Pontus, who took refuge in Corinth when Claudius expelled the Jews from Rome, and meeting there with St. Paul, worked with him at their common trade of tent-making. With his wife Priscilla, Aquila was instrumental in converting Apollos to Christianity, and is said to have suffered martyrdom.

Aquila, Caspar (*b.* 1488, *d.* 1560), the Latinised name of Adler, a Reformer, and friend of Luther, whom he assisted in his translation of the Old Testament. His opinions exposed him to much persecution, but he spent the end of his life in peace.

Aquila, Serafino dell' (*b.* 1466, *d.* 1500), an Italian poet, of the school of Dante and Petrarch; he was patronised by Ferdinand of Naples, and was the friend of Cardinal Ascanio Sforza.

Aquin, Louis Claude d' (*b.* 1698, *d.* 1772), a precocious musical genius, who at eight years old had learned all that his master could teach him. Handel went to Paris to hear him.

Aquinas, Thomas, Saint (*b. circa* 1227, *d.* 1274), a celebrated scholastic divine, called the "angelic doctor," a member of the order of Dominicans, studied at Cologne under Albertus Magnus, whom he afterwards accompanied to Paris. At the age of twenty-four he lectured in that city on philosophy and theology, endeavouring to show the accord of religion and reason, and acquiring the highest reputation. He died in 1274, while on his way to the Council of Lyons, and was canonised in 1323 by John XXII. Of his works, which occupy seventeen volumes folio, the principal is his *Summa Theologiæ.*

Araby, Ahmed Pasha, "Araby the Egyptian" (*b.* 1839), is the son of a village sheykh, and claims to be descended from Mahommed. After studying at the military school at Cairo, he served under Said Pasha in Abyssinia and the Soudan, being the first native Egyptian to attain the rank of lieutenant-colonel. With two others he led the first military demonstration of 1881, and became the acknowledged spokesman of the National party; and as head of the second military demonstration he secured his three demands, the fall of Riaz, an increase of the army, and a liberal constitution. He was shortly afterwards appointed minister of war, and as commander-in-chief under the provisional government of Cairo he conducted the defence of Egypt from July to September. He was, however, defeated by Sir Garnet Wolseley at Tel-el-Kebir (1882), and surrendered himself to the British, who persuaded him to accept perpetual exile, and he left Egypt for Ceylon in 1883.

Arago, Dominique François (*b.* 1786, *d.* 1853), a celebrated French astronomer and politician, who accompanied Biot to the Eastern Pyrenees in 1806, and on his return journey met with a series of dangerous adventures. In 1809 he was elected member of the Academy of Sciences, and distinguished himself by his researches in the undulatory theory of light, galvanism, magnetism, astronomy, etc. As a politician he took a prominent part in the July revolution of 1830, and in 1848 he was appointed minister of war and marine. After the coup d'état of Louis Napoleon he refused to take the oath of allegiance, though still retaining the personal friendship of the emperor.

Arago, Étienne (*b.* 1802), brother of the preceding, a dramatist and politician, was editor of the *Figaro*, and director of the théâtre du Vaudeville, and in 1848, as head of the post-office, introduced the cheap postal system. His opposition to Napoleon drove him into exile, but he returned, and was for a short time mayor of Paris (1870), and in 1878 was appointed archivist to the École des Beaux Arts.

Aragona, Tullia d', an accomplished and learned poetess of the 16th century, a native of Ferrara, who, besides some elegant sonnets, wrote several poems and a romance.

Arakcheev, Alexay Andrewich (*b.* 1769, *d.* 1833), a Russian count, who rose from the ranks to the position of major-general, and to whom Alexander entrusted the administration of military affairs. He succeeded in effecting great reforms in the army, and showed both zeal and cruelty in his scheme for the development of military colonies.

Aram, Eugene (*b.* 1704, *d.* 1759), notorious for his learning and his tragical end, was the son of a Yorkshire gardener, and became proficient in ancient languages, studying also literature and mathematics. For many years he was a schoolmaster in London and elsewhere, but in 1759 he was arrested for the murder of Daniel Clark, a shoemaker of Knaresborough, about thirteen years previously, and in spite of an able defence, was condemned and executed.

Aranda, Pedro de Bolea, Count of (*b.* 1718, *d.* 1799), prime minister of Spain under Charles III., showed firmness and vigour in effecting reforms and improvements. He was finally displaced by Godoy, and retired to Aragon, where he died.

Arantius, Giulio Cesare Aranzio (*b.* 1530, *d.* 1589), professor of anatomy and medicine in the University of Bologna, was known for his investigations respecting the human fœtus, on which he published a valuable work.

Arany, Janos (*b.* 1819, *d.* 1882), Hungarian poet of humble birth. He was the author of a popular satire on the *Lost Constitution*, and of a trilogy called *Toldi;* and became a professor of literature, and member of the Hungarian Academy.

Aratus of Sicyon (*b.* 271 B.C., *d.* 213), one of the authors of the Achæan confederation, drove Nicholas, tyrant of Sicyon, from the city, but was himself defeated by Cleomenes III. of Sparta. He is said to have been poisoned by order of Philip II. of Macedonia.

Aratus of Soli, a Greek poet and astronomer of the 3rd century, author of two poems on astronomical subjects entitled *Phænomena* and *Diosemeia.*

Araujo d' Azevedo, Antonio, Count of Barca (*b.* 1754, *d.* 1817), a learned Potuguese diplomatist, who became head of the administration in 1806, but mismanaged affairs, and upon the invasion of the French fled with the royal family to Brazil, where he did much to promote art and commerce.

Arbaces, a Median general, who in the 9th century B.C. joined Belesis, a Chaldean priest, in a revolt against Sardanapalus, and on the defeat and suicide of that monarch assumed the sovereignty, and reigned with justice and moderation for twenty-eight years. He is generally considered the founder of the Median kingdom.

Arbasia, Cesare (*d.* 1601), an Italian painter in fresco and oils, worked at Malaga and Cordova.

Arbetio, a Roman general of low birth, who rose to be consul and magister equitum. He defeated the Alemanni, and in his old age led an army against Procopius, the usurper of the throne of Valens.

Arborio, Mercuriano, Count di Gattinara (*b.* 1465, *d.* 1530), an eminent statesman and diplomatist, was employed by the Emperor Maximilian, and afterwards by Charles V., who reposed unlimited confidence in him, and raised him to the post of chancellor of the empire. Towards the Reformers Arborio advised conciliation; he was made a cardinal in 1529.

Arborio di Gattinara, Luigi (*b.* 1781, *d.* 1820), an accomplished man and elegant scholar; he early entered the Church, and is known as the Abbé di Brème, and a contributor to the Milan journal *Il Conciliatore.*

Abrissel, Robert (*b.* 1047, *d.* 1117), vicar-general of the diocese of Rennes; his attempts to reform the morals of both clergy and laity were so badly received that he retired into seclusion, but his well-known piety and eloquence induced Urban II. to commission him to preach before the world. In 1101 he founded the celebrated Abbey and Order of Fontevrault.

Arbuthnot, Alexander (*b.* 1538, *d.* 1583), a Scottish divine and poet; he was originally educated for the law, and took an active part in the religious controversies of his time.

Arbuthnot, Sir Alexander (*b.* 1796), a gallant naval officer, who served at Trafalgar and elsewhere, and accompanied the British Legion to Spain.

Arbuthnot, General Sir Hugh, K.C.B. (*b.* 1781), a distinguished soldier, who was present at the siege of Copenhagen, and served in the Peninsula under Moore and Wellington. For his services at Busaco he received a gold medal.

Arbuthnot, John (*b.* 1673, *d.* 1735), a Scottish physician and miscellaneous writer; appointed in 1709 physician to Queen Anne, was a contemporary and friend of Pope and Swift, and author of a witty political pamphlet, *The History of John Bull*, and other works.

Arbuthnot, Mariot (*b.* 1711, *d.* 1794), a British admiral who served with distinction under Hawke in the war with the French. The taking of Charleston and capture of several French vessels, earned him the thanks of Parliament; he was made full admiral in 1793.

Arcadius (*b.* 383, *d.* 408), Emperor of the East, and elder son of Theodosius I., a weak prince, was ruled by his successive favourites, Rufinus and Eutropius, and after their deaths gave himself up to the influence of his wife Eudoxia, who is notorious as a persecutor of St. Chrysostom.

Arcesilaus (*b.* 316 B.C., *d.* 241 B.C.), a Greek philosopher, who founded the second or middle academy, and taught in Athens. He maintained the delusiveness of the senses and the impossibility of attaining to truth.

Arcesilaus, a sculptor of Rome during the last days of the republic; he was patronised by Lucullus, and his works were eagerly sought after, but none have survived.

Arcesilaus I. (*d.* 583), King of Cyrene, of the dynasty of the Battyadæ, succeeded to the throne B.C. 599, and reigned peacefully for sixteen years.

Arcesilaus II., King of Cyrene, surnamed Chalepus, succeeded to the throne about 560 B.C. He failed to quell a revolt of the Libyans, and was put to death by Learchus about 550 B.C.

Arcesilaus III., King of Cyrene (*d.* 514 B.C.), a cruel monarch, whose submission to Cambyses provoked an insurrection. The king took refuge in Barca, where he was slain.

Arcesilaus IV., King of Cyrene (*d.* 431 B.C.), last of the dynasty of Battyadæ, and a contemporary of Pindar. His severity resulted in his assassination.

Arch, Joseph (*b.* 1826), leader of the English agricultural labourers' movement in 1872, and president of their union. In 1885 he was returned to Parliament as member for the north-west division of Norfolk, but was not re-elected the following year.

Archadelt, Jacques, a Flemish musician of the 16th century, whose madrigals were the most popular of his time.

Archagathus, a Greek physician and surgeon, who practised at Rome in the 3rd century B.C., and was the first to introduce there the systematic practice of medicine.

Archdale, George (*b.* 1848), a Scottish chemist, who went to the United States in 1881, and made important investigations respecting the manufacture of starch.

Archdale, John, was appointed English governor of North Carolina in 1695. He introduced the culture of rice, and during the two years he held office did much to improve the condition of the colonists. He left an historical and descriptive account of Carolina.

Archdall, Mervyn (*b.* 1723, *d.* 1791), a learned Irish divine and antiquary, author of a history of the abbeys, priories, etc., of Ireland, entitled *Monasticum Hibernicum.*

Archelaus (*d.* A.D. 7), son of Herod the Great, succeeded to the government of Judæa, Idumea, and Samaria, and was recognised as ethnarch of those countries by the Roman emperor, B.C. 3. Numerous complaints of his tyrannical rule induced Augustus to deprive him of his office, and banish him to France, where he died. He rebuilt Jericho, and founded the town of Archelais.

Archelaus (*d.* 399), King of Macedonia, was an illegitimate son of Perdiccas II., to whose throne he succeeded in 413 B.C. He then married Cleopatra, his father's widow, having previously murdered the legitimate son of Perdiccas, as well as his uncle and cousin. He ruled successfully, and was killed while hunting, whether by accident or design is unknown.

Archelaus, a Cappadocian, the distinguished general of Mithridates VI., flourished in the 1st century B.C. After defeating Nicomedes III. at Amnias, B.C. 88, he sailed to Greece, captured Delos and other towns, and induced Achaia, Lacedemon, and Bœotia to form an alliance with Mithridates against Rome. Sulla besieged him in the Piræus, and compelled him to withdraw his forces. Returning to the contest with a still larger army, Archelaus was again defeated and forced to retire, when, acting upon instructions received from Mithridates, he concluded peace with Sulla, but upon terms unsatisfactory to the king, and he finally deserted to the Romans, after which little is known of him.

Archelaus I., son of the preceding, and high priest of the goddess Enyo at Comana in Pontus, who in right of his wife Berenice, Queen of Egypt, assumed the sovereignty of that country also. He was defeated and slain by Aulus Gabinius, pro-consul of Syria, about B.C. 56.

Archelaus II., son of the preceding, and high priest of Comana, was defeated by Cicero in a war with Cappadocia, and in B.C. 47 was deposed by Julius Cæsar.

Archelaus, King of Cappadocia (*d.* A.D. 17), son of the preceding, supported Antony against Octavius, and on the accession of Tiberius was induced to come to Rome, where he was detained till his death.

Archelaus of Miletus first introduced physical philosophy into Athens. He was the pupil of Anaxagoras, and is said to have been the preceptor of Socrates.

Archenholz, Johann Wilhelm (*b.* 1741, *d.* 1812), a German soldier, traveller, and voluminous writer, was author of a *History of the Seven Years' War*, and of the popular *England und Italien.*

Archer, John Wykeham (*b.* 1808, *d.* 1864), an English engraver and painter, who adopted the pseudonym of "Mr. Zigzag the Elder."

Archer, Sir Symon (*b.* 1581, *d. circa* 1688), an English antiquary who assisted Dugdale in his *Antiquities of Warwickshire*, and was knighted by James I.

Archer, Thomas, English architect, designed, amongst other works, the churches of St. Philip at Birmingham and St. John at Westminster, and died in 1743.

Archiac, Étienne Jules Adolphe, Desmier de St. Simon, Viscount d' (*b.* 1802), an eminent French geologist, author of a *History of Geology from* 1834 *to* 1851.

Archibald, Hon. Sir Adams George (*b.* 1814), Canadian jurist, was for some years member of the executive council of Nova Scotia, and several times employed as delegate. He held many political posts, and was one of the directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway (1873). He was also governor of Manitoba, and afterwards of Nova Scotia, and was knighted in 1885.

Archidamus I., King of Sparta, ascended the throne about B.C. 630, and enjoyed a peaceful and uneventful reign.

Archidamus II., King of Sparta (*d.* B.C. 427), ascended the throne B.C. 469, took an important part in the Peloponnesian war, and three times invaded Attica.

Archidamus III., King of Sparta (*d.* B.C. 338), a warlike prince, who took part in many wars, and defeated the Thebans under Epaminondas. He was slain in battle with the Lucanians.

Archidamus IV., King of Sparta, and grandson of the preceding, was defeated near Mantinea by Demetrius Poliorcetes, B.C. 296.

Archidamus V., King of Sparta, succeeded his brother Agis IV. B.C. 240, but was soon after assassinated.

Archigenes, a Greek physician of the 1st century A.D. He came to Rome during the reign of Domitian, and enjoyed a considerable reputation.

Archilocus of Paros, a lyric poet of the 7th century B.C., and one of the earliest writers of elegiac poetry. He was killed in war with the people of Naxos.

Archimedes (*b.* B.C. 287, *d.* B.C. 212), was educated under Conon at Alexandria, and early devoted himself to the mathematical investigations for which he is famed. He was the friend, and perhaps the relative, of Hieron II., King of Syracuse, in whose service he constantly exercised his ingenuity. He was amongst those slain in the general massacre which followed the taking of Syracuse, having been, says the story, too intent on some geometrical problem to give that explanation of his identity which would have secured his safety. His tomb, marked as he had directed by a cylinder with inscribed sphere, was discovered by Cicero (75 B.C.). Of his numerous works, nine of the most important are extant, including treatises on hydrostatics, the measure of the circle and the quadrature of the parabola, and show their author to have been undoubtedly the greatest mathematician of antiquity.

Archytas, an accomplished and learned Pythagorean philosopher, and a skilled military commander who is said never to have lost a battle. He wrote many treatises, and according to Horace was drowned off the coast of Apulia.

Arciszewski, Krzysztof (*d.* 1656), a Polish general, who joined the French army, and took part in the siege of Rochelle, in 1628. He afterwards went to Brazil in the service of the Dutch West India Company, and was distinguished for his bravery and judgment. He finally returned to Poland, where he was appointed master of the ordnance.

Arckenholtz, Johann (*b.* 1695, *d.* 1777), a Swedish Finlander, whose *Considerations on France and its Relations to Sweden* led to his dismissal from his post in the chancery at Stockholm. He was ultimately appointed royal historiographer at Stockholm.

Arco, Giambattista Gherardo d' (*b.* Arco, 1739, *d.* 1791), one of the greatest political economists of his time; he left numerous and valuable works, and was governor of the Duchy of Mantua.

Arcon, Jean Claude Eleanore Lemichaud d' (*b.* 1733, *d.* 1800), a distinguished French military engineer, who conceived the idea of employing floating batteries for the attack on Gibraltar in 1782. He also served in the Republican army which invaded Holland, and captured Breda and other places.

Arcos, Rodrigo Ponz de Leon, Duke of, a Spanish nobleman who so mismanaged the government of Naples under Philip IV. as to provoke two rebellions, which were with difficulty suppressed, and he was recalled in disgrace.

Arctinus of Miletus, an epic poet of Greece, who lived in the 8th century B.C., and wrote a continuation of the *Iliad*, and the *Destruction of the Ilion.*

Ardemans, Teodoro (*b.* Madrid, 1664, *d.* 1726), a painter and architect of considerable merit, many of whose architectural works are to be found in Madrid.

Arden, Richard Pepper, Lord Alvanley, (*b.* 1745, *d.* 1804), an eminent English lawyer, and an able judge; in 1801 he succeeded Lord Eldon as chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas, with the title of Baron Alvanley.

Ardern, John, a London surgeon of the 14th century, said to have been the first to introduce a rational practice. He was a skilful operator, and made many improvements in surgery.

Arditi, Luigi (*b.* 1822), Italian composer, studied at Milan. After visiting America he came to England, and was conductor of the splendid orchestra of Her Majesty's theatre (1857—1878). His waltzes are extremely popular.

Ardshir Babegan, a descendant of Darius, and one of the wisest and most valiant of the Persian kings. He defeated and slew his predecessor, Ardavan, seized his throne, and after thirty years of victorious warfare established his sway from the Euphrates to the Oxus. In the internal administration of his kingdom he proved vigilant and just; he died or abdicated about 260.

Arduin or **Ardoin**, Marquis of Ivrea (*d.* 1015), was elected King of Italy in 1002, and for thirteen years maintained his claim in opposition to Henry II. of Germany and others. Worn out at length by repeated reverses, and the desertion of his friends, he retired to the monastery of St. Benigno, where he died.

Aremberg, Johann von Ligne (*d.* 1568), served in the Spanish army during the war of Independence in the Netherlands. He was defeated at the battle of Gröningen, where, after exhibiting the greatest personal valour, he fell covered with wounds.

Aremberg, Leopold Philip Karl Joseph von Ligne, Duke of (*b.* 1690, *d.* 1754), distinguished himself under Prince Eugene at the battle of Belgrade. After the peace of Utrecht he devoted himself for a time to literature, but afterwards commanded the forces of Maria Theresa, in Flanders, in the war of the Austrian succession.

Arena, Bartolomeo (*b.* 1760, *d.* 1829), a Corsican advocate, a violent republican, and the enemy of Paoli. He was one of the Five Hundred in 1798, and being charged with an attempt to stab Bonaparte, retired to Leghorn, where he died.

Arena, Giuseppe (*d.* 1801), brother of the preceding, served in the French army, and distinguished himself at the siege of Toulon. He was arrested on a charge of conspiring against the life of the First Consul, and beheaded.

Arends, Jan (*b.* 1738, *d.* 1805), a Dutch painter, pupil of Ponse, painted marine and other subjects.

Arents, Albert (*b.* 1840), an eminent metallurgist; he was educated in Germany, but in 1882 was elected member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. He is the inventor of the siphon tap for lead furnaces, the Eureka lead furnace, and the well-known roasting furnace which bears his name.

Areschong, Johan Erhard (*b.* 1811, *d.* 1887), an eminent Swedish botanist, for some time professor of botany at Upsala. He is especially devoted to the study of the marine algæ, and is author of *Symbolæ Algarum Scandinaviæ*, and other works.

Areskin, Robert (*d.* 1718), Scottish physician, went to Russia, and under the patronage of Peter the Great did much for the advancement of medicine in that country.

Areson, Jon (*b.* 1484, *d.* 1550), a violent opponent of the reformed religion, was after much opposition consecrated bishop of Holum. He led an armed expedition into the diocese of Skalholt, and captured and ill-treated its Protestant bishop, Einarsson, and continued his depredations till he himself was made prisoner, and beheaded. He introduced the printing press into Iceland, and was the best Icelandic poet of his time.

Aretæus of Cappadocia, an eminent physician of the 1st or 2nd century of the Christian era, whose one extant work is very valuable, and has gone through various editions.

Aretas II., King of Arabia Petræa in the 1st century B.C., was victorious in an expedition against Judæa, but was defeated by the Romans under the legate Scaurus.

Aretas III., King of Arabia Petræa and father-in-law of Herod Antipas, against whom he waged a successful war.

Aretino, Leonardo (Bruni) (*b.* 1369, *d.* 1444) a scholar and author, whose reputation was such that in 1405 he was appointed secretary of correspondence to Innocent VII., and remained for many years in his service and that of the three succeeding popes. The end of his life was spent in Florence, of which city he was appointed chancellor.

Aretino, Pietro (Bacci) (*b.* 1492, *d.* 1556), an adventurer who in his time acquired an undeserved reputation as a writer and politician. He was a self-educated but audacious man, and contrived to ingratiate himself with several princes and noblemen, finally settling at Venice, where he devoted himself to the acquisition of wealth.

Aretius, Benedict (*b.* 1505, *d.* 1574), a Swiss theologian and botanist; he embraced the opinions of Calvin, and devoted his leisure to botany, on which he wrote many works. He was the first to describe the plant *Aretia Helvetica*, which was named in his honour.

Arezzo, Guittone d' (*d.* 1294), an Italian noble, known as Fra Guittone, who may be regarded as one of the founders of Italian poetry and perfecter of the sonnet.

Arezzo, Tommasi (*b.* 1756, *d.* 1832), a distinguished Italian ecclesiastic, who was employed by Paul I. on an important mission to Russia; he was also employed by Napoleon, who imprisoned him for revealing his plans; he was made a cardinal in 1816, and vice-chancellor of the Church in 1830.

Arfe, Henrique de, with his son Antonio, was a celebrated worker in silver in the 16th century. He settled in Spain, and wrought silver tabernacles for the cathedrals of Leon, Cordova and Toledo.

Arfe, Juan de (*b.* 1535, *d.* 1595), grandson of the preceding, surpassed his father and grandfather in the beauty and elegance of his work. The beautiful silver tabernacles in the cathedrals of Avila and Seville are his work.

Arfian, Antonio de, a Spanish artist in the sixteenth century, who especially excelled in fresco.

Argall, Sir Samuel (*b.* 1572, *d.* 1639), English deputy governor of Virginia (1617—1619), whose tyranny and rapacity resulted in his recall two years after his appointment. He afterwards took part in an expedition against the Algerines, and was knighted in 1623.

Argand, Aimé (*b.* 1755, *d.* 1803), a chemist of Geneva, inventor of the Argand lamp, which he brought out in England in 1782. The patent was also claimed by a Frenchman, Ambroise Langé, and finally taken out in France in their joint names, the priority of invention being conceded to Argand. The French Revolution, however, deprived him of all profit from his patent.

Argelander, Friedrich Wilhelm Auguste (*b.* 1799, *d.* 1875), German astronomer of repute, published in 1843 an atlas of those stars which are visible to the naked eye (Uranometria Nova). He also continued Bessel's work, fixing the position of some 22,000 stars in the zone 45° to 80°.

Argellati, Filippo (*b.* 1685, *d.* Milan, 1755), a learned and eminent printer and author, whose name was especially associated with the printing of Muratori's *Rerum Italicarum Scriptores.*

Argens, Jean-Baptiste de Boyer, Marquis de (*b.* 1704, *d.* 1771), a witty French writer, who attracted the attention of Frederick II. of Prussia, and spent some years at Berlin, but having incurred that monarch's displeasure, and forfeited his pension, he returned to Provence, where he died. Among his best known writings are the *Lettres Juives,* and the *Lettres Cabalistiques.*

Argensola, Bartolome Leonardo y (*b.* 1564, *d.* 1631), a Spanish poet and man of letters, whose *Rimas* obtained for him the title of "The Phœnix of Castilian poetry."

Argensola, Lupercio Leonardo y (*b.* 1563, *d.* 1613), brother of the preceding: he was patronised by Philip III. His tragedies are highly spoken of by Cervantes, and he also wrote lyrical and historical works.

Argentelle, Louis Marc Antoine (*b.* 1777, *d.* 1828), a celebrated French modeller, who made a valuable collection of wax models of the India flora. His secret unfortunately perished with him.

Argenterio, Giovanni (*b.* 1513, *d.* 1572), "The Great Physician," practised at Lyons and Antwerp, acquiring so great a reputation that he was invited to Italy, and filled the chair of medicine at Naples, Pisa, Rome, and Turin.

Argentre, Bertrand d' (*b.* 1519, *d.* 1590), a learned jurist and historian of Brittany, author of a *History of Brittany,* and other works.

Argote de Molina, Gonzalo (*b.* 1549, *d.* 1590), a Spanish historian, and author of some valuable works on the geography of the East. In early life he served in the army, but afterwards devoted himself to literature, and died in poverty.

Arguelles, Augustin (*b.* 1775, *d.* 1844), a distinguished Spanish statesman whose speeches and writings against the French obtained for him the title of "Divino." In 1814 he was amongst the proscribed, and condemned to the galleys, but some six years later was made Minister of the Interior. His royalist principles induced him to retire to London, till the amnesty of 1832, after which he became a member of Cortes, and tutor to the young queen and her sister.

Argyll, Archibald Campbell (*b.* 1598, *d.* 1661), eighth Earl of; a popular Highland leader, who took part in the Civil wars of the 17th century. At first he sided with the Covenanters, whose forces he commanded for a short time, but on the execution of Charles I. he broke with the English parliament, and did all in his power to promote the Restoration. In spite of this he was committed to the Tower by Charles II. on a charge of high treason, and executed.

Argyll, Archibald (*d.* 1685), ninth Earl of, son of the preceding, and a staunch royalist. He refused, however, to give complete compliance with the requirements of the Test Acts, and at the instigation of the Duke of York was tried for high treason, and sentenced to death in 1681, but succeeded in escaping to Holland. Returning to Scotland at the head of a considerable force, he was taken prisoner, and executed on his former sentence.

Argyll, John, second Duke of (*b.* 1678, *d.* 1743), a distinguished statesman and soldier, who served with distinction under Marlborough in the Low Countries. As a politician he assisted in effecting the union between England and Scotland, and also promoted the accession of George I. He was afterwards appointed commander-in-chief in Scotland, and defeated the Earl of Mar at Sheriffmuir in 1715.

Argyll, George Douglas Campbell, eighth Duke of (*b.* 1823), author and politician, was born at Ardenlaple Castle, Dumbartonshire. As Marquis of Lorne he took a strong interest in the question of ecclesiastical patronage then agitated in the Scottish Church, and which occasioned the secession of the Free Kirk, being a supporter of Dr. Chalmers and the evangelical party. He became duke in 1847, and in 1851 chancellor of the University of St. Andrew's. In the following year he was appointed Lord Privy Seal in the Cabinet of Lord Aberdeen, in 1856 Postmaster-General, and again in 1859 Lord Privy Seal in the Administration of Lord Palmerston. From 1868 to 1874 he was a member of Mr. Gladstone's Government as Secretary of State for India, and for the third time accepted the office of Lord Privy Seal in 1880, but resigned on certain clauses of the Irish Land Bill which he considered destructive of ownership. Besides much he has written of the land question, a subject with which he is intimately acquainted, his principal works are a history of the Scottish Church, and, in religious and scientific inquiry, the *Reign of Law* (1866), and the *Unity of Nature* (1844).

Ari, or **Ara** (*b.* 1068, *d.* 1148), surnamed "the Learned," an Icelandic historian, and pupil of Hall Thorarinsson, whose history and chronology are very valuable.

Ariadne, Empress of the East in the fifth and sixth centuries, was the daughter of Leo I., and on his death, and that of her infant son, vigorously maintained the claims of her husband, Zeno, to the throne, who died in 491, and she then married his successor, Anastatius I., over whom she had great influence.

Arialdus (*d.* 1066), a deacon of Milan in the 11th century, who, in company with Landulfus, determinedly opposed the marriage and simony of the clergy. Though excommunicated, their sentence was annulled on appeal, but a violent agitation at Milan induced the archbishop to lay that city under an interdict, when the terrified people turned against Arialdus, who was arrested, and murdered.

Ariamnes I., King or Satrap of Cappadocia, was the father of Ariarathes I., and reigned fifty years.

Ariamnes II., King of Cappadocia, succeeded his father, Ariarathes II., and associated in the government his son, Ariarathes III.

Ariarathes I., King of Cappadocia (*b.* B.C. 404, *d.* B.C. 322), succeeded his father, Ariamnes I.; he was unmolested by Alexander the Great, though afterwards attacked and defeated by Perdiccas, who caused him to be crucified.

Ariarathes II., King of Cappadocia, nephew of the preceding, upon whose death he fled to Ardoates, King of Armenia, who supplied him with the means of expelling the Macedonians and regaining his kingdom.

Ariarathes III., King of Cappadocia (*d.* B.C. 220), son of Ariamnes II.; he married Stratonice, daughter of Antiochus II. of Syria.

Ariarathes IV., King of Cappadocia (*d.* B.C. 163), son of the preceding, aided Antiochus III. against the Romans, but afterwards formed an alliance with them.

Ariarathes V., King of Cappadocia (*d.* B.C. 130), called at first Mithridates, and surnamed Philopater, was driven from his throne by Holofernes and fled to Rome, but was afterwards restored in conjunction with his rival, but soon regained entire possession.

Ariarathes VI., King of Cappadocia (*d.* B.C. 96), son of the preceding, whom he succeeded, was assassinated at the instigation of his father-in-law, Mithridates.

Ariarathes VII., King of Cappadocia, son of the preceding, was placed on the throne by Mithridates, as a means of securing it for himself. He, however, resisted, and raised an army, but was assassinated by Mithridates.

Ariarathes VIII., King of Cappadocia, son of Ariarathes VI., was attacked by Mithridates and driven from the throne.

Ariarathes XI., King of Cappadocia (*d.* B.C. 36), son of Ariobarzanes II., succeeded to the throne B.C. 42, but was deposed and put to death by Antony.

Arias Montanus Benedictus, Benito Arias Montano (*b.* 1527, *d.* 1598), a learned biblical scholar, who in 1568 superintended the printing of the great polyglot Bible.

Aribert, Duke of Aquitaine (*d.* 630), and son of Clotaire II. of France, obtained possession of Aquitaine on his father's death, and held it till his death.

Aribert I., King of the Longobards (*d.* 661), elected in 653, devoted himself to the conversion of his Arian subjects to the orthodox faith.

Aribert II., King of the Longobards, succeeded to the throne in 701, and the following year was attacked by Linitpert, whom he defeated and put to death. In 712, however, he was defeated by Ansprand, and drowned in the Ticino.

Arigisius I., Duke of Beneventum, a warlike and able prince, who ruled from 591 to 641.

Arigisius II., Duke of Beneventum, a man of learning and ability, assumed the title of prince in 774, but two years afterwards submitted to Charlemagne.

Ariobarzanes I., King of Cappadocia, surnamed Philoromæus, was elected in B.C. 93, and after being four times driven from his throne, and as often restored by the Romans, abdicated in favour of his son, B.C. 63.

Ariobarzanes II., King of Cappadocia, son of the preceding, died by violence before B.C. 51.

Ariobarzanes III., King of Cappadocia (*d.* B.C. 42), son of the preceding, was favourably treated by Cæsar, who increased his dominions, though he had previously assisted Pompey. He was put to death by Cassius.

Ariobarzanes I., King or Satrap of Pontus, who may be confounded by Xenophon with another of the same name, was betrayed by his son, Mithridates I., to the King of Persia.

Ariobarzanes II., King of Pontus, and son of Mithridates I., in 362 B.C. revolted from Artaxerxes II. of Persia, and established his independence.

Ariobarzanes III., King of Pontus (*d.* B.C. 240), succeeded his father, Mithridates III., B.C. 266. With assistance from the Gauls he defeated an invasion of the Egyptians.

Ariosti, Attilio (*b.* Bologna, 1660, *d.* 1740), a musical composer, the friend and rival of Handel. He was for some years in the service of the Electress of Brandenburg, and twice visited England, on one occasion being employed with Handel at the Royal Academy of Music. Of the fifteen operas he composed, the most popular was his *Coriolanus*.

Ariosto, Lodovico (*b.* Reggio, 1474, *d.* 1533), one of the foremost poets of Italy, and author of the great epic poem *Orlando Furioso*, which was written in his intervals of leisure whilst employed by Cardinal Ippolyto of Este in various political negotiations. The *Orlando* celebrates the achievements of the Paladins of Charlemagne in the wars between the Christians and Moors; besides this work he produced two comedies and some sonnets and other small pieces.

Ariovistus [Ehrenvist], a chief of the Suevi in the first century B.C., who gained many victories over the Sequani and Ædui, till forced by Julius Cæsar across the Rhine.

Arista, Mariano (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1855), a Mexican general who distinguished himself in the Mexican wars of Independence. In the war with the United States he commanded at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and in 1850 was elected President of Mexico, but resigned his office in 1853, and was banished shortly afterwards.

Aristagoras of Miletus, governor of Miletus during the absence of Histiæus. An expedition against Naxos having failed, he instigated a revolt against Persia, and with the aid of the Athenians attacked Sardis, which he captured and burnt, but was shortly afterwards killed at the siege of Amphipolis.

Aristarchus the Grammarian, a native of Samothrace, and a renowned grammarian and critic of the 2nd and 3rd centuries B.C., was tutor to the son of Ptolemy IV., but his great work was a critical examination of the Greek classics, the present form of the *Odyssey* and *Iliad* being attributed to him.

Aristides, a Greek orator of the 2nd century B.C., was a native of Bithynia, but settled in Smyrna, where he taught oratory.

Aristides, surnamed The Just, the son of Lysimachus, of a noble Athenian family, was one of the ten Athenian generals at Marathon, and the next year was chief Archon. Though banished through the influence and jealousy of Themistocles, was recalled three years later, upon the invasion of Greece by the Persians, and was present at the battles of Salamis (B.C. 480) and Platæa (B.C. 479), the victory of his countrymen being largely due to him. It was principally owing to his high reputation for integrity that the Confederate States with two exceptions appealed to the Athenians to lead them. He died about 468 B.C., in such poverty that he was buried at the public expense.

Aristides of Thebes, a Greek painter of the 4th century B.C., whose pictures fetched immense prices.

Aristion, a native of Athens, and teacher of philosophy in the 1st century B.C. He headed a revolt of the Athenians against Rome, and being appointed general, used his power for purposes of tyranny and plunder. On the arrival of Sulla, B.C. 87, Aristion was besieged at Athens and put to death.

Aristippus, a Greek philosopher, native of Cyrene, and pupil of Socrates. He differed materially from his great master, and founded the school of the Cyrenaics, teaching by precept and example that pleasure is the only end of action.

Aristobulus I., surnamed Philhellene, high priest of the Jews, B.C. 107; assumed the title of king, and defeated Antiochus

Cyzicenus at the siege of Samaria. He also caused the death of his mother, and afterwards of his brother Antigonus, who had been associated with him in the government.

Aristobulus II. (*d.* B.C. 49), high priest and king of the Jews, son of Alexander Jannæus, usurped his brother's throne, but was attacked by Pompey, who took Jerusalem, and carried him to Rome. After various attempts to regain the throne, he died of poison.

Aristobulus of Cassandrea, a Greek historian of the 4th century B.C.; one of the generals of Alexander the Great.

Aristocles, born at Messene, a peripatetic philosopher of the 2nd century, and author of several philosophical works.

Aristodemus, a contemporary of Tarquinius Superbus, tyrant of Cuma in Campania, and a brave and victorious general. He proclaimed a democratic government, but assumed absolute power and ruled with great severity.

Aristogeiton, an Athenian patriot, famed in Greek song as one of the assassins of the tyrannical Hipparchus; he was captured and put to death, but a statue was erected to his memory by the Athenians.

Aristophanes (*b. circa* B.C. 448), the celebrated Greek comic poet, the contemporary of Socrates, Demosthenes, and Euripides, and a prolific and brilliant writer of satirical plays. For purity and elegance of style he is unsurpassed, and his works present a vivid picture of Athenian life and manners, ridiculing the evils of the time, and many of the leading men, especially Socrates in *The Clouds*, and Cleon, the popular favourite, in *The Knights*. Of his fifty-four plays only eleven remain. Nothing is known of his personal life.

Aristophanes of Byzantium, a great grammarian and critic of the third century B.C., and author of the Greek system of punctuation and accentuation; he was superintendent of the library at Alexandria.

Aristotile, Bastiano da San Gallo (*b.* 1481, *d.* 1551), an Italian painter and architect; he was a pupil of Perugino and Michael Angelo, and was remarkable for his skill in perspective.

Aristotle (*b.* B.C. 384, *d.* B.C. 322), born at Stagira, in Macedonia, one of the greatest intellects that the world has known, and founder of the peripatetic school of philosophy, possibly so called from its great master's habit of walking up and down while lecturing. A pupil of Plato, who called him the "mind" of his school, Aristotle became exceedingly proficient in physics, metaphysics, rhetoric, politics, ethics, and natural history, while of logic he justly claims to be the founder. His fame reached Philip of Macedon, who appointed him tutor to his son, Alexander the Great, and when no longer required in that capacity, Aristotle returned to Athens and established a school in the Lyceum. An accusation of impiety, and perhaps political sympathy with Macedonia, induced him to retire to Chalcis, where he died in the sixty-third year of his age. The philosophy of Aristotle has exercised an immense influence over the world, and till the advent of the revival of learning and the Reformation, its power in Europe was supreme.

Aristoxemus, a native of Tarentum in the 4th century B.C., and the earliest Greek writer on music whose works are extant. As a peripatetic philosopher he had a great reputation.

Arius (*d.* 336), theologian and heresiarch, was a presbyter of Alexandria in the 4th century, whose teaching denied the divinity of Christ. This doctrine was pronounced heretical, and Arius and his followers excommunicated, and at the great Council of Nicæa (325), at which the Emperor Constantine was present, and Athanasius, afterwards bishop of Alexandria, took a leading part; these decisions were confirmed, and the Nicene Creed drawn up for the future guidance of the Church. Arius several times applied for readmission to the Church, which was about to be granted when he died suddenly.

Arkharov, Nikolai Petrovich (*b.* 1742, *d.* 1814), a general in the Russian army, who, under the Emperor Paul, was governor-general of St. Petersburg.

Arkwright, Sir Richard (*b.* 1732, *d.* 1792), a Lancashire barber, renowned as the inventor of the spinning-frame. Of humble birth, he exhibited considerable mechanical skill, joined with the greatest industry. In 1767 he attempted to solve the problem of perpetual motion, and soon after, with the help of a clockmaker named Kay, his spinning inventions began to take shape. He then entered into partnership with a firm of stocking-manufacturers, and his invention was patented in 1769, and though many difficulties arose, from infringements of the patent, the hostility of the work-people, and disputes to his claim as the inventor of his machines, Arkwright was enabled to rise from poverty, and was chosen to present a congratulatory address to George III. in 1786, on which occasion he was knighted.

Arlaud, Jacques Antoine (*b.* 1688, *d.* 1746), a Swiss miniature and portrait painter, who was patronised by the Duke of

Orleans. In 1721 he visited England, where he was warmly received, and employed to paint the portrait of Caroline, Princess of Wales. His masterpiece was a *Leda*, copied by him in Paris, with which he refused to part, and finally destroyed by cutting it to pieces. Some fragments are still preserved in the public library at Geneva.

Arlincourt, Charles Victor Prèvot, Vicomte d' (*b.* 1789, *d.* 1856), poet, attracted the attention of Napoleon by a poem entitled *Une Matinée de Charlemagne*, which secured for him several appointments. On the restoration he devoted himself to literature, and published many poems and romances, of which *Le Solitaire* was the most popular.

Arlotto, Mainardi (*b.* 1395, *d.* 1483), "Arlotto il Piovano," or, "the Curate," a witty Italian priest of humble birth, who travelled largely in Europe; his bon-mots have been collected under the title of *Facetiæ Piacevole*.

Armagnac, Bernard, Count d', a man of noble family, and of almost absolute power over his own territories in Gascony. Bold and ambitious, he largely increased his possessions, and after the murder of the Duke of Orleans in 1407, took a prominent part in the party rivalries of the country, and having gained possession of Paris, caused himself to be appointed constable of France. His cruelty and violence, however, made him hated by the people, who betrayed the city to the Duke of Burgundy, 1417, and Armagnac was imprisoned and afterwards massacred by the mob.

Armagnac, George d' (*b.* 1501, *d.* 1585), Cardinal d'Armagnac; an able and learned man, who was employed diplomatically by Francis I. and Charles IX., and was ultimately made archbishop of Avignon.

Armagnac, Jean I., Count of, a distinguished French soldier of the 14th century; he served against the English, and also under the Black Prince in Spain.

Armand, Pierre Damian (*b.* 1778, *d.* 1855), an Italian soldier, who distinguished himself in the wars of the French Republic, serving under Massena in 1799; he was afterwards engaged in the Italian struggles for liberty, and on his return to France was appointed librarian to St. Cloud.

Armansperg, Joseph Ludwig (*b.* 1787, *d.* 1853), a Bavarian statesman, who as minister of finance (1826—1831) succeeded in establishing the financial credit of his country. Upon the accession of Ludwig's second son, Otho, to the throne of Greece, Armansperg accompanied him as President of the Regency (1833), but was dismissed in 1837, and retired to Bavaria, where he died.

Armati, Salvino (*d.* 1317), a native of Florence, said to have invented spectacles in the 13th century.

Armellini, Carlo (*b. circa* 1780, *d.* 1863), an Italian patriot, who with Mazzini and Saffi formed the Triumvirate in Rome, 1849. Upon the restoration of the Pope's authority he was driven into exile.

Armfelt, Carl (*b.* 1666, *d.* 1736), a skilful and determined Swedish general, who opposed the Russian invasions under Peter the Great.

Armfelt, Gustave Mauritz (*b.* 1757, *d.* 1814), a distinguished Swedish general and politician, who experienced several reverses of fortune, and was twice compelled on account of his intrigues to take refuge in Russia, where he died.

Arminius or **Hermann** (*b.* B.C. 16, *d.* A.D. 20), "the deliverer of Germany," son of a chief of the Cherusci, was sent to Rome as a hostage, and entered the Roman army, where he attained high rank. He, however, revolted from Rome, and becoming one of the most powerful leaders of the German tribes, defeated and slew Varus, and for some time baffled Germanicus, but was twice defeated by the Romans. He was assassinated by one of his own countrymen.

Arminius, Jacobus, Jakob Harmensen (*b.* 1560, *d.* 1609), founder of the sect of Arminians. He studied at Geneva under Beza, but his adoption of the philosophical views of Peter Ramus brought him into disrepute, and he retired to Bâle, and was ordained minister at Amsterdam (1588). He was chosen to defend Beza's doctrine of predestination, but the study of the subject resulted in his own conversion. In spite of fierce opposition to his doctrine, in 1603 he was professor of theology, and in 1606 rector magnificus at Leyden.

Armitage, Edward (*b.* 1817), an historical and mural painter, and a pupil of Paul Delaroche, whom he assisted in the famous *Hemicycle*. His first exhibit was *Prometheus Bound* (1842), and he has since won many prizes, and has been a constant exhibitor in the Royal Academy and elsewhere. He executed two frescoes, *The Thames with its Tributaries*, and the *Death of Marmion*, in the upper waiting hall of the Palace of Westminster, as well as mural paintings elsewhere. R.A. 1872.

Armstead, Henry Hugh (*b.* 1828), designer, modeller, and chaser in gold, silver, and jewellery, but best known as a sculptor. Besides the marble work of the south and east sides of the podium of the Albert Memorial in Hyde Park, and the four large bronze figures of Chemistry, Astronomy, Medicine, and Rhetoric, he has designed and executed many statues and decorative work of various kinds. R.A. 1879.

Armstrong, Sir Alexander (*b.* 1822), K.C.B., LL.D., F.R.S., honorary physician to the Queen and Prince of Wales. He was knighted in 1871, and has written on subjects connected with the polar regions, where he spent five consecutive years, having been surgeon of H.M.S. *Investigator*, during the discovery of the north-west passage by Sir Robert McClure in 1853-54.

Armstrong, John (*b.* 1784, *d.* 1829), an eminent physician and lecturer on medicine; his works on brain fever and puerperal fever are especially valuable.

Armstrong, Johnnie, famous Scottish freebooter, celebrated in minstrelsy, was put to death by James V.

Armstrong, William (Kinmount Willie), a famous border freebooter of the 16th century, was captured by the English during a truce, but was rescued by the Scots under Lord Buccleuch, in the daring exploit known as the "Raid of Carlisle."

Armstrong, William George, Baron (*b.* 1810), inventor of the well-known breechloading gun adopted by the British Government, was educated for the law, and entered a firm of solicitors, which he left in 1846, and established the Elswick Engineering Works on the Tyne. In 1859 he was knighted, and appointed chief engineer of ordnance, but in 1863 he resigned that post, and retired to Elswick, where he has since devoted himself to the manufacture of ordnance. Created a peer 1887.

Arnaldo of Brescia, a monk of the 12th century, was banished by Innocent II. for his bold attempts to reform the lives of the clergy, and took refuge with Abelard and then at Zurich. On the death of the Pope he went to Rome, and encouraged a revolt against the temporal rule of the Church (1143-1154), but was made prisoner and then cruelly put to death.

Arnaldus, Villanovanus (Arnauld) (*b.* 1240, *d.* 1313), a celebrated physician and chemist, who, in spite of his reputed heresy, was summoned to the deathbed of Pope Clement V., but died on his way.

Arnason, Jon (*b.* Hof, Iceland, 1819), an eminent historian and author of many tales and Icelandic legends.

Arnaud, François (*b.* 1721, *d.* 1784), a French writer and critic, and a great authority on music, was one of the conductors of the *Journal Étranger* and *Gazette Littéraire.*

Arnaud, François Thomas Marie de Baculard d' (*b.* Paris, 1718, *d.* 1805), a man of precocious intellect, and of considerable celebrity as a miscellaneous writer. He was imprisoned during the Reign of Terror, but afterwards released.

Arnaud, Henri (*b.* 1641, *d.* 1721), pastor and leader of the Vaudois Protestants, whom after incredible hardships he succeeded in bringing back to their native Piedmontese valleys, just at the time when Victor Amadeus II., having broken with France, was glad not only to cease his persecutions, but even to engage their services. But though he led a detachment against the French, on the renewal of peace the Vaudois were again driven from their homes and forced to take shelter with the Duke of Wurtemburg, where he spent the rest of his days in the compilation of his *History of the Glorious Return.*

Arnauld, Angelique (*b.* 1624, *d.* 1684), Abbess of Port Royal, and niece of the celebrated Mère Angelique, was a woman of great piety, learning, and fortitude, and nobly sustained the courage of her nuns under the persecutions to which they were subjected.

Arnauld, Antoine (*b.* 1612, *d.* 1694), surnamed "le Grand," a doctor of theology, and member of the Sorbonne, and a powerful advocate of the Jansenists. During twelve years of comparative seclusion he alone, or with Nicole, Pascal, or Lancelot, composed those works on logic, metaphysics, and theology, which made Port Royal famous, and when "the Peace of the Church" was obtained he attacked the Calvinists, against whom he and Nicole directed their great work, *Perpétuité de la Foi.* In 1679 he was forced to flee, and took refuge at Brussels, where he died.

Arnauld, Jacqueline Marie (Mère Angelique) (*b.* 1591, *d.* 1661), sister of the preceding; she was made abbess of Port Royal in her eleventh year, and was distinguished as well for her kindness and benevolence as for her piety, and the strict discipline she maintained.

Arnauld, Jeanne Catherine Agnes (La Mère Agnes) (*b.* 1593, *d.* 1671), sister of the preceding; at five years old she was made abbess of St. Cyr, which post she resigned and joined her sister at Port Royal, where she was several times elected abbess.

Arnault, Vincent Antoine (*b.* 1766, *d.* 1834), a French dramatic writer, author of the tragedies of *Marius* and *Lucrèce* and other works. He escaped from France during the revolution, was afterwards employed by Bonaparte, and in 1883 became secretary to the Académie Française.

Arnd or **Arndt**, Johann (*b.* 1555, *d.* 1621), German theologian and distinguished reformer, was author of an admirable treatise *On True Christianity*, and was finally appointed superintendent-general of the Lutheran Church at Zelle.

Arne, Cecilia (*d.* 1776), wife of the following, whom she married in 1740. She was one of the best vocalists of her day, and as Miss Young appeared at Drury Lane in 1730.

Arne, Thomas Augustine (*b.* London, 1710, *d.* 1778), a distinguished musical composer, who relinquished the study of law for that of music. His genius first showed itself in the music of *Comus*, 1788, and among other popular productions of this writer is the well-known *Rule Britannia* from *The Masque of Alfred*, *Artaxerxes*, and *Love in a Village*.

Arngrim, Jonasen, an Icelandic historian of the 16th and 17th centuries; a pupil of Tycho Brahe.

Arngrimsson, Eystein (*d.* 1361), an Icelandic poet, author of a poem in honour of the Virgin Mary, *The Lily*, said to be the finest in the language.

Arnheim or **Arnim**, George, Baron von (*b.* 1581, *d.* 1641), a distinguished general and politician, who took part in the Thirty Years' war, serving successively under Gustavus Adolphus, Wallenstein, and the Elector of Saxony. After gaining the decisive victory of Liegnitz (1634) he retired to his estates, but was seized and imprisoned by the King of Sweden; he escaped, however, but died soon after.

Arnim, Anna Elizabeth von (Bettina) (*b.* 1785, *d.* 1859), the friend of Goethe, a clever but eccentric German poetess and writer, who published in 1837 her correspondence with Goethe, *Correspondence with a Child*.

Arnim, Harry Karl Edouard, Count von (*b.* 1824, *d.* 1881), a Prussian diplomatist, ambassador at Rome 1864, whose support of Dr. Döllinger, and resolute opposition to the doctrine of Infallibility whilst at Rome, induced the government to bestow upon him the title of count. He was afterwards sent as ambassador of the German Empire to Paris, but on his recall various charges in connection with his discharge of the duties of that office were brought against him, and so aggravated by a violent attack upon the government made by an anonymous writer, presumably the count himself, that he was tried on a charge of high treason and insolent libel, and sentenced in absence to five years' penal servitude. He was at the time living in Lausanne, and prudently remained in exile till his death, all attempts at reconciliation proving futile.

Arnim, Ludwig Joachim von (*b.* 1781, *d.* 1831), an eminent German poet and miscellaneous writer, who in conjunction with Clemens Brentano produced the famous collection of songs entitled *Des Knaben Wunderhorn*.

Arnold, Arthur (*b.* 1833), politician, author, and social reformer, first became prominent during the cotton famine. He was the first editor of the *Echo*, which under his management had a wide circulation; he has also written several articles and books, and was elected member for Salford in 1880.

Arnold, Benedict (*b.* 1740, *d.* 1801), American general, a brave but unprincipled man. At fifteen he enlisted in the English army, but soon deserted, and adopted a mercantile life. In the Anglo-American war Arnold took an extremely active part, his skill and gallantry being especially exhibited in the siege of Quebec and the victories of Ridgefield and Benis. Meanwhile a party hostile to him had been growing up; his due promotion was deferred, several serious charges were brought against him, the fortunes of the Americans grew worse and worse, and he became affected with the prevalent spirit of desertion. Accordingly he entered into negotiation with the British commander, and treacherously asked and obtained the command of West Point, with the intention of surrendering it to the enemy; the capture of André betrayed his duplicity, and the traitor fled in disgrace to the English army at New York. Here he was appointed brigadier-general, and after serving against his countrymen, retired to London.

Arnold, Christoph (*b.* 1646, *d.* 1695), a German farmer who devoted his leisure to astronomy, and made some remarkably exact calculations; he discovered the comet of 1683.

Arnold, Sir Edwin, K.C.I.E., (*b.* 1832), journalist and poet, educated at King's College, London, and Oxford, where he won the Newdigate prize in 1852. He was for several years principal of the Government Sanscrit college at Poonah, Bombay Presidency, but resigned his post in 1861, when he first became connected with the *Daily Telegraph*, for which he has continued to write ever since, being appointed editor. His *Light of Asia* (1879) achieved extraordinary popularity, and obtained him a high place amongst the poets of the day.

Arnold, Duke of Gueldres (*b.* 1410, *d.* 1473), was engaged in continual warfare with Duke Adolphus of Berg, and his successor Gerhard V., who inflicted a crushing defeat on him upon St. Hubert's Day, 1444. He afterwards had much trouble with his rebellious son, Adolphus, and finally sold his duchy to Charles the Bold in 1472.

Arnold, Johann Gottfried (*b.* Hohenlohe, 1773, *d.* 1801), musician and composer, especially skilled on the violoncello.

Arnold, John (*b.* 1744, *d.* 1799), an English chronometrician, inventor of the detached escapement, the compensation balance, and the cylindrical balance-spring.

Arnold, Matthew (*b.* 1822, *d.* 1888), eldest son of Dr. Arnold of Rugby, was educated at Winchester, Rugby, and Balliol College, Oxford, and was a distinguished critic, poet, scholar, and theologian. He was elected Fellow of Oriel College 1845, and in 1851, after having been for some time private secretary to Lord Lansdowne, he was appointed Lay Inspector of Schools under the Committee of Council on Education, in which capacity he twice visited the Continent for the purpose of collecting information, and which appointment he resigned in 1886. His poetic activity was manifested in early life; for ten years (1857-1867) he held the chair of poetry at Oxford, and amongst his productions may be noted his Newdigate prize poem *Cromwell* (1843), *The Strayed Reveller*, and a volume of *New Poems* published in 1869. As a critic he holds a very high place. His later works were chiefly theological, being attempts to grapple with the supernatural aspects of Christianity from a rationalistic standpoint. *St. Paul and Protestantism* (1871), *Literature and Dogma* (1873), and *God and the Bible* (1875) are among his writings.

Arnold, Samuel (*b.* 1740, *d.* 1802), a prolific musical composer, who, after holding various appointments, in 1793 became organist of Westminster Abbey. Both his operas and his oratorios were well received, and he produced numerous glees, songs, and other minor pieces.

Arnold (Strutthan von Winckelried), an heroic native of Unterwalden, who sacrificed his life for his country at the battle of Sempach, 1386, by throwing himself on the Austrian spears and thus breaking the ranks of the enemy.

Arnold, Thomas, D.D. (*b.* 1795, *d.* 1842), was educated at Winchester, and Corpus Christi College, Oxford. In 1815 he became Fellow of Oriel, obtaining in that year the Chancellor's prize for the Latin and in 1817 for the English essay. After taking holy orders, he passed nine years at Laleham, near Staines, in literary occupations, and in preparing young men for the universities. Appointed head master of Rugby school in 1828, he raised that institution beyond all precedent, both by the remarkable success of his pupils and by the introduction of new branches of study into the Rugby course. He was of the Broad Church school of thought, and a vigorous opposer of the then new Tractarian movement. In 1841 he was appointed professor of modern history at Oxford. The best known of Dr. Arnold's works are his edition of Thucydides, his *History of Rome* (unfinished), and his sermons delivered in the chapel of Rugby school.

Arnolfo di Lapo (*b.* 1232, *d.* 1300), architect and sculptor, a pupil of Nicolo Pisano, erected many fine works in Florence, especially the Santa Croce church and the duomo.

Arnot, Hugo (Pollock) (*b.* 1749, *d.* 1786), a Scottish advocate, author of a *History of Edinburgh*, 1779; he made also a valuable collection of the celebrated criminal trials of Scotland.

Arnott, Neil, Dr. (*b.* 1788, *d.* 1874), Scottish surgeon, inventor of the stove which bears his name, and author of the *Elements of Physics* and other kindred works.

Arnoul or **Arnulf** (*b.* 1040, *d.* 1124), Benedictine monk of Beauvais, came to England with Lanfranc in 1072, and was afterwards made bishop of Rochester, 1114.

Arnould, Ambroise Marie (*b.* 1750, *d.* 1812), French writer on political economy, opposed the National Convention of the Five Hundred. In 1798 was a member of the Council of Ancients and afterwards supported Bonaparte, who made him chancellor of state.

Arnould, Jean François Mussot (*b.* 1743, *d.* 1795), French actor, brought out numerous dramatic pieces, and a greatly improved combination of ballet and pantomime.

Arnould, Madelaine Sophie (*b.* Paris, 1740, *d.* 1803), singer and actress, made her *début* in 1757. Her *salons* were celebrated.

Arnulf or **Arnoul** (*d.* 899), Duke of Carinthia, King (887) and finally Emperor of Germany, was the natural son of Carloman, King of Bavaria. He displayed the highest military abilities, overran Lombardy, and afterward sacked Rome (896).

Aromatari, Giuseppe (*b.* 1586, *d.* 1660), Italian physician and naturalist.

Aroudj (*b.* 1473, *d.* 1518), the first Turkish sovereign of Algiers, for some years a private, afterward entered the service of the Bey of Tunis, and was invited to the assistance of the Algerines. Entering the town, Aroudj caused the governor to be killed and himself proclaimed king, but was soon afterwards slain in an encounter with the Spaniards.

Arpad (*b.* 869, *d.* 907), son and successor of the Magyar chief, Salmutz or Almus, who invaded Hungary. Arpad extended his conquests, and was recognised as king of Hungary, and thus became founder of the dynasty of the Arpades.

Arpino, Giuseppe Cesare, Cavaliere de (*b.* 1560, *d.* 1640), studied under Roncalli and Muziano, and became the first painter at Rome, and was patronised by Henry IV. of France and Clement VIII. Among his pictures are *The Ascension* at San Giovanni in Laterano, *The Rape of the Sabines*, and *The Combat of the Horatii.*

Ar-radhi Billah (*b.* 909, *d.* 940), twentieth caliph of the Abbasides, succeeded in 934, but the administration was usurped by Bahkam, under the title of Chief of the Amirs.

Ar-rashid, Abu Mohammed Abd-l-Wahed II. (*d* 1242), an African sultan of the dynasty of the Almohades in the 13th century, attacked and defeated Yahya Annasir, and took Morocco; for his cruelty he was driven from his throne, while Yahya was proclaimed sultan, but shortly afterward the latter was defeated and slain, and Ar-rashid regaining his throne, enjoyed a peaceful reign.

Arrhenuis, Clas (*b.* 1627, *d.* 1695), Swedish historian and professor of logic and metaphysics at the university of Upsala.

Arrhidæus (*d.* B.C. 317), natural son of Philip of Macedon, on the death of Alexander the Great was proclaimed King of Macedon. Roxana claimed the throne for her son Alexander IV.; Arrhidæus and his wife Eurydice were made prisoners, and put to death by Olympias.

Arriaga, Juan Chrisostome (*b.* 1808, *d.* 1825), Spanish composer and violinist; his career was terminated by a premature death.

Arrianus, Flavius, Governor of Cappadocia in the reign of Hadrian, but remembered chiefly for his numerous works of history, philosophy, and travels.

Arribas, Pablo Antonio (*b.* 1771, *d.* 1828), Spanish lawyer, procurator-general of the Alcades del Corte under Charles IV., took office under Joseph Bonaparte, but on the accession of Ferdinand VII. retired to France, where he died.

Arrighi de Casanova, Giovanni, Duke of Padua (*b.* 1778, *d.* 1853), a general of Napoleon, served in Egypt and Italy, and almost all Napoleon's wars, and was made Governor of Corsica. After the final abdication of Napoleon he was banished from France, but allowed to return in 1820.

Arrigoni, Carolo (*d. circa* 1743), Florentine musician and composer, and one of the most skilful lutists of his age.

Arrowsmith, John (*b.* 1790, *d.* 1873), geographer and chartologist, was one of the founders of the Royal Geographical Society, whose gold medal he received in 1863.

Arsaces I., founder of the Parthian Empire and the dynasty of the Arsacidæ. Varying accounts are given of his invasion of Parthia, and he is said to have founded the city of Dora.

Arsaces II. (Tiridates), brother of the preceding, twice defeated Seleucus Callinicus, and extended his authority over the whole of Hyrcania.

Arsaces III. (Artabanus I.), son and successor (B.C. 217) of the preceding, invaded Media, but was repulsed, and peace concluded B.C. 210.

Arsaces IV. (Priapatius), son of the preceding, reigned, according to Justin, for fifteen years early in the 2nd century B.C.

Arsaces V. (Phraates I.), son of the preceding, conquered the Mardi, and left his throne to his brother.

Arsaces VI. (Mithridates I.), a brave and able prince, who extended his dominions from the Caucasus to the Euphrates.

Arsaces VII. (Phraates II.), son of the preceding, was victorious over Antiochus VII., but was himself defeated and slain by some Scythian rebels.

Arsaces VIII. (Artabanus II.), son of Arsaces IV. and nephew of the preceding, whom he succeeded, was mortally wounded whilst repelling a Scythian invasion.

Arsaces IX. (Mithridates II.), surnamed "the Great," son of the preceding, first established political relations with Rome.

Arsaces X., supposed to have been a son of Arsaces V., and the same as Mnascires.

Arsaces XI. (Sanatroeces), after many years of exile, was restored to his throne by the Scythians when eighty years old (*circa* B.C. 77).

Arsaces XII. (Phraates III.) (*d.* B.C. 60), son of the preceding, whom he succeeded B.C. 70. He refused to take part in Armenian wars against Rome, and after ten years was murdered by his sons, Mithridates and Orodes.

Arsaces XIII. (Mithridates III.) succeeded his father, but was expelled and put to death by his brother Orodes.

Arsaces XIV. (Orodes I.) (*d.* B.C. 37), brother of the preceding, defeated the Romans under Crassus, and sent a large army across the Euphrates and overran Syria. He was murdered by his son Phraates, whom he had associated with himself in the government.

Arsaces XV. (Phraates IV.) (*d.* A.D. 4), son of the preceding, began his reign by murdering his father, his thirty brothers, and his own grown-up son. He was successful in repulsing Antony and in crushing a rebellion, but was at last poisoned by his wife Thermusa and her son.

Arsaces XVI. (Phraataces) emulated the crimes of his father, and with his mother was put to death by the people, though Josephus says he was only expelled.

Arsaces XVII. (Orodes II.) was elected by the people as successor to the preceding, but met a violent death a few months after his accession.

Arsaces XVIII. (Vonones) (*d.* A.D. 19), a son of Phraates IV., who had spent some time in Rome as a hostage, and there contracted Roman habits and customs, which made him hated by the people. These offered the throne to Artabanus, while Vonones was elected to the vacant throne of Armenia (A.D. 16), but was soon after removed and slain by order of Germanicus.

Arsaces XIX. (Artabanus III.) succeeded to the throne A.D. 16, and on the death of Germanicus seized also the government of Armenia for his son; he was twice expelled from the throne and as often restored.

Arsaces XX. (Gotarzes), son of the preceding, put to death his brother Artabanus and his family, and other cruelties provoked a revolt in favour of Bardanes, and Gotarzes was forced to retire to Hyrcania. On the death of Bardanes he again contested the throne, this time with Meherdates, whom he defeated.

Arsaces XXI. (Bardanes) (*d.* A.D. 47), brother of the preceding. His cruelty provoked his assassination.

Arsaces XXII. (Vonones II.), Satrap of Media and successor to the preceding.

Arsaces XXIII. (Vologeses I.) (*d.* A.D. 90), placed his brothers, Pacorus and Tiridates, on the thrones of Media and Armenia, and defeated Pætus, the Roman general, but was afterward on terms of friendship with Vespasian and Titus.

Arsaces XXIV. (Pacorus), son and successor of the preceding, ruled for about twenty years.

Arsaces XXV. (Chosroes) (*d. circa* B.C. 122), brother of the preceding, invaded Armenia, but was defeated by the Emperor Trajan and driven from his throne, which, however, he regained on the death of that monarch.

Arsaces XXVI. (Vologeses II.) (*d.* B.C. 189), son of the preceding, whom he succeeded, in 161 made war with Rome, but having been defeated by Cassius a peace was arranged which lasted till his death.

Arsaces XXVII. (Vologeses III.), succeeded his father A.D. 189, and engaged in wars with Rome.

Arsaces XXVIII. (Artabanus IV.) was involved in a war with Rome, and afterward with Persia, and was captured and put to death by Artaxerxes.

Arsaces I., King of Armenia, son of Arsaces XIX., by whom he was placed on the throne A.D. 35, but was soon after murdered through the instrumentality of Mithridates.

Arsaces II. was placed on the throne by his brother, Arsaces XXVIII., in A.D. 222, and reigned nearly forty years.

Arsaces III. (*d.* A.D. 370), the son and successor of Tiridates III., was defeated in a war with Sapor, King of Persia, who imprisoned him. He was slain by a faithful servant at his own request.

Arsaces IV. (*d.* A.D. 389) lost much of his territory to Theodosius the Great, and Sapor III., but retained the western part.

Arsenius, Greek scholar and philologist of the 17th century, attempted church reforms in Russia, which caused his banishment in 1649 as a heretic, but was afterward recalled.

Arsenius, Patriarch of Constantinople, born in early part of 13th century (*d.* 1273), in 1259 was appointed by the emperor, Theodore Lascaris II., joint guardian with George Muzalon of his son, John Lascaris. On the death of Muzalon Arsenius was induced to admit Michael Palæologus to co-guardianship, and that crafty man soon assumed the purple, and put out the eyes of the young prince. Arsenius then excommunicated him, when Michael retaliated by deposing the prelate and banishing him to the island of Marmora.

Arsenius, Saint (*b.* Rome, 354, *d.* 449), a pious ascetic, who spent forty years in seclusion and abstinence in the desert of Scethis, in Libya, and at Troy in Egypt where he died.

Arsenne, Louis Charles (*b.* Paris, 1790, *d.* 1855), a French religious painter, author of a manual on painting and sculpture. His best known pictures are the *Holy Women at the Tomb of Christ*, and *Jesus in the Garden.*

Arslan (Abu-l-Modhaffer Zein-ed-din) (*d.* 1172), Sultan of Persia and nephew and successor of Soliman.

Arslan Shah, fifth sultan of the Seljuk dynasty of Kerman, an able prince, enjoyed a long and prosperous reign.

Artabanus, a Hyrcanian, a captain of the body-guard of Xerxes, endeavoured to secure the throne for himself, and slew Xerxes and Darius, but was himself slain while attempting the life of Artaxerxes.

Artabazus, a Persian general, Satrap of Western Asia, who served with distinction under Artaxerxes II., but obstinately revolted from Artaxerxes III. However, after having been twice defeated and pardoned, he became a loyal partisan of the throne, and was rewarded by Alexander with the satrapy of Bactria.

Artaphernes, Satrap of Sardis, son of Hystaspes and brother of Darius, several times assisted the Athenians, and in the government of the troublesome province of Ionia showed himself both wise and prudent.

Artasires, King of Armenia; his cruel and vicious government provoked a revolt, and he was deposed A.D. 428.

Artaud (Artaldus) (*d.* 961), a Benedictine monk of the 10th century, who was made Archbishop of Remis. He was compelled to abdicate by Heribert, Count of Vermandois, but afterwards restored.

Artavasdes (Ardawazt) (*d.* B.C. 31), succeeded his father, Tigranes, to the throne of Greater Armenia B.C. 36. He deserted his ally, Antony, when invading Parthia, who retaliated by enticing him into his camp, and carrying him to Alexandria, where he was put to death.

Artavasdes (Curopalates), Emperor of Constantinople, son-in-law of Constantine V., headed the revolt of the orthodox Christians, and was proclaimed emperor at Constantinople. He was, however, besieged by Constantine, who took the city and put Artavasdes to death.

Artavasdes, King of Media (*d.* B.C. 21), was continually at war with Armenia, and was afterward made prisoner by Artaxias, but recovered his liberty.

Artavasdes II., King of Armenia, was placed on the throne by Augustus B.C. 6, but expelled by his own people.

Artavasdes III., King of Armenia, joined Sapor I. in his war with the Romans A.D. 260.

Artaxerxes I. (*d.* B.C. 425), surnamed Makrokeir, King of Persia B.C. 465, quelled an Egyptian revolt in 456, but was defeated by the Athenians 449.

Artaxerxes II. (*b.* 455, *d.* 362 B.C.) (Mnemon), King of Persia, succeeded his father, Darius II., B.C. 405. At the battle of Cunaxa he crushed a revolt of his brother Cyrus, assisted by ten thousand Greeks. He also engaged in wars with the Greeks, with Cyprus, and with Egypt, while his last days were disturbed by the misconduct of his son Darius.

Artaxerxes III., or **Ochus** (*d.* B.C. 339), son and successor of the preceding, to secure his position put the rest of his family to death, and after a troubled reign was poisoned by his eunuch Bagoas.

Artaxias I., or **Artaxes,** a general of Antiochus the Great, on whose defeat (B.C. 190) he set up an independent kingdom in Armenia, and built its capital, Artaxias. He was conquered by Antiochus IV. (B.C. 165) and died shortly afterwards.

Artaxias II., King of Armenia (*d.* B.C. 20), was driven from his throne by Antony, but with the aid of the Parthians regained it, and afterwards defeated the Medes.

Artaxias III., King of Armenia (*d. circa* A.D. 35), was placed on the throne by Germanicus (A.D. 18).

Arteaga y Alfaro, Matias (*d.* 1704), Spanish painter and engraver, pupil of Valdez, founder of the Academy of Seville.

Artedi, Peter (*b.* 1705, *d.* 1735), Swedish naturalist, a fellow student of Linnæus. His works were edited and published by Linnæus.

Artemidorus, Daldianus, a learned Ephesian of the 2nd century, author of a celebrated book on dreams entitled *Oneirocritica.*

Artemidorus of Ephesus, a geographer of the 1st century B.C., of whose work *Periplus* only fragments are extant.

Artemisia, Queen of Halicarnassus in Caria, was one of the allies of Xerxes at the battle of Salamis B.C. 480, where she fought with courage and dexterity.

Artemisia, Queen of Halicarnassus, wife and successor of Mausolus, to whose memory she erected a splendid monument, which has given to similar erections the name of "mausoleum."

Artemius (*d.* 362), a Roman commander in Egypt under Constantine and Julian, who is named both as a Christian martyr and a tyrant. He was put to death by Julian.

Artemon, a heresiarch of the 3rd century who denied the divinity of Christ; his followers were called Artemonites.

Arteveld, Jacob van (*d.* 1345), popular Flemish leader in the 14th century, assisted Edward III. in his French wars, and for nine years was practically ruler of Flanders. He determined to convert his country into a kingdom, and offered the crown to the Prince of Wales, which led to a tumult in which he was slain.

Arteveld, Philip van (*d.* 1382), son of the preceding, headed a revolt of the people of Ghent against Count Louis II. of Flanders, and though victorious at Bruges was defeated and slain at the decisive victory of Roosebeck.

Arthur, the real or fabulous King of Britain and favourite hero of romance, probably flourished at the beginning of the 6th century and ruled over the south-western portion of the island. He is said to have gained twelve great victories over the Anglian invaders; but success abroad was accompanied by treachery at home, where his nephew Modred seduced Queen Guinevere and raised the standard of rebellion. At Camlan was fought that battle round which romance has so thickly gathered, and in which Arthur was slain.

Arthur, Chester Allan (*b.* 1830, *d.* 1886), twenty-first president of the United States, took a leading part in the Civil war, and from 1871-1878 was collector of the port of New York city. When Garfield was elected president he was vice-president, and on the former's assassination succeeded to the presidency.

Arthur, Timothy Shay (*b.* 1809, *d.* 1885), an American writer who first became known in the literary world as the editor of the *Athenian.* He wrote many tales, chiefly in support of temperance or some other moral trait; of his two hundred volumes more than half have been republished in England.

Arthur I., Duke of Brittany (*b.* 1187, *d.* 1203), son of Geoffrey, the third son of Henry II. of England, and on the death of Richard I. next heir to the English crown, which however was seized by Henry's fifth son John, who imprisoned and put him to death.

Arthur II., Duke of Brittany (*b.* 1262, *d.* 1312), son of John II. and Beatrice of England.

Arthur III., Duke of Brittany (*b.* 1393, *d.* 1456), constable of France and one of the ablest captains of his age, was made prisoner at Agincourt, and carried to London. In 1456 he succeeded his nephew Pierre to the Duchy of Brittany.

Artiga, Don Francisco d', a Spanish painter of the 17th century, was a native of Huesca.

Artigas, Fernando José (*b.* 1760, *d.* 1826), first a smuggler in Monte Video, afterward a prominent figure in the revolution, in which he was for a time paramount, but in 1820 his fortune turned and he fled to Paraguay, where he remained till his death.

Artois, Jacques Jan van (*b.* 1613, *d.* 1665), a Belgian landscape painter of great merit.

Artot, Joseph (*b.* 1815, *d.* 1845), Belgian violinist, who at seven years old astonished Europe by his proficiency; he also visited America.

Arundel, Richard, Lord, a partisan of the Stuarts in the Civil war, took part in many battles, and shared with his father the governorship of Pendennis Castle; after the Restoration he was raised to the peerage.

Arundel, Thomas, first Lord Arundel of Wardour, distinguished himself in the war with Hungary and was made a count of the Holy Roman Empire by Rudolf II.; he was raised to the peerage in 1605.

Arundel, Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury (*b.* 1353, *d.* 1413), second son of Robert Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel; in 1388 was translated from Ely to York, and in 1396 to Canterbury; in 1397 he was charged with high treason and banished by Richard II., but adopted the cause of Henry IV., and thus on the accession of that monarch secured his own restoration. He was a determined opponent of the Lollards, and was mainly instrumental in procuring the statute *De heretico comburendo.*

Arvidsson, Truls (*b.* 1680, *d.* 1705), copperplate engraver of Sweden, who was conversant with many European and Oriental languages. He proposed to publish what he considered the original music of the Psalms of David, but died after completing the first seven.

Arvieux, Laurent d' (*b.* 1635, *d.* 1702), French Oriental traveller and linguist, whose researches threw much light on the customs and literature of the East.

Aryabhatta or **Arjabahr,** Hindoo mathematician of the 1st century, the earliest writer among his countrymen on algebra and on astronomy, in which subject his ideas were far in advance of his age.

Arysdaghes or **Aristakes,** Saint (*d.* 389), Patriarch of Armenia in the 3rd century, and son of St. Gregory. After many years spent in ascetic seclusion he was called to the government of the Church. He was murdered by a chief whom he had admonished.

Arzachel, Abraham, astronomer, a native of Toledo, lived in the 11th century, and attained great renown.

Asa, son of Abijah, and third King of Judah, restored the worship of Jehovah, and with it the prosperity of his country. He defeated the invader Zerah, with great loss, and compelled Baasha, King of Israel, to withdraw from Ramah.

Asadi of Tus, chief poet of Mahmud of Ghizni in the 10th century, and author of *Gushtasp Nama*, and other poems.

Asam, Cosmos Damian (*d.* 1739), a distinguished fresco-painter, a native of Bavaria, studied at Rome.

Asam, Egid, brother of the preceding, eminent as a sculptor and worker in stucco, wrought in conjunction with Cosmos; many of their works are at Munich.

Asan I., King of Bulgaria, a powerful chieftain of the 12th century, who with his brother Peter secured the independence of their country; he was poisoned after a reign of nine years.

Asan II. (*d.* 1241), son of the preceding, was engaged for seven years in a struggle with the usurper Vorylas, was at length successful, and also conquered a great part of Macedonia and Thrace.

Asan III., last King of Bulgaria of the Asanian dynasty, after a reign of two years was dethroned by Tesher, and fled to Constantinople, where he died.

Asbury, Francis (*b.* 1745, *d.* 1816), the "Pioneer Bishop," an English Methodist preacher who undertook an evangelistic mission to America in 1771 by the wish of John Wesley. In 1784 he was ordained Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church of America. Thenceforth his life was devoted with untiring energy to the organisation and extension of that church.

Ascanius, the son of Æneas, the founder of Alba Longa, and reputed ancestor of the Julian family in Rome.

Ascham, Robert (*b.* 1515, *d.* 1568), who was educated at Cambridge, was among the first to introduce the study of Greek, and was also eminent as a Latin writer. He directed the studies of Prince Edward and of Princess Elizabeth, and became Latin secretary to King Edward. Although a Protestant, he held the same office to Queen Mary. He wrote upon archery, his favourite pastime, upon the affairs of Germany, and a treatise on education of remarkable vigour and accuracy.

Aschback, Joseph (*b.* Nassau 1801, *d.* 1882), German historian, held the chairs of history at Frankfort and at Bonn, and was author of histories of the West Goths, the Emperor Sigismund, and the Iberian Peninsula under the dominion of the Almoravides, and the Almohades.

Asclepiades, Bithynus, an eminent Greek physician of the 1st century B.C., lived in Rome, where he enjoyed an extraordinary reputation. Fragments of his works still exist.

Asclepiodorus, one of the great painters of Greece, was a native of Athens, and a contemporary of Apelles.

Asdrubal. [*See* **Hasdrubal.**]

Asellio, Gasparo (*b.* 1581, *d.* 1626), a noted physician of Cremona, and professor of anatomy at Pavia.

Asellio, Publius Sempronius, a military tribune, who served under Scipio Africanus at the siege of Numantia, B.C. 133, and wrote a history of the war.

Asfandiyar, or **Asfundiyar**, a Persian hero of the 5th century B.C., whose history is largely mythical. The son of Darius Hystaspes, he is said to have introduced the religion of Zoroaster, and by his prowess to have kept in check the hostile Tartar king Arjasp. Jealous of his influence, Darius imprisoned him, but the inroads of Arjasp compelled his release, and Asfandiyar then commenced a series of brilliant victories, only terminated by his death in battle.

Asfeld, Claude François Bidal, Marquis d' (*b.* 1667, *d.* 1743), a distinguished French soldier, defended Namur against William III. of England, and served in Spain, Italy, and Germany, but after the peace of Vienna, 1735, retired to Strasburg, of which city he was appointed governor.

Asgill, John (*b.* *circa* 1658, *d.* 1738), a barrister and religious writer whose eccentric views made considerable stir, and caused him to be expelled from the House of Commons. He died in the Fleet prison.

Ash, John, M.D. (*b.* 1723, *d.* 1798), an eminent physician who practised in Birmingham and London. He was the founder of the "Eumelian" ("well-ashed") Club, of which his friends Johnson and Reynolds were members.

Ashary (*d.* 940), a celebrated Mussulman, founder of the sect of the Asharites, who affirm the actions of the Almighty to be circumscribed by immutable laws. He died at Bagdad.

Ashburnham, John (*b.* 1604, *d.* 1671), an adherent of the Stuarts in the Civil wars.

He was a member of the Long Parliament, and in 1647 only escaped arrest by fleeing to France, where he joined the queen. He was afterwards suspected of infidelity in connection with the surrender of the king to Colonel Hammond, and his principles were the cause of his being twice imprisoned. On the Restoration he was appointed groom of the bed-chamber to Charles II.

Ashburton, Alexander Baring, Baron (*b.* 1774, *d.* 1848), son of Sir F. Baring, succeeded to the headship of the great financial firm in 1810, was president of the Board of Trade in Peel's ministry in 1834, and in 1842 negotiated the Ashburton treaty with the United States.

Ashbury, Joseph (*b.* 1638, *d.* 1720), a celebrated actor, was originally in the army, and began his stage career as an amateur, but encouraged by his success, engaged a company, and opened the theatre in Smock Alley, Dublin, which he conducted with success till his death.

Ashe, Andrew (*b.* 1758, *d.* 1838), a celebrated flute-player and an excellent performer on the violin. He studied in Holland, and performed both in Dublin and London.

Ashe, St. George (*b.* 1658, *d.* 1717), vice-chancellor of Trinity College, Dublin, and tutor to Dean Swift, in whose *Tripos* he is represented by "Sainty Ashe." During the disturbances of the reign of James II. he escaped abroad, but returned to Ireland after the Act of Settlement, and was appointed to the bishoprics of Cloyne, Clogher, and Derry.

Ashik (*b.*1518, *d.* 1571), a Turkish poet, patronised by Soliman II. and Selim II.; he wrote more than four hundred biographies of other poets of his own race.

Ashmole, Elias (*b.* 1617, *d.* 1692), astrologer and antiquary, held the appointment of Windsor Herald, and published the *History of the Order of the Garter*. He left many works, and presented to the University of Oxford his valuable collection of coins, specimens, and manuscripts.

Ashmun, Jehudi (*b.* 1794, *d.* 1828), American philanthropist, founder of the colony of Liberia.

Ashraf, the second Afghan King of Persia, succeeded to the throne in 1725, but was defeated and slain by Nadir Shah.

Ashworth, Caleb, D.D. (*b.* 1722, *d.* 1775), a dissenting minister of great learning and piety, and master of the Academy at Daventry. He was author of a Hebrew grammar, and a treatise on trigonometry.

Asioli, Bonifazio (*b.* 1769, *d.* 1832), musical composer, worked at Correggio, Venice, and Milan, where he was *maestro di capella.*

Asjadi, Persian poet of the 11th century, famed for the brightness and purity of his verses.

Askew or **Ascue**, Anne (*b.* 1529, *d.* 1546), daughter of Sir William Askew, was a convert to the reformed faith during the persecutions of Bishop Bonner, who caused her to be burnt at Smithfield.

Asoka, **Behar**, or **Magadhain**, a celebrated Buddhist King of India, ascended the throne B.C. 264, being then of the Brahminical faith, but he was shortly afterwards converted to Buddhism, of which he became a most zealous propagator, sending missionaries to China, Burmah, Ceylon, and even, it is affirmed, to Europe and Egypt. His kingdom extended from the Cabul river to Bengal, and from Nepal on the north to the Deccan on the south. From the celebrated edicts, graven upon rocks and sandstone pillars in various parts of the country, it is clear that this, the first Indian monarch of whom we have satisfactory records, was both wise and benevolent.

Aspasia, an Ionian woman of remarkable talents and beauty, resided at Athens, where all foreign women were excluded from the protection of the marriage laws, and hence she occupied the position of a courtesan. Her house was the constant resort of the best and most distinguished men of Greece, including Socrates, Alcibiades, and Anaxagoras, whilst with Pericles she formed a close and lasting intimacy, and it was through his eloquence she obtained her acquittal from the charges of impiety and immorality brought against her. After the death of Pericles, 429 B.C., Aspasia attached herself to Lysicles, whom she raised from obscurity to prominence.

Aspasia, a native of Phocæa, was highly esteemed by Cyrus, but after the battle of Cunaxa fell into the hands of Artaxerxes II., who appointed her priestess of Anaitis in Ecbatana, where she died.

Aspegren, Gustav Casten (*b.* 1791, *d.* 1828), a Swedish naturalist of humble birth, and a well-known contributor to the *fauna* of Sweden.

Asper, Hans (*b.* 1499, *d.* 1571), a Swiss portrait and animal painter of great excellence, being esteemed but little inferior to his master Holbein.

Aspertini, Amico (*b.* 1417, *d.* 1552), Italian painter, known as "Amico of the Two Brushes," from his dexterity in painting with both hands together.

Aspinwall, William (*b.* 1743, *d.* 1823), an eminent American physician, one of the first to introduce vaccination in the place of inoculation. He served as army surgeon during the revolutionary war.

Asquini, Fabio, Count (*b.* 1726, *d.* 1818), an Italian agriculturist, and author of several treatises, introduced the mulberry, silkworm, and potato into the province of Friuli, and also drew attention to the advantages of turf as fuel.

Assad-ed-doulah (*d.* 1029), a valiant Arab chief, the conqueror of Aleppo and Balbec.

Assaki, George (*b.* 1788), a Roumanian poet and statesman, who, as "Alviro," was elected member of the Academy of Rome in 1811. He also took part in politics, and held office as chief minister of public instruction in 1856. He was author of a volume of poems, and a *History of Russia.*

Assamh Ibn Malek, a brave and able Moorish governor of Spain, who pushed his conquests across the Pyrenees, and was killed at the siege of Toulouse in 721.

Assarotti, Ottavio Giovanni (*b.* 1753, *d.* 1829), an Italian philanthropist, who devoted himself to the education of children, and opened the first school in Italy for deaf mutes.

Asselyn, Jan (*b.* 1610, *d.* 1660), Flemish painter, many of whose pictures are in the Louvre, was a pupil of Vandervelde, and especially skilled in painting animals.

Assemani, Giuseppe Simone (*b.* 1687, *d.* 1768), a learned Syrian Maronite, was archbishop of Tyre, and librarian of the Vatican. He was author of a valuable account of the Syrian writers, and other voluminous works.

Assemani, Giuseppe Luigi, or Aloysio (*b.* 1710, *d.* 1782), nephew of the preceding, learned in oriental languages; his great work was the *Codex Liturgicus*, which was left unfinished at his death.

Asseola (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1838), an Indian chief of the Seminoles, who successfully resisted an attempt of the United States to remove his tribe to the west of the Mississippi, in 1835, till treacherously captured by General Jesup, while protected by a flag of truce.

Asser (*b.* Babylon, 333, *d.* 437), a celebrated Jewish rabbi, author of the *Talmud of Babylon.*

Asser, John (*d.* 910), a learned monk of St. David's, Wales, bishop of Sherborne, was the author of a *History of King Alfred.*

Assheton, William (*b.* 1641, *d.* 1711), a learned English divine, remembered for his efforts to establish a plan for the maintenance of the widows of the clergy.

Asshod I., surnamed Medz, or the "Great King of Armenia," established the kingdom after the overthrow of the Arsacidæ.

Asshod II. (*d.* 928), surnamed Ergathi, King of Armenia, grandson of the preceding, ascended the throne in 914, but was for many years engaged in struggles with the Arabs.

Asshod III. (*d.* 977), King of Armenia, surnamed Oghormaz, succeeded his uncle, the preceding, in 952. He was of a peaceful nature, but gained honour as an ally of Greece against the Mohammedans.

Asshod IV. (*d.* 1039), King of Armenia, usurped his brother John's kingdom, but was afterwards compelled to become the vassal of the Emperor Basil II.

Assolant, Jean Baptiste Alfred (*b.* 1827, *d.* 1886), French romance, social and political writer.

Assoucy, Charles Coypeau (*b.* 1604, *d.* 1679), a name rendered unenviably notorious by a distich of Boileau. He was for some time in the service of the royal family, whom he amused with his music and buffoonery, but while he called himself the "Emperor of Burlesque," the world knows him only as the "Ape of Scarron."

Asso y del Rio, Ignacio Jordan de, a Spanish jurist of the 18th century, author of a valuable work on the *Institutes of the Civil Law of Spain*, and other treatises on law and botany.

Ast, George Anton Frederick (*b.* 1778, *d.* 1841), distinguished German scholar, professor of classical literature at Landshut in 1815, and at Munich in 1826.

Asta, Andrea dell' (*b.* 1673, *d.* 1721), a Neapolitan painter of historical subjects; his pictures of *The Nativity* and *The Wise Men's Offerings* are in the church of St. Augustine, at Naples.

Astbury, John (*b.* 1678, *d.* 1743), an Englishman, who made great exertions for the improvement of pottery. By feigning weakness of intellect for two years he attained menial employment in the potteries of the German brothers Elers, and discovered their secret methods.

Astell, Mary (*b.* 1668, *d.* 1731), a well-read English authoress, who attained considerable celebrity, due in great part to her strenuous advocacy of High Church principles. Besides several essays, she published a book entitled *The Christian Religion as professed by a Daughter of England.*

Astley, Sir Jacob, first Lord Astley of Reading, a brave Royalist soldier, took part in the engagement at Edgehill (1642), and at the fatal battle of Naseby was in command of the one successful wing of the army.

Astley, Philip (*b.* 1742, *d.* 1814), a renowned equestrian, who served with distinction in the Seven Years' war, and opened in 1763 his celebrated amphitheatre, which was twice burnt down; he left some excellent manuals on horsemanship.

Astor, John Jacob (*b.* 1763, *d.* 1848), born at Wallendorf, an American merchant prince of German descent, who traded in New York, and realised an immense fortune. He left large bequests in charity and to the famous Astor Library, founded by him in New York.

Astorga, Antonio Pedro Alvarez Osorio, Marquis of, an eminent Spanish statesman, who as viceroy of Naples (1672-1675) did much to check the disorder of the country. After the revolt of Messina he was recalled to Madrid, but received an appointment at court.

Astros, Paul Therese David (*b.* 1772, *d.* 1851), a French prelate, who firmly supported the Church, and after the restoration was made an archbishop and cardinal.

Astruc, Jean (*b.* 1684, *d.* 1766), an eminent French physician and Biblical critic, author of a celebrated treatise, *De Morbis Venereis*, and other works. He settled in Paris, and was appointed physician to the king.

Astyages, last king of the Medes, and son of Cyaxares. He reigned from 594 B.C. to 559 B.C.

Asula, or **Asola**, Giovanni Matteo, a native of Verona, and a popular musical composer of the 16th century.

Atahuallpa (*d.* 1533), the last of the Incas of Peru, succeeded his father, Huayna Capac, in 1525, on the throne of Quito, whilst his half-brother, Huascar, although the rightful heir, obtained only the kingdom of Peru. The two brothers engaged in a struggle for supremacy, in which Huascar was defeated. The Spaniards under Pizarro, taking advantage of these internal dissensions, invaded Peru, and by an act of deliberate perfidy obtained possession of the person of Atahuallpa, and attempted to compel him to acknowledge the king of Spain as master, and to embrace the Christian religion. His refusal was made a pretext for a massacre, and the imprisonment of their king, whom the Spaniards induced to raise an enormous treasure in the hopes of regaining his throne. After a mock trial, however, he was condemned and strangled at the stake.

Ataide, or **Atayde**, Dom Louis de (*b.* 1520, *d.* 1580), a Portuguese nobleman, who was knighted for his gallantry against the Turks. He also distinguished himself as ambassador to Charles V. and as viceroy of India.

Ataülf, or **Adaülf** (*d.* 415), king of the Visigoths, succeeded his brother-in-law, Alaric, in 410. He conquered Aquitania, and accomplished his purpose of marrying Placida, daughter of Theodosius, but died a year after by the hand of an assassin.

Athaliah, wife of Jehoram, King of Judah, was an unscrupulous and ambitious woman, who, on the death of her son, Ahaziah, secured the throne to herself by the murder of all the royal princes except Joash; but after reigning six years she was deposed and put to death.

Atha Melic (*b.* 1226, *d.* 1283), a Persian statesman, governor of Bagdad, is remembered chiefly as author of a great *History of the Conquest of the World.*

Athanasius, Saint (*b.* 296, *d.* 373), the great bishop of Alexandria, first came into prominence at the Council of Nice 325. On the death of Alexander in the following year, Athanasius succeeded to the see of Alexandria, but of the forty-six remaining years of his life, twenty were spent in banishment. In spite of repeated refutations of the iniquitous charges brought against him, his enemies were perpetually conspiring for his overthrow, and he was five times driven from his bishopric. His leisure was devoted to the valuable writings which have helped to make his name famous, especially the *Apology*, addressed to the Emperor Constantine.

Athelstan, or **Æthelstan** (*b.* 896, *d.* 940), King of the West Saxons and Mercians, the son and successor of Edward the Elder, proved a vigorous and able monarch, whose authority was recognised by the other kings of Britain, while the great victory of Brunanburh in 937 practically established the supremacy of the West Saxon throne.

Athenæus, a learned Egyptian of the 3rd century, author of the *Deipnosophists*, in which, under the fiction of describing a banquet, he discusses the chief personages, arts and sciences of the age, and quotes some seven hundred writers and fifteen hundred works.

Athenais, or **Eudoxia** (*d.* 460 A.D.), daughter of Leontius, an Athenian physicist, left in penury, went to Constantinople to appeal to Theodosius II., whom she married. Being divorced, she returned to Jerusalem, where she died. She translated the first eight of the Old Testament books into Greek.

Athenas, Pierre Louis (*b.* 1752, *d.* 1829), French chemist, devoted himself to the improvement of the agriculture and the commerce of his country. He introduced the method of obtaining soda from sea-salt, and established the manufacture of sulphuric acid from sulphur and potassium nitrate.

Athenion (*d.* B.C. 101), a Cilician leader in the second Servile war of Sicily, in the 2nd century B.C.

Athenodorus Cananites, a Stoic philosopher, and a pupil of Posidonius, was the friend and adviser of Octavianus, who finally conferred on him the government of Tarsus.

Atherstone, Edwin (*b.* 1778, *d.* 1872), novelist and poet, was author of the *Last Days of Herculaneum* (1821), *Israel in Egypt* (1861), and other poems, as well as two romances, *The Sea-Kings in England*, and *The Handwriting on the Wall.*

Athias, Joseph (*d.* 1700), a Jewish printer of Amsterdam, who published the Bible in Hebrew, English, Spanish, and German.

Atkins, John, an English naval surgeon of the 18th century. Besides works on surgery, he left an account of his travels to Brazil and the West Indies.

Atkins, Robert (*b.* 1626, *d.* 1685), an English divine and eminent preacher, was chaplain to Oliver Cromwell, but withdrew from the Church on the passing of the Act of Uniformity.

Atkinson, James (*b.* 1780, *d.* 1852), an English surgeon in the Indian army, who devoted his leisure to the acquisition of Eastern languages, and in 1818 was appointed professor of Persian at Fort William. He translated several Persian works, and left valuable records of the campaign of 1839-40.

Atkinson, Thomas Witlam (*b.* 1799, *d.* 1861), an English author and artist, travelled in Siberia and China, and published richly illustrated narratives of his adventures.

Atkyns, Sir Robert (*b.* 1621, *d.* 1709), an English judge of the Court of Common Pleas; he was made chief baron of the Exchequer in 1689.

Atondo y Antillon, Isidoro, a Spanish admiral who sailed to California in 1683, and founded a colony in the Bay of St. Bruno.

Atreus, legendary King of Mycenæ, succeeded his father Pelops, was father of Agamemnon and Menelaus, and was slain by Ægisthus, son of Thyestes, whom he had put to death.

Atrocianus, Johannes, a German poet, philologist, and botanist of the 15th century.

Atsiz (*d.* 1156), founder of the Khwarizm monarchy, and originally cupbearer to the Sultan Sandjar, by whom he was appointed governor. He, however, obstinately revolted, attempted the life of the Sultan, and in 1138 established his own independence.

Attala, Saint, a disciple of St. Columbanus, whom he succeeded as abbot of the monastery of Bobbio in Italy. He died in the 7th century.

Attalus, son of Andromenes, one of the generals of Alexander the Great, whom he accompanied in the expedition to India. On the death of the king, Attalus at first joined the revolt against Perdiccas, but later became his ally. He maintained a warlike career to his death, about B.C. 300.

Attalus, Flavius Priscus, an Ionian, who was created Emperor of the West by Alaric in 409, but in a few months he was deposed, and died in banishment at Lipari.

Attalus I., King of Pergamus (*d.* 197 B.C.), assisted the Ætolians, and afterwards the Romans in their wars with Philip of Macedon. He was a patron of literature and formed a library at Pergamus.

Attalus II. (*d.* 138 B.C.), King of Pergamus, surnamed Philadelphus, son and successor of the preceding, was driven from his throne by Prusias of Bithynia, but recovered it with some help from the Romans.

Attalus III. (*d.* B.C. 133), surnamed Philometer, King of Pergamus, nephew and successor of the preceding. His first act of royalty was to put to death his nearest relatives and friends, and from his other acts he appears to have been insane. He bequeathed his kingdom to the Romans.

Attar, or **Khojah Attar** (*d.* 1513), a native of Bengal, who as vizier to the young Shah of Ormuz was virtual ruler of the kingdom. He was compelled by Albuquerque in 1507 to acknowledge the supremacy of Portugal.

Attar ferid Ud-din (*b.* 1120, *d.* 1221), a Persian poet, who devoted his life to works of piety and the composition of moral and mystical poems, was slain in extreme old age by the Moguls who invaded Khorasan.

Atterbury, Francis (*b.* 1662, *d.* 1732), a celebrated English prelate; he was educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, and distinguished as a scholar and controversialist. In 1691 he came to London as chaplain to William and Mary, and Queen Anne; he was promoted to the bishopric of Rochester and deanery of Westminster. On the death of the queen he became compromised by his advocacy of the cause of the Pretender, refusing to sign the loyal declaration of the bishops (1715). In 1722 he was committed to the Tower on a charge of secretly corresponding with the Pretender, and the following year was deprived of his dignities and outlawed, when he retired to Paris, but still continued his intrigues. He died abroad, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Atthalin, Louis Marie Jean Baptiste, Baron (*b.* 1784, *d.* 1856), a French general, who served under Napoleon, and in 1830 went as ambassador to Berlin.

Atticus (*d.* 425), a celebrated patriarch of Constantinople.

Atticus, Titus Pomponius (*b.* B.C. 109, *d.* B.C. 32), an eminent Roman, of patrician birth, great wealth, and high intellectual ability, and remembered as the friend of Cicero, who wrote to him the celebrated series of letters. He spent many years in Athens, but returned to Rome before his death.

Attila (Etzel) (*b.* 406, *d.* 453), the celebrated King of the Huns, and one of the most famous conquerors of the 5th century, whose terrible victories won him the surname of "the Scourge of God." After ravaging the East, and laying Theodosius the Younger under tribute, he entered Gaul at the head of 500,000 men, but was defeated with loss by Aetius and Theodoric at the battle of Meri. Thence, passing into Italy, he destroyed Aquileia, and was only deterred from advancing on Rome by the entreaties and persuasions of St. Leo.

Attiret, Jean Denis (*b.* 1702, *d.* 1768), a French Jesuit and painter, who was sent as missionary to China, and stood high in the favour of the Emperor Kien Long.

Attwood, George (*b.* 1745, *d.* 1807), an eminent English mathematician, Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge, and inventor of the widely-known machine which illustrates the uniform force of gravity at the earth's surface.

Attwood, Thomas (*b.* 1767, *d.* 1838), organist and composer, studied in Italy under Mozart, and was afterwards organist at St. Paul's Cathedral and the Chapels Royal.

Auber, Daniel François Esprit (*b.* 1782, *d.* 1871), French composer, was intended for a business career, and it was not until he met with Scribe, in 1823, that his long course of successful composition commenced. *La Muette de Portici*, or *Masaniello*, as it is called in England, was brought out in 1828. He produced many other works which enjoy a European reputation, his last being *Le Rêve d'Amour* (1870), composed shortly before his death.

Auberlen, Samuel Gottlob (*b.* 1758), composer, was musical director and organist to the cathedral of Ulm, to which post he attained in his sixtieth year, after many years of privation and hardship.

Aubert, Jacques (*d.* 1586), a French physician of Lausanne in the 16th century, and author of numerous professional treatises.

Aubert, Jean Ernest (*b.* 1824), a French engraver and lithographer, and pupil of Delaroche and Achille Martinet, has produced many works, and gained medals for engraving, lithography, and painting.

Aubert, Jean Louis (*b.* 1731, *d.* 1814), known as "the Abbé Aubert," professor of French literature at the Royal College of Paris, and one of the most celebrated fabulists of France. He was author of the popular *Fables Nouvelles* (1756), and also of some poems, of which the best is *Psyche*.

Aubert, Saint (Aulbertus), a missionary bishop of Cambrai and Arras in the 7th century. He was greatly assisted by his patron Dagobert.

Aubert du Bayet, Jean Baptiste Annibal (*b.* 1759 *d.* 1797), an American soldier, who, after serving in the war of Independence, came to France as a violent revolutionist, and commanded the army of the Moselle. He was also minister of war 1796, and ambassador to the Porte.

Aubespine, Charles de l', Marquis of Châteauneuf (*b.* 1580, *d.* 1653), French statesman, was employed on several occasions as ambassador by Henry IV., and became *Garde des Sceaux* in 1630.

Aubeterre, David Bouchard, Vicomte d' (*d.* 1593), governor of Périgord under Henry III. and Henry IV., was killed at the siege of L'Isle.

Aubignac, François Hedelin, Abbé d' (*b.* 1714, *d.* 1788), a learned and voluminous writer, was tutor to the Duc de Fronsac, nephew of Richelieu, who obtained for him the abbacy of Aubignac.

Aubigné, Jean Henri Merle d' (*b.* 1794, *d.* 1872), Swiss theologian and writer, studied at Leipsic and Berlin, and became professor of church history at Geneva in 1830. He was author of *The History of the Reformation of the Sixteenth Century*, and other works.

Aubigné, Théodore Agrippa d' (*b.* 1550, *d.* 1630), a man of extraordinary talents and learning, and a brave and dashing soldier, sided with the Huguenots in the religious wars of France, and after the capitulation of Rochelle entered the service of Henry of Navarre. He spent the end of his life in Switzerland, where he continued an active supporter of the Protestant cause, and left many works, including an *Universal History.*

Aublet, Jean Baptiste Christophe Fusée (*b.* 1720, *d.* 1778), a French botanist, whose collections of plants are in the British Museum, established a botanic garden in the Isle of France, and wrote *The History of the Plants of French Guiana.*

Aubrey, John (*b.* 1626, *d.* 1697), English antiquarian and miscellaneous writer, one of the first members of the Royal Society, wrote the *Perambulation of Surrey,* and other curious works, and contributed to Anthony Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses.*

Aubriet, Claude (*b.* 1651, *d.* 1743), a French miniature and natural history painter, made the drawings for Tournefort's *Elements of Botany,* and succeeded Joubert as royal painter in the Jardin des Plantes in Paris.

Aubriot, Hughes (*d.* 1382), Provost of Paris under Charles V., designed the famous prison of the Bastille, in which, in 1381, he was confined on a charge of heresy, but was released by a popular insurrection of the "Maillotins."

Aubusson, Pierre d' (*b.* 1423, *d.* 1481), one of the most famous of the Grand Masters of Rhodes, and especially renowned for his exploits against the Turks, who attacked Rhodes, but were repulsed with great loss.

Aucher-Eloy, Peter Remi (*b.* 1793, *d.* 1838), a French botanist and traveller, who spent some time in Spain, and made a valuable collection of the plants of that country. He afterwards travelled in Russia, Turkey, and Persia.

Auchmuty, Sir Samuel (*b.* 1756, *d.* 1822), son of a New York clergyman, entered the English army, and during the American revolution served under Sir William Howe. He also saw active service in India, and in South America, whither he sailed in 1806, with the reinforcements despatched to Buenos Ayres. He afterwards held the appointment of commander-in-chief in Madras and in Ireland.

Auckland, George Eden, Earl of (*b.* 1784, *d.* 1849), was governor-general of India during the disastrous Afghan war (1839-42), was recalled on the change of ministry in 1841, and in 1846 was appointed first lord of the Admiralty.

Auckland, William Eden, Baron (*b.* 1744, *d.* 1814), in 1784 represented England at the French court, and afterward in Spain, and was postmaster-general from 1798-1801.

Audæus, founder of the sect of the Audæans in the 4th century, a native of Mesopotamia, was distinguished for his holy life and his zeal in opposing the corrupt and licentious lives of the clergy.

Aude, le Chevalier Jean (*b.* 1755, *d.* 1841), a dramatic author of repute, some time private secretary to Buffon.

Audebert, Jean Baptiste (*b.* 1759, *d.* 1800), a distinguished French miniature and natural history painter.

Audiffret, Hercule (*b.* 1603, *d.* 1659), an eloquent French ecclesiastic and author, general of the congregation of the Brothers of the Christian Doctrine.

Audiffret Pasquier, Edmé Armand Gaston, Duc d' (*b.* 1823), a French politician, who, as president of the right centre, was one of the chief agents in effecting the downfall of M. Thiers. He was a supporter of Marshal MacMahon, president of the senate 1876-9, and in 1878 was elected member of the French Academy.

Audin, J. M. V. (*b.* 1793, *d.* 1851), a French historian and biographer, of the period of the Reformation.

Audley, Thomas, Baron Audley of Walden (*b.* 1488, *d.* 1554), Lord Chancellor of England, and a Knight of the Garter; an unscrupulous and dexterous tool of Henry VIII.

Audoin, or **Alduin,** King of the Lombards in the 6th century, assisted Justinian in a war with the Gepidæ.

Audoin, Jean Victor (*b.* 1797, *d.* 1841), a distinguished French entomologist, author of the *Histoire des Insectes Nuisibles à la Vigne.*

Audoin, Pierre (*b.* 1768, *d.* 1822), French engraver to Louis XVIII., executed over 100 works.

Audovere (*d.* 580), the first wife of Chilperic I., King of France, who repudiated her and put her to death.

Audran, Girard (*b.* 1640, *d.* 1703), the most celebrated of the family of artists of that name, and one of the greatest historical engravers, was a pupil of Le Brun at Paris, and afterwards studied at Rome.

Audrein, Yves Marie, a French theologian and revolutionist, who voted for the king's death, but in 1800 was waylaid and murdered by Chouans as a regicide.

Audubon, John James (*b.* 1780, *d.* 1851), a celebrated American naturalist of French descent, a pupil of the great painter David; from his childhood he was devoted to natural history, but it was not until 1830 that the first of the four volumes of his great work, *The Birds of America*, appeared. This magnificent collection of plates, which was sold for 1,000 dollars a copy, was quickly followed by explanatory letterpress under the title of *American Ornithological Biography.* Audubon also projected a similar work on the *Quadrupeds of America*, but much of this work was done by his sons, John and Victor.

Aue, Hartmann von der (*b.* 1170, *d.* 1235), a celebrated German Minnesinger, who accompanied Frederick Barbarossa on his crusade in 1189. His great work *Ivain, ou le Chevalier Du Lion,* is taken from the time of King Arthur.

Auenbrugger, Von Auenbrug Leopold (*b.* 1722, *d.* 1809), physician to the imperial hospital of Vienna, and celebrated as the inventor of the method of percussion in investigating diseases of the chest, on which he published a treatise in 1761.

Auerbach, Berthold (*b.* 1812, *d.* 1882), German novelist, was a native of the Black Forest; his reputation was established by the publication in 1843 of his *Village Tales from the Black Forest*, and this was followed by a number of other popular novels. Among his earlier works were a translation of Spinoza's writings, and an essay on modern Jewish literature. He died at Cannes shortly after the publication of *Brigitta.*

Auersperg, Adolph Wilhelm, Prince (*b.* 1821, *d.* 1885), Austrian statesman, in 1871 was Austrian prime minister, resigning in 1879.

Auersperg, Anton Alexander, Count (*b.* 1806, *d.* 1876), Austrian poet and politician, author of several ballads and romances in verse, and an advocate of progress and representation.

Aufrecht, Theodor (*b.* 1822), a native of Leschnitz in Silesia, an eminent Sanscrit scholar, who held the chairs of Sanscrit at Edinburgh (1862-75) and Bonn, and is author of many valuable works on that language and literature.

Aufresne, Jean Rival (*b.* 1720, *d.* 1806), an eminent actor, who performed in France and Prussia, and spent the end of his life in Russia under the patronage of Catherine II.

Augereau, Pierre François Charles, Duc de Castiglione and Marshal of France (*b.* 1757, *d.* 1816), a soldier of obscure birth who joined the republican army of France, served in Italy under Napoleon, and was appointed to the command of the army of Holland and the Lower Rhine. In 1804 he was made marshal and duke, was present at the battles of Linden, Jena, and Eylau, and after an unsuccessful campaign in Spain took part in the battle of Leipsic. In 1814 he was compelled to evacuate Lyons, and a coolness arose between him and Napoleon, and on the abdication of the Emperor Augereau gave his adhesion to the Bourbons.

Augier, Guillaume Victor Emile (*b.* 1820, *d.* 1889), a French dramatic author, wrote several excellent comedies, including *Gabrielle* (1849) and *Les Fourchambault* (1878), and was elected to the Academy in 1858.

Augusta, Jan (*b.* 1500, *d.* 1575), father of the modern sect of Moravians, and a friend of Luther and Melancthon, was chosen bishop of the churches of Bohemia, and on the banishment of his sect by Ferdinand I., was captured and cruelly tortured, but was released on the death of that monarch, 1564.

Augustenburg, Christian August, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg (*b.* 1798, *d.* 1869), succeeded to the dukedom in 1814, and during the war of 1848-1851 was a leader in the rebellion against the Danish crown, to which in 1852 he sold his property in the duchies. He abdicated in favour of his son.

Augustenburg, Frederick Karl, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg (*b.* 1829, *d.* 1880), in 1863 claimed the right to the duchies which his father had renounced, and was supported by Prussia and Austria; but the Prussian crown lawyers decided that after the treaty of 1852 the Augustenburg family had no claim to a right of succession to the duchies.

Augusti, Christian Johann Wilhelm (*b.* 1771, *d.* 1841), a German theologian and author, professor of Oriental literature, and afterwards of theology, at the University of Jena, and later (1811) at Breslau, of which university he became rector. He went in 1819 to Bonn, and finally to Coblentz.

Augusti, Friedrich Albert (*b.* 1686, *d.* 1792) (Joshua Ben-Abraham Herschel), a German Jew, well versed in the Scriptures, was converted to Christianity in 1722, and remained steadfast in spite of persecutions.

Augustin, Jean Baptiste Jacques (*b.* 1759, *d.* 1832), miniature painter to Louis XVIII., for his truth to nature was highly esteemed, and effected a revolution in his art.

Augustine, Saint Aurelius Augustinus (*b.* 354, *d.* 430), the most distinguished of the Latin fathers of the Christian Church, was born at Tagaste in Numidia. While a student at Carthage he fell into habits of dissipation, to the great distress of his widowed mother Monica, whose prayerful anxiety for her son is one of the most touching records of Christian biography. After an interval in which his mind sought relief in philosophy, and later in the peculiar doctrines of the Manichæans, he left Africa for Italy, 383. At Milan he obtained the professorship of rhetoric, but resigned it on his conversion to Christianity, receiving baptism together with his son at the hands of Bishop Ambrose, 387. Returning to Africa he sold his patrimony to benefit the poor, and after some years of religious seclusion became Bishop of Hippo, 391. His life thenceforth is an unceasing record of labour and controversy with the schismatics of his time. In 429 the incursions and ravages of the Vandals under Genseric reached the gates of Hippo, and Augustine died in the third month of the siege, worn out with hardships endured in the cause of his people. His two greatest works are the *Confessions*, an account of his own religious struggles, and *The City of God.*

Augustine or **Austin,** Saint (*d. circa* 607), first Archbishop of Canterbury, was sent from Rome by Pope Gregory I., in 596, to convert the English to Christianity. He was well received by Ethelbert, King of Kent, and established himself at Canterbury, where he founded a monastery on the site of the present cathedral, and vigorously pushed his missionary labours.

Augustus, Caius Julius Cæsar Octavianus (*b.* B.C. 63, *d.* A.D. 14), the first Roman emperor, was the son of Octavius by Alia, a daughter of Julia, the sister of C. Julius Cæsar. At the age of nineteen, upon receiving the news of his great-uncle's murder, he set out for Italy, and joining the republican party defeated Antony, and returning to Rome compelled the Senate to elect him consul. Subsequently an arrangement was effected between Augustus, Antony, and Lepidus to divide the Roman world between them. The battle of Philippi left Augustus and Antony with no opponent but Pompey, and a rupture which again broke out between them was healed by the marriage of Antony with Octavia, sister to Augustus, when a new division of the provinces was made, the west falling to Augustus and the east to Antony, while Lepidus obtained Africa. Pompey and Lepidus fell next before the power of Augustus, and Antony, who had repudiated his wife to marry Cleopatra, was completely defeated in a fight near Actium, B.C. 31. Upon the death of Antony, Augustus became undisputed master of the world at the age of twenty-three, and remained such till his death.

Augustus, Duke of Saxony (*b.* 1614, *d.* 1680), was elected archbishop of Magdeburg in 1628, and the following year was driven from his see by the Emperor Ferdinand II., but regained his dominions in 1638, and in 1648 was acknowledged sovereign Prince of Magdeburg. On the death of his father, in 1656, he succeeded to large possessions in Thuringia.

Augustus, Frederick, Duke of Sussex (*b.* 1773, *d.* 1843), sixth son of George III., married Lady Augusta Murray in 1793, was a liberal in politics and addicted to literature.

Augustus, Friedrich Wilhelm Heinrich, Prince of Prussia (*b.* 1790, *d.* 1843), nephew of Frederick II., distinguished himself as an officer in the Prussian army, especially during the campaigns of 1813-1815.

Augustus, Wilhelm, Prince of Prussia (*b.* 1722, *d.* 1758), distinguished himself greatly in the first Silesian war, and in the Seven Years' war, especially at the battle of Lowositz 1756, but withdrew from the army after the defeat at Kollin.

Augustus I., Elector of Saxony (*b.* 1526, *d.* 1586), succeeded his brother Moritz in 1553, and proved severe and intolerant, though possessed of considerable legislative ability. He defeated and imprisoned his rival, John Frederick, largely extended his dominions, and drew up the code of laws known by his name, and though a zealous supporter of Lutheranism, persecuted the followers of Melancthon.

Augustus II., Frederick, Elector of Saxony (Augustus I. of Poland) (*b.* 1670, *d.* 1733), a prince remarkable for personal strength and beauty, and for the luxury and corruption of his court, succeeded his brother John George IV. in 1694, and three years later, with the aid of Austria and much bribery, procured his own election to the throne of Poland. He then joined himself with Russia and Denmark against Sweden, but was defeated at Clissow and again at Pultusk, and driven from his throne in 1706. On the downfall of Charles XII. Augustus was recalled to Poland, which he filled with Saxon troops, till a revolt of the Poles under Ledekuski compelled the withdrawal of these in 1716.

Augustus III., Frederick, Elector of Saxony (Augustus II. of Poland) (*b.* 1696, *d.* 1763), son of the preceding, whom he succeeded in 1733, being supported by the Russians against his rival Stanislaus; his reign proved disastrous for Poland. He was embroiled with Frederick II. of Prussia, from whom he had to purchase peace.

Augustus I., Frederick (*b.* 1750, *d.* 1827), first king of Saxony, joined the league formed by Frederick the Great in 1778. After Jena he followed Napoleon, and lost portion of his kingdom by the battle of Leipsic.

Augustus II., Frederick (*b.* 1797, *d.* 1854), nephew of the preceding, and an able soldier, succeeded in 1836, and in 1848 made considerable concessions to popular demands.

Aulaf or **Anlaf** (*d. circa* 925), a Danish invader of the British Islands in the 10th century; aided by the Scots and Welsh he attacked Athelstan of England, but was repulsed, and forced to retire to Ireland. After the death of Athelstan, Aulaf several times invaded England with varying success.

Aulon, Jean, maître d'hôtel to Jeanne d'Arc, whom he served faithfully, distinguishing himself at the siege of Orleans, and afterward sharing the "Maid's" imprisonment.

Aulus Gellius, Roman critic and grammarian, born in the reign of Trajan, author of the *Attic Nights.*

Aumale, Charles, Duke d' (*d.* 1631), one of the supporters of the league, was governor of Paris in 1588, which he held, but lost the battles of Senlis, Argnes, and Ivry. He died in exile at Brussels.

Aumale, Henri Eugène Philippe Louis d'Orleans, Duc d' (*b.* 1822), fourth son of Louis Philippe, and heir of the house of Condé, entered the French army at seventeen, and was appointed governor of Algeria in 1847. On hearing of the revolution of the following year he withdrew to England, but in 1871 returned to France as a member of the National Assembly, and won great popularity. Declining to present himself for re-election in 1876, he devoted himself to military duties till deprived of his command and finally expelled from France in 1886. The duke has written several important political pamphlets, as well as a *History of the Princes of the House of Condé.*

Aumont, Jacques, Duc d' (*d.* 1799), commandant of the battalion of the National Guard placed over Louis XVI. in 1791. Though suspected of assisting in the king's escape, he was afterwards appointed to the command of Lille.

Aungerville, Richard. [*See* Bury, Richard de.]

Aunoy, Marie Catherine, Countess d' (*b.* 1650, *d.* 1705), a popular French novelist, and authoress of several volumes of fairy tales.

Aurelianus, Claudius or Lucius Domitius, Emperor of Rome (*b.* 212, *d.* 275), the son of a peasant, entered the Roman army, his exploits in which attracted the notice of the Emperors Valerian and Claudius, and on the death of the latter in 270 he was proclaimed emperor. His short reign was a series of brilliant victories: the Goths and Vandals were subdued, the Alemanni, who threatened Rome itself, were exterminated, Palmyra was sacked, and in the splendid triumph of Aurelian were led captive Tetricus, the ex-Emperor of Gaul, Britain and Spain, and Zenobia, the renowned Queen of the East. A formidable rebellion at home was crushed with terrible sternness, and the emperor's severity made him feared even by his friends, who, as they deemed in pure self-defence, conspired against him and put him to death.

Aurelius, Antoninus Marcus (*b.* 121 A.D., *d.* 180), Emperor of Rome, was the adopted son of Antoninus Pius, to whose throne he succeeded in 161, and took as associate Lucius Verus. Most of his reign was disturbed by wars with the Germans. Aurelius was distinguished for his love of truth and his adhesion to the Stoic school of philosophy, and his *Meditations* still exist, and give a trustworthy record of his private opinions.

Aurelius, Victor Sextus, a Roman historian of the 4th century, and the reputed author of *Origo Gentis Romanæ*, and other works.

Aurelles de Paladine, Louis Jean Baptiste d' (*b.* 1804, *d.* 1877), French general, served in Africa, Rome, at the Crimea. Commanded the army of the Loire in the Franco-German war with some success at Orleans, but was compelled to retire. In 1871 was elected to the National Assembly, and took part in the peace negotiations with Germany. Was chosen life senator in 1875.

Aureolus, Caius, a Dacian of humble birth, became one of the most able generals of Valerian, and during the reign of Gallienus the army of the Upper Danube revolted, and proclaimed Aureolus emperor, and though defeated and wounded, he succeeded in compassing the death of Gallienus. This, however, only resulted in the appearance of a still more formidable opponent in Claudius, who defeated and finally put him to death.

Auria, Vincenzo (*b.* 1625, *d.* 1710), an Italian antiquary and poet; author of histories of the *Eminent Men of Sicily* (1704), the *Viceroys of Sicily* (1697), and other works.

Auriac, Bernard d', a troubadour of the 13th century, author of a *Hymn to the Virgin*, and other poems, to be found in M. Raynouard's collection.

Aurifaber, Johann (*b.* 1519, *d.* 1575), a

Lutheran divine, and friend and private secretary of Luther.

Auriferi, Bernardino (*b.* 1739, *d.* 1796), a Franciscan monk of Palermo, who applied himself to the study of botany, and wrote the *Hortus Panormitanus.*

Aurivillius, Magnus (*b.* 1673, *d.* 1740), a learned Swedish divine, who accompanied Charles XII. on his expeditions.

Aurogallus, Matthæus (*b.* 1480, *d.* 1543), an accomplished German linguist, who assisted Luther in his translation of the Bible, and wrote a history of Bohemia.

Aurungzebe, or **Aurangzeb** (*b.* 1618, *d.* 1707), the famous Mogul Emperor of Hindostan, son of Shah Jehan, early professed great piety, but his ambition led him to secure for himself his father's throne, by fostering family dissensions, and murdering those of his relatives who stood in his way. He extended his dominions by conquests in Thibet, Golconda, and the Mahratta territory. He died at Aurungbad, rendered miserable by remorse and mistrust of all about him.

Ausonius, Decimus Magnus (*b.* 309, *d.* 394), a Latin poet, professor of grammar and rhetoric, and tutor to the two sons of Valentinian I., and subsequently prefect of Latium, Libya, and Gaul, and proconsul of Asia.

Austen, Sir Francis William (*b.* 1774, *d.* 1865), a distinguished naval officer, in 1799 commanded the *Petrel*, afterwards served under Nelson in the West Indies, and in 1809 brought to a successful termination a dispute with the Chinese. He was created admiral in 1848, and a K.C.B. in 1860.

Austen, Jane (*b.* 1775, *d.* 1817), novelist, born at Steventon, Hants, of which parish her father was rector. Her principal productions are *Pride and Prejudice* (composed 1796, published 1813), *Sense and Sensibility*, (1811), and *Emma* (1816). They are distinguished for originality, naturalness and fidelity of delineation, qualities in which the literature of her time was most deficient. Her family moved successively to Bath and Chawton, and she died at Winchester and was buried in the cathedral.

Austin, Alfred (*b.* 1835), critic, journalist, and satirical poet, was educated for the bar, but resigned that profession for literature. As a strong Conservative, is one of the editors of the *National Review*, and has acted as correspondent to the *Standard.*

Austin, Coe Finch (*b.* 1831, *d.* 1880), an American botanist, a recognised authority on mosses, on which he has left a valuable work, entitled *Mucis Appalachani* (1870).

Austin, Horatio Thomas, a British naval officer, who took part in the Arctic expeditions of the nineteenth century. He was lieutenant of the *Fury* on Captain Parry's voyage in 1824, and in 1850 commanded the party in search of Sir John Franklin.

Austin, John (*b.* 1790, *d.* 1859), eminent English jurist, served first in the army and was called to the bar in 1818. From 1828 to 1835 professor of jurisprudence at University College, and his chief work is *The Province of Jurisprudence determined.*

Austin, Mrs. Sarah Taylor (*b.* 1793, *d.* 1867), an English writer, and translator from the German and French; her version of Ranke's *History of the Popes* is especially excellent.

Austin, Stephen T. (*d.* 1836), was the founder of the State of Texas. He drove the Mexicans out of Texas, and obtained its independence.

Austin, William (*b.* 1778, *d.* 1841), an American writer, author of *Letters from London; Peter Rugg, the Missing Man*, and other works.

Austin, William, M.D. (*b.* 1753, *d.* 1793), an eminent physician and chemist, who made several important contributions to medical science, and published the *Analysis of Gases* in the *Philosophical Transactions.*

Autenrieth, Johann Friedrich Ferdinand von (1772-1835), a German physician, who graduated at Stuttgard, and after travelling in Europe and America settled at Tübingen, where he filled the chair of anatomy, physiology, and surgery.

Autichamp, Charles de Beaumont, Count d' (*b.* 1770, *d.* 1852), a French royalist and a leader of the Vendéans in 1793. He also took part under La Rochejaquelein in the disastrous insurrection of 1815, and after the restoration was raised to the peerage.

Auton, or **Anton,** Jehan d' (*b.* 1466, *d.* 1527), a French Benedictine monk; his verses secured him the favour of Anne of Brittany, and he was appointed historiographer to Louis XII., whose life he wrote.

Autophradates, a Persian general under Artaxerxes III. and Darius II.; under the former he took prisoner Artabazus, satrap of Lydia, and as commander of the fleet of the latter compelled the submission of Mitylene and Tenedos.

Autreau, Jacques (*b.* 1656, *d.* 1745), a French painter and dramatist.

Auvergne, Antoine d' (*b.* 1713, *d.* 1797), musical director of the opera of Paris in

1770, and composer of several successful operas.

Auvergne, Bernard II., Count d' (*d.* 886), a distinguished French soldier of the 9th century, guardian and supporter of Louis III.

Auvergne, Edward d', an English historian of the 17th century, accompanied William III. to the Netherlands, and wrote an account of his campaigns.

Auvergne, Gui II., Count d' (*d.* 1224), a turbulent French noble, who took the part of Richard I. of England, and was engaged in continual struggles with his brother Robert and with Philip Augustus of France.

Auvergne, Guillaume d' (*d.* 1249), a learned bishop of Paris and professor of theology in the Sorbonne.

Auvergne, Martial d' (*b.* Paris, 1440, *d.* 1508), a lawyer, wit, and poet of considerable celebrity, author of *Les Arrêts d'Amour.*

Auvergne, Théophile Malocorret, De la Tour d' (*b.* 1743, *d.* 1800), a brave soldier and accomplished scholar of singular modesty and benevolence, served under the Duc de Crillon in the campaign of Minorca, and afterwards joined the revolutionary army, and became captain of the "Imperial Column." After bestowing his pension in charity, he went as substitute for a young conscript, but was killed at the battle of Oberhausen. Auvergne was an excellent linguist, and left a *Glossaire Polyglotte* of forty-five languages.

Auvigny, Jean du Castre d' (*b.* 1712, *d.* 1743), a French author, who worked with Desfontaines and Hozier; he was killed at the battle of Dettingen.

Auvray, Felix (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1833), a French historical painter, was a pupil of Baron Gros.

Auwera, Johan Georg Wolfgang von (*d.* 1756), a court sculptor at Würzburg, excelled in colossal figures.

Auxentius (*b.* 310, *d.* 374), a supporter of Arianism, and zealous opponent of Athanasius. He succeeded Dionysius as bishop of Milan, and though condemned for heresy retained the see till his death.

Auzanet, Barthelemi (*b.* 1591, *d.* 1673), an eminent French lawyer, who was employed in connection with a scheme for establishing a uniform system of jurisprudence throughout the kingdom.

Auzou, Louis Napoleon (*b.* 1806), a French ecclesiastic and reformer, founder of the "French Catholic Church." He renounced his opinions in 1839, and retired to a religious house.

Auzout, Adrien, a native of Rouen, flourished in the 17th century, was a skilful telescope-maker, and invented the movable wire micrometer.

Auzoux, Théodore Louis (*b. circa* 1797, *d.* 1880), a French physician and anatomist, who greatly facilitated the study of anatomy by his exact and delicate models of the human body.

Avalos, Alfonse d', Marquis del Vasto (*d.* 1546), a Spanish soldier of the 16th century, who served under Charles V., and contributed much to the victory of Pavia. He had also estates in Italy, and after fighting against the French and Turks was appointed governor of Milan in 1537, in which capacity he was defeated by the French at Ceresole in 1544.

Avalos, Ferdinando d', Marquis of Pescara (*b.* 1490, *d.* 1525), cousin of the preceding, was the virtual commander of the Spanish forces at the battle of Pavia, at which he received wounds from the effects of which he ultimately died.

Avalos, Ruy Lopez d', Count of Ribadeo, was Great Constable of Castile in the reign of Juan II., but in 1420 joined Enrique, Infante of Aragon, against that monarch, and was forced to flee to Valencia.

Avanzi, Jacopo di Paolo d' (Jacopo da Bologna), an Italian painter of the 14th century; most of his works, which were highly esteemed, are now lost.

Avanzini, Guiseppe (*b.* 1753, *d.* 1827), an eminent Italian mathematician.

Avaray, Antoine Louis, Duc d' (*b.* 1759, *d.* 1811), a faithful servant and friend of Louis XVIII., planned and successfully carried out the escape of that prince.

Avaux, Claude de Mesmes, Count d' (*b.* 1595, *d.* 1650), a French diplomatist employed by cardinals Richelieu and Mazarin; through his negotiations the peace of Westphalia was concluded in 1648.

Aved, Jacques André Joseph (*b.* 1702, *d.* 1766), one of the best portrait painters of his time, was portrait painter to Louis XV.

Aveiro, José de Mascarenhas, Duke of (*b.* 1708, *d.* 1759), an unscrupulous and ambitious Portuguese, who became the favourite of Joam V. Disappointed at losing his influence on the accession of José I., he formed a conspiracy against the life of the new king, but was discovered and put to death.

Aveis I., Sultan of Persia (*d.* 1347), was an able and just prince; he considerably increased his dominions.

Aveis II., Sultan of Persia (*d. circa* 1410), and son of the preceding, on whose death he murdered an elder brother and seized the throne. His cruelty raised him many enemies, who, with the assistance of Tamerlane, drove him from the country; he fled to Egypt, where he died.

Avellar, Francisco Gomez (*b.* 1739, *d.* 1816), bishop of Algarve, an able and learned divine, who in addition to the bishopric held the post of governor and captain-general of Algarve, and discharged his multifarious duties with prudence and vigour.

Avellino, Onofrio (*b.* 1674, *d.* 1741), Italian portrait painter of note; his principal work was the frescoes on the ceiling of the church of St. Francesco di Paolo in Rome.

Avelloni, Francesco (*b.* 1756, *d.* 1837), a prolific Italian dramatist who wrote many successful plays, both in prose and verse.

Avempace or **Aven Pace**, a corruption of Ibn Bajeh, a Spanish Mahometan, renowned for his learning in medicine, poetry, mathematics, and music.

Aventinus, Johannes Thurmayer (*b.* 1476, *d.* 1534), "the father of Bavarian historiography," was tutor to the sons of Albert the Wise, and left an erudite history of his country.

Avenzoar, a corruption of Ibn Zohr, a distinguished Moorish family of Seville. Of its members two especially are renowned, Abu Merwan Abdul-Malek, an eminent physician who flourished in the 12th century, and who left the *Teisir* and other valuable medical works; and Abu Bekr, his son, who excelled in medicine, theology, and poetry.

Averdy, Clement Charles François de l' (*b.* 1720, *d.* 1793), comptroller-general of the French finances in 1759, and author of some wise reforms in that department. He was accused of monopoly during the Reign of Terror, and guillotined.

Averrhöes (*b. circa* 1120, *d.* 1198 or 1206) (Ibn-Roshd), the great Arabian philosopher, of good birth, and a pupil of Avenpace and Avenzoar. He devoted his life to the study of Aristotle. He was banished for awhile from Cordova, and his views were condemned by the University of Paris in 1240.

Aversa, Tommaso (*d.* 1663), a Sicilian poet and dramatist of the 17th century, whose first work, *Pyramo e Thisbe*, attracted considerable attention, entered the Church, and devoted himself to literature.

Avesne, François (*d.* 1662), a French writer, and disciple of Simon Morin. His outspoken opinions concerning the rights of the people displeased the queen-regent, and he was imprisoned till 1652.

Avezac, Pierre Valentin d', de Castera (*b.* 1719, *d.* 1781), a West Indian of French extraction, who amassed a considerable fortune in San Domingo, and successfully attempted the fertilisation of the Plain of the Fond, at a cost of £30,000.

Avezac-Macaya, Marie Armand Pascal d' (*b.* 1799, *d.* 1875), a French geographer and ethnologist. Was secretary of the Geographical Society and head of the Department of Marine. Besides other works he has published an account of his African explorations.

Avianus, Flavius, a Latin poet and fabulist, whose fables are often printed with those of Æsop. He probably lived prior to the reign of Theodosius.

Aviau du Bois de Sanzay (*b.* 1736, *d.* 1826), Archbishop of Bordeaux, who devoted himself to deeds of benevolence and piety, and firmly maintained the rights of the Church against Napoleon.

Avicebron (Solomon Ibn Gebirol), a Spanish Jew of the 11th century, and author of the *Fons Vitæ* referred to by Albertus Magnus and Thomas Aquinas.

Avicenna (Ibn Sina), (*b.* 980, *d.* 1037), the celebrated Arab physician, a native of Bokhara, was author of the world-famed *Book of the Canon of Medicine.*

Avidius Cassius, a Roman general under Antoninus Pius and Aurelius, and afterwards governor of Syria. He aspired to the imperial throne, and was proclaimed by the army, but was assassinated before any action took place.

Avienus, Rufus Festus, Roman versifier and geographer, and twice proconsul under Theodosius.

Avila, Alonso, a Spanish hidalgo, who accompanied Cortes to Mexico, and took part in the great battle of Ceutla (1519). Returning to Spain in 1525, he was captured by a French privateer.

Avila, Don Sancho de (*b.* 1523, *d.* 1583), a Spanish soldier, who served in various countries, and ably seconded the Duke of Alva in the Netherlands. He accomplished the arrest of Count Egmont in 1567, and marred his otherwise splendid victory at Mook by the horrible butchery which followed. He afterwards headed the mutiny of the army, and was present at the battle of Alcantara.

Avila y Zuniga, Luis d' (*b.* 1500), a Spanish historian, and a favourite of Charles V., who employed him as ambassador to the popes Paul IV. and Pius IV.

Aviler, Augustin Charles d' (*b.* 1653, *d.* 1700), a French architect.

Avison, Charles (*b.* 1710, *d.* 1770), an English musical composer, was a pupil of Geminiani, and in 1752 published an *Essay on Musical Expression.*

Avitus, Alcimus Ecdicius (*d.* 525), bishop of Vienne, known as Saint Avitus, was an able and vigorous opponent of Arianism, and an author of some note.

Avitus, Marcus Mæcilius, Emperor of the West (*d.* 457) in the 5th century, was descended from an honourable family of Auverge, distinguished as a soldier and diplomatist, and on the death of Maximus was raised to the throne. In 456 he was deposed by the Senate.

Avogadro di Quaregna, Amadeo (*b.* 1776, *d.* 1856), an Italian physicist, remembered in connection with the important chemical hypothesis enunciated by him in 1811, and still known by his name.

Avrigny, Charles Joseph Lœillard (*b.* 1760, *d.* 1823), a French dramatist, historian, and poet.

Avrigny, Hyacinthe Robillard d' (*b.* 1675, *d.* 1719), a French Jesuit and historian, author of an ecclesiastical and a general history of Europe from 1600 to 1716.

Avril, Jean Jacques (*b.* Paris, 1744, *d.* 1832), an eminent French engraver, and member of the French academy of painting.

Avril, Jean Jacques, the Younger (*b.* 1771, *d.* 1831), son and pupil of the preceding, also was an engraver of repute.

Awadi of Maragha, a Persian poet of the 13th century, and author of the celebrated *Jam-i-Jam,* in which he expounded the doctrines of the Suffites.

Awdeley, Awdly, or **Audley,** John, an English poet of the 15th century, known as "the blind Awdeley"; after a youth wasted in excesses he entered a convent, and applied himself to the reformation of church discipline.

Axayacatl (*d.* 1477), seventh king of Mexico, of the Aztec race, and second son of Montezuma I.

Axel, or **Absalon** (*b.* Iceland, 1128, *d.* 1201), Archbishop of Lund, and Primate of Denmark, known for his valiant defence of the rights of Denmark against Germany, and also as a naval commander.

Axen, Petrus (*b.* 1635, *d.* 1707), a native of Holstein, eminent as a jurist, historian, and philologist.

Axular, Pierre, a Gascon of the 17th century, and author of *Guerko Guero,* the most remarkable work in the Basque language.

Ayala, Pedro Lopez d' (*b.* 1332, *d.* 1407), a Spanish statesman, soldier, and poet, and author of a history of Castile.

Ayala, Sebastiano (*b.* 1744, *d.* 1817), a learned Sicilian Jesuit, known both as an author, scientist, and politician.

Ayeshah (*b.* 610, *d.* 677), the "Mother of the Faithful," was the favourite wife of Mohammed, who married her in her ninth year. Her influence after the prophet's death was immense. She caused the assassination of Caliph Othman, but was defeated by Ali at the battle of Basrah.

Aylmer, John (*b.* 1521, *d.* 1594), one of the most distinguished divines of the Reformed Church, and bishop of London in the reign of Elizabeth. Originally tutor to Lady Jane Grey, on the accession of Mary he was deprived of his preferment, and driven into exile, but on her death was received into the royal favour.

Aylmer, Matthew, Lord (*b.* 1643, *d.* 1720), a British admiral, who distinguished himself in the service of Charles II., and after the battle of La Hogue was made rear-admiral of the Red, and was raised to the Irish peerage in 1718.

Ayloffe, Sir Joseph (*b.* 1708, *d.* 1781), an eminent English antiquary of the 18th century, and one of the keepers of the state papers. He was author of the *Calendars of Ancient Charters* and other works.

Aymar or **Aimar-Vernai,** Jacques (*b.* 1662), a French peasant who claimed to discover criminals, lost property, etc., by means of a divining rod, and created much excitement till discovered in 1693 to be an impostor.

Aymard, Antoine, Baron (*b.* 1773, *d.* 1861), a French general who served in Italy, Germany, and Spain, and was raised to the peerage by Napoleon. He commanded at Lyons in 1834, and suppressed the insurrection of that city with terrible severity.

Ayme, Jean Jacques (Job Ayme) (*b.* 1752, *d.* 1818), an active but moderate revolutionist, experienced several vicissitudes of fortune, but in 1804 was appointed director of the department of Bourg en Bresse.

Aymon or **Haimon,** Prince of the Ardennes in the time of Charlemagne, whose four sons are renowned in chivalrous legend.

Ayolas, Juan d', a Spanish explorer of La Plata and Paraguay in the 16th century, who pushed as far as Candelaria, in Paraguay, but was treacherously slain.

Ayrault, Pierre (*b.* 1536, *d.* 1601), a French advocate, and president of Angers during the war of the League; besides several professional treatises, he wrote one on parental rights, addressed to his son René, who, to his father's intense grief, became a Jesuit.

Ayrer, Jacob (*d.* 1605), an early German dramatist of considerable talent.

Ayrton, Edmund (*b.* 1734, *d.* 1808), an English musician, the friend and pupil of Dr. Nares, whom he succeeded as "master of the children of his majesty's chapels."

Ayscough, Samuel (*b.* 1745, *d.* 1804), assistant librarian at the British Museum, and a diligent bibliographer and compiler of catalogues.

Ayscue, Ayscough, or **Askew,** Sir George, a British admiral of the 17th century, sided with the Parliament during the Civil war, and did good service in their behalf, but on the Restoration transferred his allegiance to the Stuarts, and was made prisoner by the Dutch in 1666.

Ayton or **Aytoun,** Sir Robert (*b.* 1570, *d.* 1638), a Scottish poet and courtier, who attracted the notice of James I. by a poem on his accession to the English throne.

Aytoun, William Edmonstoone (*b.* 1813, *d.* 1865), a Scottish poet and professor of literature at the University of Edinburgh. Amongst his works are the *Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers* (1848), an edition of the *Scottish Ballads* (1858), and *Bon Gaultier's Book of Ballads*, which he brought out in conjunction with his friend, Sir Theodore Martin. He was also a most brilliant contributor to *Blackwood's Magazine.*

Ayub Khan (*b. circa* 1849), Ameer of Afghanistan, on the abdication of his brother Yakub Khan (1880) advanced upon Candahar, and totally defeated General Burrows at Maiwand, but on the arrival of General Roberts by a forced march from Cabul his own forces were routed and himself compelled to flee. The following year another brilliant victory preceded a second defeat near Candahar, and Ayub withdrew to Persia, where, on the Russian advance on Penj-deh (1885), he was retained as prisoner of state at the request of the English minister, escaped in 1887, and was recaptured.

Ayyub-ibn-habib, distinguished Mahometan general of the eighth century, who served with success in Africa and Spain, and became governor of the latter country till deposed by Omar II. in 715.

Ayyub-ibn-Shadhi (*d.* 1173), a Moslem chief, father of Saladin (Salahuddin), and founder of the dynasty of the Ayyubites.

Azais, Pierre Hyacinthe (*b.* 1766, *d.* 1845), a distinguished French moralist, who during the revolution was compelled to flee to the Pyrenees, where he devoted himself to study, and wrote his great work, *Des Compensations dans les Destinées Humaines.* In 1806 he went to Paris, where his lectures were very popular. He spent the end of his life in retirement, on a pension procured through the interest of Madame de Staël and others.

Azambusa, Diego d', a Portuguese traveller, who was entrusted in 1481 by King Joam II. with the establishment of a colony on the coast of Guinea.

Azanza, Don Miguel José d' (*b.* 1746, *d.* 1826), a Spanish politician, who filled several important posts both in Spain and Mexico, and, though loyal to Fernando VII., accepted office under Joseph Bonaparte.

Azara, Don Felix d' (*b.* 1746, *d.* 1811), a Spanish naturalist and traveller, author of a *Natural History of Paraguay* and other works.

Azara, Don Josef Nicolas d' (*b.* 1731, *d.* 1804), a Spanish diplomatist and author.

Azari, Shaikh (*b.* 1388, *d.* 1460), a Persian poet, known as the "king of the poets."

Azariah de Rossi, an Italian Jew of the 16th century, and one of the most learned rabbis of his time. His great work *Meor Enajim* (*The Light of the Eyes*) deals with historical events.

Azeglio, Cesare Taparelli, Marchese d' (*b.* Turin, 1763, *d.* 1830), the friend and adviser of Victor Emmanuel, King of Sardinia, entered the army, and served in the war with France in 1792; he received in 1814 an appointment in the court at Turin. He edited a Conservative journal, *L'Amico d'Italia.*

Azeglio, Massimo Taparelli, Marchese d' (*b.* 1798, *d.* 1866), an Italian novelist and patriot, and painter of historical pictures. In 1848 he joined the patriot army, was seriously wounded at Vicenza, and was appointed President of the Council by Victor Emmanuel (1849-1852).

Azevedo, Ignazio de (*b.* 1527, *d.* 1570), a Portuguese Jesuit, who went as missionary to Brazil, but on his second journey there was captured by a vessel of the Queen of Navanés, and put to death.

Azizi, Kara-Chelebizade (Abdul **Aziz**

Effendi) (*b.* 1591, *d.* 1657), Turkish historian and poet, conspired against Ibraham I., and was patronised by Mohammed IV.

Azo, Portius (*d.* 1200), a distinguished professor of jurisprudence at Bologna.

Azor, Juan (*b.* 1533, *d.* 1603), a Spanish Jesuit and professor of theology at Alcala and Rome. One of his works, *The Instituciones Morales*, attracted considerable notice from its questionable morality, but was authorised by Clement VIII.

Azpilcueta, Martin (*b.* 1493, *d.* 1586), a native of Navarre, renowned reviver of the study of canon law.

Azuni, Domenico Alberto (*b.* 1749, *d.* 1827), an Italian jurist and antiquary, in 1807 was judge at Genoa, and later judge and director of the university library at Cagliari.

Azurara or **Zurara** (Gomez Eannes), a Portuguese historian of the 15th century, who was appointed keeper of the Portuguese archives.

Azz-ed-din, Kilij-Arslan (*d.* 1192), fifth sultan of the Seljukian dynasty, succeeded his father on the Turkish throne in 1156, and proved a wise and energetic ruler.

Azzo I., Alberto, Marquis of Este (*d.* 1029), a turbulent prince, who was deposed and imprisoned in 1014 for supporting the attempt of Ardonius on the throne of Italy. On the accession of Conrad II. he made strenuous efforts to secure the independence of Italy.

Azzo II., Marquis d'Este (*d.* 1097), son of the preceding, one of the greatest princes of his house.

Azzoni-Avogari, Rambaldo degli (*b.* 1719, *d.* 1790), an Italian antiquary, founded a public library in his native town of Treviso.

B

Baader, Francis Xavier (*b.* 1765, *d.* 1841), German theologian.

Baan, Jacob, son of Joannes van Baan (*b.* 1673, *d.* 1700), also a good artist.

Baan, Joannes van (*b.* 1633, *d.* 1702), a Dutch painter of note, was invited to England by Charles II., whose portrait he painted. He refused a commission from Louis XIV. from patriotic motives. His life was twice attempted by jealous rivals.

Baasha, the son of Ahijah, held a high command in the army of Israel, and after murdering Nadab, the king, seized upon the throne, reigning for 24 years. To secure his title he murdered every member of the house of Jeroboam.

Baba, Ali (*d.* 1718), was elected Dey of Algiers in 1710, after the revolution in which Ibrahim Dey was killed. At great sacrifice of life Baba liberated Algiers from the dominion of Turkey, and its independence was maintained until the French invasion in 1830.

Babbage, Charles (*b.* 1792, *d.* 1871), English mathematician, a prolific author, graduated at Cambridge, and was afterwards Lucasian professor there for 11 years. He conducted much valuable research, his chief efforts being devoted to the construction of a calculating machine, in which, however, he was not wholly successful. In 1832 he stood for Finsbury, but was defeated.

Baber, Zuheir-Ed-Din Mohammed (*b.* 1483, *d.* 1530), conqueror of India, and founder of the great Mogul dynasty. Sixth in descent from Tamerlane, he succeeded his father in the government of Ferghana in his twelfth year. His early life was one of strange vicissitude; his frequent expeditions against Samarcand being followed by insurrections at home which drove him into exile. Flying at last to Cabul, he was proclaimed ruler there, and after 20 years of troubled government he marched into India, and gained a splendid victory over Ibrahim Lodi. A subsequent victory over the federated Rajput princes placed all India practically in his hands. He left a memoir of his life.

Babeuf, François Noel (*b.* 1764, *d.* 1797), a violent French revolutionist, known as "Caius Gracchus," from the pseudonym used by him in his writings in the *Tribun du Peuple*. He organised the "*Société du Panthéon*," which, by promoting armed insurrection, was to proclaim the constitution of 1793. The conspiracy having been betrayed, he was guillotined.

Babi, Jean François (*b.* 1759, *d.* 1796), French revolutionary officer, who committed the most violent excesses at Toulouse during the Reign of Terror. He was executed for participating in Babeuf's conspiracy.

Babinet, Jacques (*b.* 1794, *d.* 1872), French physicist and astronomer, after occupying professorial chairs at Fontenoy and Poitiers, became professor of physics at the college of St. Louis, Paris, a position which he held for 49 years. He made many inventions in machinery, and was a very popular lecturer. His *Cartes Homolographiques*, drawn on a new system of projection, and his predictions of the failure of the Atlantic Cable, excited much attention.

Babington, Anthony (*d.* 1586), an English Roman Catholic gentleman, of good family, known to history by the plots which he formed to liberate Mary Queen of Scots and to assassinate Elizabeth. These were discovered by Walsingham's spies, and Babington, escaping for a time, was finally executed at Tyburn.

Babington, William (*b.* 1756, *d.* 1833), mineralogist, chemist, and geologist, practised as a physician in London, and was largely instrumental in founding the Hunterian Society and the Geological Society of London.

Babini, Matteo (*b.* 1754, *d.* 1816), an Italian singer, who obtained a great reputation all over Europe, being received with distinction at many courts.

Babois, Marguerite Victoire (*b.* 1760, *d.* 1839), a French poetess of some note, and niece of the poet Ducis.

Babrius, a Greek poet, who lived about the 2nd or 3rd century, known for his rhythmical versions of *Æsop's Fables*.

Babylas, Saint, a Bishop of Antioch, who suffered martyrdom in the Decian persecution of 251. He refused the Roman emperor Philip entrance to the church after he had ordered the death of Gallus. His remains were first laid outside Rome, and afterwards, by the order of the Emperor Julian, conveyed to Antioch.

Bacchini, Benedetto (*b.* 1651, *d.* 1721), a learned Benedictine monk, and a preacher celebrated throughout Italy. He was a great Greek and Hebrew scholar, a good linguist, and a musician. In 1685 he became counsellor of the Inquisition at Parma; in 1688 theologian to the Duke of Parma; and subsequently librarian and historian to the Duke of Modena. He filled the chair of sacred literature in the university of Bologna, and was the author of numerous works.

Bacchylides, a celebrated Greek lyrical poet, who lived in the 5th century B.C. He wrote in the Doric dialect, and was the great rival of Pindar. His poems have nearly all been lost.

Baccio della Porta (*b.* 1469, *d.* 1517), a Florentine painter of great repute, better known as Fra Bartolommeo. From studying the works of Leonardo da Vinci in his house near the Porta San Pietro he obtained the sobriquet, "della Porta." He there executed the frescoes of the *Last Judgment*, which were afterwards finished by his friend Albertinelli. Coming under the influence of Savonarola, he was so affected by the cruel death of the great preacher that he entered the convent of Prato in 1500 as a Dominican monk. For four years he abandoned painting, and when he resumed, in obedience to the superiors of his Order, he devoted himself entirely to religious subjects. His fame spread rapidly, and drew to him young Raphael, the two painters exercising a great influence over each other. Baccio visited Rome, and returning to the convent, produced his *chef d'œuvre*, *St. Mark*. His artistic power was increasing when he died at the early age of 48. His *St. Peter* and his *St. Paul* were finished by Raphael.

Bach, Alexander, Baron (*b.* 1813), Austrian statesman, a member of the Vienna bar, figured in the revolutionary movement of 1848, and became minister of justice in the first liberal cabinet, in which position he occupied himself with judicial reforms. By supporting the veto of the Crown he lost his popularity, and was driven to flight by insurrection. Later he occupied other ministerial posts, and from 1859 to 1865 he was plenipotentiary to the Vatican.

Bach, Johann Christian (*b.* 1735, *d.* 1782), eleventh and youngest son of Sebastian; when 19 years of age went to Milan, where he was appointed organist in the cathedral. In 1762 he came to London, made a considerable reputation as a composer and player, and was appointed organist and composer to the queen. Intemperate habits finally undermined his constitution, and he died in London.

Bach, Johann Christoph (*b.* 1732, *d.* 1795), ninth son of Sebastian; like his brother, abandoned law for music, and obtained the post of kapellmeister to the Duke of Schaumberg-Lippe.

Bach, Johann Sebastian (*b.* 1685, *d.* 1750), the greatest of a large family of distinguished musicians. When he was ten years of age his father died, and he went to live at Ordruff with his brother, who placed great obstacles in the way of his musical studies. On the death of this brother young Bach earned a livelihood at Lüneberg by singing. He devoted himself entirely to music, and when 18 years old appeared at Weimar as a violinist. Next year he obtained a post as organist at Arnstadt, where his powers of execution began to attract attention, and in 1708 he returned to Weimar as an organist. Here he first became known as a composer, and his fame spread so rapidly that he was appointed kapellmeister and director of Court concerts by the Prince of Anhalt-Cöthen. Soon afterwards he was induced to challenge Marchand, a French organist of great repute, to a public contest of skill on the organ. Marchand disappeared quietly before the appointed day, but Bach's performance gained for him the highest place as a musician. In 1723 he went to Leipzig as director of the school of music of St. Thomas's, a post which he occupied to the end. The Duke of Weissenfels and Augustus III., Elector of Saxony and King of Poland, both appointed Bach honorary kapellmeister to their Courts, and in 1747 he was invited by Frederick the Great to Potsdam, where he performed with great *éclat*. Returning to Leipzig, he devoted himself to composition, but too close work brought on cataract of the eyes. Two unsuccessful operations were performed, and his health rapidly declined.

Bach, Karl Philipp Emanuel (*b.* 1714, *d.* 1788), second son of the above, abandoned law for the study of music, in which he succeeded so well that he was called to Berlin, where Frederick, the Prince Royal, made him kapellmeister. After residing in Berlin for 29 years, he succeeded, in 1767, Telemann at Hamburg.

Bach, Victor (*b.* 1770, *d.* 1799), a French revolutionist and physician, and a member of the Convention. Failing to realise his political aspirations, he committed suicide.

Bach, Wilhelm Friedemann (*b.* 1717, *d.* 1784), eldest son of Sebastian; abandoned the law for music, and in 1747 became organist in the church of Notre Dame at Halle, a post which he held for 20 years. After an unsettled life, he went to Berlin, where he died in penury, brought on by intemperance and indolence.

Bachaumont, François le Coigneux de (*b.* 1624, *d.* 1702), French wit and satirist, famous for his inveterate hostility to Cardinal Mazarin. A notorious *bon vivant*, he was converted in later life to serious and religious habits.

Bachaumont, Louis (*d.* 1771), a French writer known to the world as the author of *Les Mémoires Sécrets pour servir de l'Histoire de la République des Lettres*, a record of scandal and gossip connected with Paris celebrities of the day. The work was continued by others.

Bache, Alexander Dallas (*b.* 1806, *d.* 1867), distinguished American scientist, and a great-grandson of Benjamin Franklin, graduated at West Point, and became a lieutenant of engineers. From 1827 to 1836 he was mathematical professor at Pennsylvania University, and then, being appointed president of the projected Girard College, he went to Europe to examine and report upon the educational systems of various countries. In 1843 he was appointed superintendent of the U.S. coast survey, and his work in this capacity earned for him a great reputation. He occupied several distinguished positions under government, and did much to encourage scientific research. On his death he left $42,000 to the National Academy of Science.

Bache, Franklin (*b.* 1792, *d.* 1864), cousin of above, served as a surgeon in the U.S. army until 1814. He filled the chairs of chemistry in the Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania, and the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and in 1853 was chosen president of the American Philosophical Society.

Bachelier, Jean Jaques (*b.* 1724, *d.* 1805), French painter, who, having obtained wealth by his art, endowed a free school of design, which was opened in 1766, and proved very successful. He introduced the celebrated Sèvres china designs, and was director of the manufactory for over 40 years.

Bachelot de la Pylair, Auguste Jean Marie (*b.* 1786, *d.* 1856), French naturalist and conchologist, travelled through Asia and America in the pursuit of his favourite studies, and returned with a splendid collection of plants and shells, which he presented to the Paris natural history museum.

Bachelu, Gilbert Desiré Joseph (*b.* 1777, *d.* 1849), a French soldier, and officer of the Legion of Honour, served with distinction in many of the Napoleonic campaigns, rising to the rank of lieutenant-general in 1813. He joined Napoleon on his escape from Elba, and fought at Quatre Bras and Waterloo. After the second restoration he was banished, but in 1817 he was recalled, and later in life became a deputy.

Bachman, John (*b.* 1790, *d.* 1874), American clergyman, author, and man of science, in 1815 became pastor of the German Lutheran church at Charlestown, a post which he filled till his death. He collaborated with Audubon in the production of *The Birds of America*, and was chiefly responsible for *The Quadrupeds of America*.

Bachmann, Jaques Joseph Antoine Leger, Baron de (*b.* 1733, *d.* 1792), a Swiss of high lineage, who entered the French service, and became commander of the famous Swiss guards in Paris. He defended the king with great gallantry against the revolutionary mob in 1792; but being taken prisoner, he was guillotined.

Baciccio (*b.* 1639, *d.* 1709), more properly, Giovanni Battista Gauli; an Italian painter, born in Genoa, went to Rome when still a boy, and was fortunate in attracting the interest of influential persons. His first picture gave him a reputation, and after executing commissions for Prince Pamfili, he was permitted by Alexander VII. to undertake the decoration of the Chiesa di Gesu. On this work, which occupied five years, the reputation of the painter mainly rests, although it by no means exhausted his genius and industry.

Baciocchi, Maria Anna Eliza (*b.* 1777, *d.* 1820), eldest sister of Napoleon the Great, secretly married Felix Pascal Baciocchi, a captain of infantry of good birth. While he served with the army, securing rapid promotion, she resided in Paris, where her *salons* were celebrated for their brilliance. When Napoleon became Emperor, he created for her the principality of Piombino and Lucca; and in 1809 made her Grand Duchess of Tuscany. On the fall of the Empire she and her husband left Italy, and she died at Trieste.

Back, Sir George (*b.* 1796, *d.* 1878), an English Arctic explorer, entered the royal navy in 1808; was taken prisoner in the French war, and did not recover his freedom for five years. In 1818 he volunteered to accompany Franklin in the *Trent*, and in the following year he took part in Franklin's land expedition from Hudson's Bay to the Coppermine river. He rendered distinguished services, in the face of the greatest hardships, and in 1825 he again accompanied Franklin on an Arctic expedition, and again with distinction to himself. In 1833 he took command of an expedition to relieve Sir John Ross, and, although unsuccessful, he made several valuable discoveries. On his return, in 1835, he was made post-captain, and in 1836 he set out on yet another Arctic expedition, returning in the following year. In 1837 he was knighted, and in 1859 he was made a rear-admiral. He left a legacy for the advancement of Arctic exploration.

Backhusen (or Backhuysen), Ludolph (*b.* 1631, *d.* 1709), a famous Dutch marine painter. Among many celebrated visitors to his studio were Prince Frederick of Prussia and Peter the Great.

Bacon, Anne (*b.* 1528, *d.* 1600), the daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke, an eminent scholar, the wife of Sir Nicholas Bacon, and the mother of Francis Bacon. Her correspondence with her son possesses much interest.

Bacon, Anthony (*b.* 1558, *d.* 1601), elder brother of Francis Bacon; went to France, acting as a semi-official agent for Burleigh, and his wit and learning gained for him the intimacy of men of influence and note. On his recall he became secretary to the Earl of Essex, and entered the House of Commons.

Bacon, Delia (*b.* 1811, *d.* 1859), known as a supporter of the theory of the Baconian authorship of Shakespeare's plays.

Bacon, Francis (*b.* 1561, *d.* 1626), Baron Verulam, and Viscount St. Albans, was the eighth child of Sir Nicholas Bacon, the Lord Keeper, his mother, Anne Cooke, being Sir Nicholas's second wife. At 13 he was sent to Cambridge, but though he read widely he did not take a degree; and after three years' residence at the University he went to Paris in the suite of Sir Amyas Paulet, Elizabeth's ambassador. His experiences in Paris formed the basis of his treatise, afterwards published, *Of the State of Europe.* His father dying, he returned to England in 1580, and applied to Lord Burleigh, his uncle on his mother's side, for public employment. Burleigh, however, for his son's sake, was jealous of Bacon, and the disappointed young man turned to the study of law. He next sought and obtained the favour of the Earl of Essex, who unsuccessfully endeavoured to obtain the post of attorney-general for him, and who befriended him in many ways. In 1590 he became counsel extraordinary to the queen, and having entered Parliament he took a prominent part in its debates, and greatly offended the queen by opposing the Court on the question of subsidies. When Essex was tried for treason in 1600, Bacon took an active part in the prosecution of his friend and patron. On the accession of James I. his promotion became more rapid. He was knighted in 1603, and secured the hand of a rich alderman's daughter; he became Solicitor General in 1607, Registrar of the Court of Star Chamber in 1608, and Attorney General in 1613. Three boroughs now simultaneously returned him to Parliament, and although custom forbade an attorney-general to sit in the House, a special exception was made in his behalf. He strongly supported the king's schemes for the union of England and Scotland, and, indeed, showed great subserviency both to the Crown and Buckingham, his conduct in several notorious cases not redounding to his credit. In 1617 he became Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and in 1619, Lord Chancellor, with the title of Baron Verulam, being created Viscount St. Albans in the following year. In 1621 Parliament instituted an inquiry into the state of the Bench, with the result that Bacon was impeached for taking bribes. He confessed, with qualifications, to 23 acts of corruption charged against him, and was sentenced to a heavy fine, imprisonment during the king's pleasure, and deprivation of all rights to hold office or sit in Parliament. The fine was remitted, the imprisonment lasted but two days, he was summoned to the next Parliament, though he did not appear, he was allowed to return to Court, and his titles were not taken from him. He retired from public life, drawing a pension of £1,200, and, still visited by men of leading, he devoted himself to literature and science. He died, from the effects of a chill, in 1626, at the Earl of Arundel's house at Highgate. Controversy has never ceased to rage on Bacon's conduct in public life, and he has not lacked many able apologists. Among his many great works mention must be made of the *Essays* (1597), *Advancement of Learning* (1605), *Novum Organum* (1620), *History of the Reign of Henry VII.* (1622), and *De Augmentis Scientiarum* (1623).

Bacon, John (*d.* 1346), an English monk (generally known as Baconthorp) of great erudition, became principal of the Carmelites, and was the leader of the followers of Averrhoës.

Bacon, John, R.A. (*b.* 1740, *d.* 1799), an English sculptor, gained a prize from the Society of Arts when only 18, and secured nine other first prizes afterwards. A student at the Royal Academy, he took the first gold medal for sculpture in 1769, and in 1770 he obtained publicity and the patronage of the king by his statue of Mars.

Bacon, Sir Nicolas (*b.* 1510, *d.* 1579), Lord Keeper of the Great Seal to Elizabeth, studied at Cambridge, where he began his friendship with Lord Burleigh, and after visiting France, took up the profession of the law. He obtained the favour of Henry VIII., and was appointed Attorney of the Court of Wards, a post which he held until the accession of Mary. Elizabeth made him a member of the Privy Council, and Lord Keeper of the Great Seal in 1558, and showed many other marks of her favour and confidence. He offended the queen by his attitude on the question of the succession, but by Burleigh's influence was soon restored to favour, and in 1568 presided over the Commission for investigating the charge against Mary Queen of Scots of murdering her husband. In 1577 Elizabeth visited him at his residence in Hertfordshire.

Bacon, Phanuel (*b.* 1700, *d.* 1783), an English clergyman and dramatist, who obtained some celebrity in his day.

Bacon, Roger (*b.* 1214, *d.* 1292), an English monk and scientific investigator, studied at Oxford and Paris, where he graduated in theology, and in 1240 entered the order of Franciscans, settling at Oxford. A man of wide erudition, he devoted himself to physical science, in which he made many remarkable discoveries. He created enmity by his demands for reform among the clergy, and was accused of sorcery, with the result that he was forbidden to teach in the university and was practically outlawed. The Papal Legate in England became interested in Bacon, and on his elevation to the Papal chair as Clement IV., sent for his works, notwithstanding the prohibition against them which the superiors of the Franciscan Order had issued. Bacon sent the *Opus Majus*, the *Opus Minus*, and the *Opus Tertium*, and some scientific instruments; but Clement soon after died, and again Bacon was accused of sorcery, this time at Paris before Jerome d'Esculo, General of the Franciscan Order. He went to Paris to answer the charge: but his works were condemned, and he was imprisoned for 10 years. When liberated, through the intercession of influential English nobles, his health was shattered, and he died in England in the following year. His works are very numerous, displaying both the greatest erudition and sagacity and strange credulity and superstition.

Bacsanyi, John (*b.* 1763, *d.* 1845), Hungarian patriot and poet, helped to found the first literary review in Hungary, but the venture was suppressed and he was imprisoned for conspiracy. During Napoleon's occupation of Vienna he had to fly from France for his advocacy of the national cause.

Badajos, Juan de, a Spanish architect, born in the latter part of the 12th century, who, among other works, helped in the preparation of plans for Salamanca cathedral.

Badalocchio, Sisto (*b.* 1581, *d.* 1647), an Italian painter and engraver of merit.

Badby, John (*d.* 1410), an English martyr and artisan, was burned at the stake as a Lollard.

Badcock, Samuel (*b.* 1747, *d.* 1788), a man of letters, at first a dissenting minister, joined the Church of England in 1787. He gained a great reputation by a brilliant criticism of a work by Dr. Priestly, and he also joined in the "Rowley" controversy. He was the author of *Memoirs of the Wesley Family*.

Baden, Frederick William Louis, Grand Duke of (*b.* 1826), in 1852 became regent, his elder brother being insane, and in

1856 he succeeded to the Duchy, and married a daughter of William I. of Prussia. He took part in the Franco-German war. In 1855 he banished the Jesuits.

Baden, Jacob (*b.* 1735, *d.* 1804), a Danish philologist, filled several high educational posts, wrote much, and founded the Danish *Critical Journal.*

Badens, Frans (*b.* 1571, *d.* 1603), Dutch painter, celebrated for his portraits and historical pieces.

Badger, George Percy (*b.* 1815, *d.* 1888), a clergyman and orientalist, took orders in 1842, and was sent to the East; was appointed government chaplain at Bombay and Aden, and acted as interpreter to diplomatic missions in Arabia, Persia, East Africa and Egypt. He wrote many works on the East. He was made a D.C.L. by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Badia y Lablich (*b.* 1766, *d.* 1818), a Spanish traveller, who, under the name of Ali Bey, and as a true believer, travelled all through the Mohammedan East without ever arousing suspicions of his actual identity. He even went to Mecca as a pilgrim, and was received with honour at Constantinople. Returning to Spain, he took service under the French invader, and in 1814 went to Paris, where he published the account of his travels. Proceeding again to the East under another name, he died at Aleppo of dysentery or poison.

Badie, Louis Augustin de la (*b.* 1696, *d.* 1765), a French soldier who fought with distinction in the War of Succession. He served last in Germany in 1761, and was then created field marshal.

Badius, Conrad, son of Jodocus Badius, and also a printer. Religious persecution drove him from Paris to Geneva.

Badius, Jodocus (*b.* 1462, *d.* 1535), one of the first of French printers, learnt the process of printing in Italy, and set up in Lyons in 1491 as a printer and teacher of Greek and Latin. Later he went to Paris, where he printed many of the classics.

Baeck, Abraham (*b.* 1713, *d.* 1795), a Swedish physician and naturalist, travelled in Germany, England and France, acquired considerable reputation, and finally was appointed Royal physician. He wrote many valuable treatises on natural history.

Baehr, Johann Christian Felix (*b.* 1789, *d.* 1872), a German philologist, occupied several high educational posts, edited many Greek classics, and wrote much on historical and philological questions.

Baer, Karl Ernst von (*b.* 1792, *d.* 1876), a Russian scientist, took a medical degree, and practised in Vienna, but soon abandoned medicine for natural science. He held professorial chairs at Königsberg, and devoted himself to the study of embryology, on which he became a great authority. In 1834 he was appointed librarian of the St. Petersburg academy of science, and in 1851 he undertook an investigation of Russian fisheries on behalf of the government. He has made many valuable contributions to scientific literature.

Baert, Alexander Balthasar François de Paule, Baron de (*b.* 1750, *d.* 1825), a French geographer who spent many years in England, Russia and Spain, was a member of the legislative assembly, and fled to the United States during the Reign of Terror. He wrote several books on geography and history.

Baffin, William (*b.* 1584, *d.* 1622), an English Arctic explorer, accompanied Captain James Hall on his fourth Arctic voyage in 1612; in 1614 he joined an expedition to Spitsbergen, and in 1615 he set out in the *Discovery* to find the north-west passage, the attempt being renewed the next year. Though unsuccessful, Baffin penetrated farther north than any navigator before him, and published charts and journals of the voyages. He was killed at the siege of Ormuz.

Baffo, a Venetian lady of the 15th century, who, taken prisoner by pirates, came under the notice of Sultan Amurath III., and became his favourite wife, bearing him Mohammed III. She exercised a great influence over both her husband and her son, and earned for herself the surname *Safie*, or "the Pure."

Bagard, Cæsar (*b.* 1639, *d.* 1709), a French sculptor, known as "le grand Cæsar." A large part of his work is to be found in the churches of Nancy, his native town.

Bage, Robert (*b.* 1728, *d.* 1801), an English novelist; originally a paper maker, his want of success induced him to turn to fiction, in which he exhibited such talent that Sir Walter Scott wrote his biography.

Bagehot, Walter (*b.* 1826, *d.* 1877), economist and writer; educated at London, took a distinguished London degree, and having been called to the bar, undertook the management of his father's bank at Langport. While thus engaged he contributed brilliant essays to periodicals, and wrote several works on politics and economics, of which the chief are *Lombard Street* and *The English Constitution.* For the last seventeen years of his life he edited the *Economist.*

Bagetti, Giuseppe Pietro (*b.* 1764, *d.*

1831), a landscape painter, who, in 1807, was commissioned at Paris to execute a series of water-colour drawings of French victories.

Bagford, John (*b.* 1650, *d.* 1716), a shoemaker of slender education, who devoted himself to collecting literary curiosities, old prints, etc., in which he became a connoisseur. His large collection was bought by Lord Oxford, and is now in the British Museum.

Bagge, Jakob (*b.* 1499), a Swedish admiral, after serving on land under Gustavus Vasa, entered the navy, and in 1555 commanded an expedition against the Russians with entire success. He defeated the Danes at Barnholme, but was taken prisoner in 1564, and died in confinement.

Bagger, Johann (*b.* 1646, *d.* 1693), a Danish scholar and divine, after being professor of Oriental languages at the Lund university, was created Bishop of Zealand when only 29 years old. He revised the rites of the Lutheran Church, and wrote much in Danish and Latin.

Baggessen, Zeus (*b.* 1764, *d.* 1826), a Danish man of letters whose lyric verse gained him a reputation in Copenhagen, which he left in 1788 for Germany, afterwards travelling much in Switzerland and France. While abroad he wrote in the German language with great success.

Baggowoth (*d.* 1812), a Russian general who held high command in the army during the war with France, under the Empire. He distinguished himself in several battles, and was killed in action.

Baglioni, Giovanni (*b.* 1594, *d.* 1664), an Italian painter of note, was decorated by Paul V., and wrote the *Lives of the Roman Painters, Sculptors, and Architects, from* 1572 *to* 1642.

Baglioni, Giovanni Paolo (*d.* 1520), an Italian *condottiere*, who served under Cæsar Borgia, and afterwards with the Venetians, being taken prisoner by the Spaniards at the battle of Vicenza. He met his death through the treachery of Leo X.

Baglivi, Giorgio (*b.* 1669, *d.* 1707), an eminent Italian physician, who initiated a great advance in medical science by abandoning the old idea that the seat of disease was invariably to be found in the fluids of the system.

Bagnacavallo, Bartolomeo (*b.* 1484, *d.* 1542), a Bolognese painter, who studied under Raphael, and assisted that master in painting the *Loggie* at the Vatican.

Bagoas, one of the eunuchs of Herod the Great, who was put to death for complicity in the conspiracy of the Pharisees.

Bagot, Lewis (*b.* 1740, *d.* 1802), an English divine and theological writer, was successively Dean of Christchurch and Bishop of Bristol, Norwich, and St. Asaph.

Bagration, Peter, Prince (*b.* 1765, *d.* 1812), a Russian general of great distinction, who entered the army as a common sergeant in 1782. He held high command under Suwarrow in Poland, Italy, and Switzerland, and fought with distinction in the campaign of 1805, against the French. After occupying Finland in 1808, he conducted a successful campaign against the Turks. He died from a wound received at Borodino.

Bagshaw, Edward (*d.* 1662), an English lawyer, political writer, and member of the Long Parliament. At first an active opponent of Charles, he afterwards went over to the king, and suffered imprisonment for his defection.

Bahadur Khan Farookhy, the last of the Farookhy dynasty, succeeded his father, in 1596, in the government of Khandlish. In 1599 he was besieged by the Emperor Akbar in the fortress of Aseergurh, and being taken prisoner, Khandlish was absorbed in the Mogul empire.

Bahadur Khan Geelany (*d.* 1494), a viceroy of the Bahmuny dominions in the Deccan, endeavoured to throw off his allegiance to Mahmood Shah Bahmuny II., and was killed in battle while fighting against that ruler.

Bahadur Nizam Shah (*b.* 1593), King of Ahmednugger, in the Deccan, and last of his line, was an infant when he came to the throne, and when the state was absorbed into the Mogul empire, five years later, by the Emperor Akbar, Bahadur was taken prisoner, and lost to history.

Bahadur Shah (*b.* 1505, *d.* 1537), King of Guzerat, succeeded Muzuffu Khan in 1526, and was at once met by a revolt of Madool Moolk, the grand vizier, whom he defeated and executed. For some year she was continually and successfully at war with neighbouring potentates, and repulsed a formidable Portuguese expedition sent to capture the island of Diu. Being defeated in a war against the Emperor of Delhi, he was driven from his kingdom, which, however, he shortly recovered. In 1536 the Portuguese sent a second expedition against Diu, and Bahadur, while visiting the Portuguese admiral on board ship, was treacherously killed.

Bahadur Shah (*b.* 1641, *d.* 1712), Emperor of Delhi; on the death of the Emperor Aurungzeeb, Bahadur and his two brothers all strove for the succession. The latter were defeated and killed, but their adherents were treated with great leniency. After driving back the Sikh invasion of 1712, Bahadur died at Lahore.

Bahlole Khan, a Mahometan general of the sixteenth century, who commanded the armies first of the King of Ahmednugger, and afterwards of the King of Beejapoor. When Aurungzeeb conquered the latter kingdom, he was one of the regents.

Bahram, a Persian general who, in the reign of Hormus IV., defeated 400,000 Turks, who had crossed the Oxus under the Great Khan, with only 12,000 men. Provoked by the ingratitude of Hormus, Bahram revolted, put out the king's eyes, and drove his son to exile. He was, in turn, driven to flight by the Romans, and soon after poisoned.

Bahram I., King of Persia (*d.* 277); fourth of the dynasty of Sassan; and son and successor of Hormus A.D. 274.

Bahram II. (*d.* 294), son of preceding, but unlike his father, a bad and hated ruler, was at war with Rome, under the Emperor Carus, whose death alone prevented the loss of his dominions.

Bahram V. (*d.* 442) succeeded to the Persian throne in 421; repulsed an invasion of the Turks, and extracted favourable terms of peace from Rome, with whom he had been at war.

Bahrdt, Karl Friedrich (*b.* 1741, *d.* 1792), a German professor and free-thinker, held several professorial chairs, but he had to abandon them on account of his extreme opinions and irregular life. His works being condemned in Germany, he went to Prussia, where he suffered a year's imprisonment.

Baiardi, Ottavio Antoine (*b.* 1690, *d.* 1765), an Italian priest, who, by command of Charles III. of Naples, undertook in 1714 the record of the Herculaneum discoveries.

Baiadur, Abulghazi (*b.* 1605, *d.* 1663), a Tartar Khan, and the compiler of a genealogical history of the Tartars.

Baier, Johann Jakob (*b.* 1677, *d.* 1735), a German physician and naturalist, was professor of surgery and physiology at Altdorf, and president of the imperial academy of natural history.

Baif, Jean Antoine (*b.* 1532, *d.* 1589), French scholar and musician, and founder of the academy of poetry and music.

Baikie, William Balfour (*b.* 1825, *d.* 1864), doctor and explorer; after serving in the navy, he was appointed surgeon and naturalist to the Niger expedition of 1854. The command devolved upon him, by death, and he led the expedition 250 miles higher than had ever before been reached. In 1857 he led another expedition, when he was wrecked, and deserted up-river; whereupon he founded and governed a native settlement.

Bail, Charles Joseph (*b.* 1777, *d.* 1827), a French writer and soldier; in 1807 he was commissioned by Napoleon with the organisation of Westphalia as a model state on revolutionary principles, and afterwards he became inspector of reviews. He edited the *Correspondence of Bernadotte with Napoleon*, and wrote on historical and political subjects.

Bailey, Jacob Whitman (*b.* 1811, *d.* 1857), an American scientist, became in 1838 professor of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology at West Point.

Bailey, Nathan (*d.* 1742), an English lexicographer, whose dictionary was the standard work before Johnson's.

Bailey, Philip James (*b.* 1816), an English poet, whose fame rests mainly on one work, *Festus*, a poem which attracted the greatest attention and the highest praise.

Bailey, Samuel (*b.* 1787, *d.* 1870), an English philosopher, whose chief works are *The Formation and Publication of Opinions*, *The Pursuit of Truth and the Progress of Knowledge*, and *The Theory of Reasoning*.

Baillarger, Jules Gabriel François (*b.* 1806), an eminent French physician; in 1842 he gained the Academy of Medicine prize for the best essay on mental disease, and helped to institute the *Medico-Physical Annals of the Nervous System*.

Baillet, Adrien (*b.* 1649, *d.* 1706), a French writer of great erudition, and author of *Les Jugements des Savans*. He took orders, and afterwards became librarian to M. Lamoignon.

Baillie, Grisell, Lady (*b.* 1665, *d.* 1746), the daughter of Sir Patrick Hume, who was concerned in the Rye House Plot, bravely tended her father while he was in hiding, and behaved with the greatest devotion while the family was in exile in Holland. After the revolution her father was created Earl of Marchmont, and she married George Baillie, a fellow exile and Scot. She died in Scotland.

Baillie, Joanna (*b.* 1762, *d.* 1851), a dramatic writer, greatly esteemed in her own day, born in Scotland, came to London as a young woman, and having written poems anonymously, she published in 1798 the first series of *Plays of the Passions*, and the second in 1802. One of these plays John Kemble produced at Drury Lane. Other dramas followed, of which *The Family Legend* was the most popular, and was produced with success in Edinburgh and London. Besides her many tragedies and comedies, Miss Baillie wrote numerous songs, and a series of *Metrical Legends*. Her works were highly praised by Sir Walter Scott, with whose friendship she was honoured.

Baillie, John (*b.* 1772, *d.* 1833), a distinguished servant of the East India Company, and professor of Persian, Arabic, and Mahometan law at Fort William. After filling various posts of honour, he returned to England in 1815, entered Parliament, and became a director of the Company.

Baillie, Matthew (*b.* 1761, *d.* 1823), an eminent physician, brother of Joanna Baillie, and nephew of the great Dr. Hunter, with whom he lived and whose heir he became. He was appointed physician to George III., but refused a baronetcy. He was physician to St. George's Hospital and president of the Royal College of Physicians.

Baillie, Robert (*b.* 1602, *d.* 1662), a Scottish divine, and principal of Glasgow University, took orders as an Episcopalian but joined the Presbyterians when Charles attempted to force Laud's prayer-book on the Scottish Church. He was one of the Commissioners sent to negotiate with Charles in 1640. In 1642 he was one of the representatives of the General Assembly of Scotland at the Conference with the Westminster Assembly of divines; and when Charles II. was in Holland he was sent to negotiate with him on behalf of the Scottish people.

Baillie, Robert (*d.* 1683), a Scottish gentleman who suffered much persecution for holding the Presbyterian faith, and who was finally summarily executed for alleged participation in the Rye House Plot.

Baillon, Emmanuel (*d.* 1802), French ornithologist, botanist, and writer.

Baillon, Ernest Henri (*b.* 1827), a French physician and naturalist, in 1864 became professor of medical natural history to the Faculty of Paris, and later, professor of hygiene to the central school of art and manufactures.

Baillot, Pierre Marie François de Sales (*b.* 1771, *d.* 1842), a French violinist, a favourite pupil of Viotti, in 1795 became professor of the violin at the Conservatoire at Paris, and later visited Russia, Belgium, Holland, and England.

Baillou, Guillaume de (*b.* 1538, *d.* 1616), a French physician, distinguished alike for his valuable contributions to medical science, and for his high character. He was elected Dean of the Faculty in 1580, and in 1601 was appointed by Henry IV. first physician to the Dauphin.

Bailly, Francis (*b.* 1774, *d.* 1844), an eminent astronomer, at first a stockbroker, published some valuable and authoritative works on commercial questions. His spare time was devoted to astronomy, and in 1811 he read before the Royal Society a paper on *Solar Eclipse* which gained for him a high reputation. In 1813 he published his *Epitome of Universal History*, and in 1814 he undertook for the Stock Exchange the preparation of evidence on the Berenger frauds. In 1820, by his exertions, the Royal Astronomical Society was founded, and of this he ultimately became president. In 1825 he gave up business and devoted himself entirely to astronomy, publishing many valuable works. He was made an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford and LL.D. of Dublin.

Bailly, Jean Sylvain (*b.* 1736, *d.* 1793), a French scientist, early devoted himself to the study of astronomy, and between 1763 and 1771 gained a reputation by the publication of several able memoirs. His *History of Astronomy* (1779) procured for him the almost unique honour of membership of the Académie Française and the Académie des Inscriptions, as well as the Académie des Sciences. When the revolution broke out he became president of the National Assembly, and in 1791 mayor of Paris. In this position he drew on himself the disfavour of the mob, and having left Paris he was brought back and guillotined.

Bailly de Juilly, Edme Louis Barthélemy (*b.* 1760, *d.* 1819), French revolutionist and secretary of the National Convention. He opposed the execution of the king.

Bailly de Monthion, François-Gedeon, Count (*b.* 1776, *d.* 1846), a French general who served through the campaigns of the first republic and of Napoleon. In 1835 he was made inspector-general of infantry, and in 1837 he was raised to the peerage.

Baily, Edward Hodges (*b.* 1788, *d.* 1867), an English sculptor and R.A. His great work, *Eve at the Fountain*, was produced when he was only twenty-five.

Bain, Alexander (*b.* 1818), a prolific writer on moral and mental philosophy, logic, and psychology, after occupying chairs at the universities of Glasgow, London, and Aberdeen, was elected rector of the latter university. He has written and edited many standard text-books, his chief works being *The Senses and the Intellect*, and *The Emotions and the Will.*

Bainbridge, Christopher (*d.* 1514), an English churchman, created Archbishop of York in 1508 by Henry VII., was made Cardinal in 1511, and died in Rome while on a mission from Henry VIII.

Bainbridge, John (*b.* 1582, *d.* 1643), English astronomer and physician; his observations of the comet of 1618 obtained for him the newly founded chair of astronomy at Oxford.

Bainbridge, William (*b.* 1774, *d.* 1833), an American naval officer, who, during the war with Tripoli in 1803, was taken prisoner, and who captured the British frigate *Java* in 1812.

Baines, Edward (*b.* 1774, *d.* 1848), journalist and politician, from the position of printer on the *Leeds Mercury* he became the proprietor of the paper, through which he exerted a wide influence. A Liberal and a dissenter, he was returned for Leeds in 1834, and retired in 1841.

Baines, Sir Edward (*b.* 1809, *d.* 1890), second son of the preceding, was associated with the *Leeds Mercury*, and member for Leeds from 1859 to 1874. He interested himself greatly in popular education and the temperance cause; was president and founder of the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics Institutes, and wrote several books on industrial subjects.

Baini, Giuseppe (*b.* 1776, *d.* 1844), an Italian priest, musician, and critic; his chief work is the *Historical and Critical Memoir of the Life and Works of Palestrina.*

Bairakdar, Mustapha, Pacha (*b.* 1755, *d.* 1808), a Turkish private soldier, who was created Pacha of Rustchuk after the Russian war of 1806; and when Selim III. was deposed in 1808 by the revolted Janissaries he marched on Constantinople, defeated the rebels, and placed Selim's brother on the throne. He was made grand-vizier; but in a subsequent revolt of the Janissaries he blew up his palace in despair.

Baird, Sir David (*b.* 1757, *d.* 1829), a brave and able officer, served with much distinction in India, and received the thanks of Parliament for his conduct at the siege of Seringapatam, where he led the storming party. In 1801 he commanded the Indian forces invading Egypt, and accomplished a splendid march across the desert. Next year he served in the Mahratta war, and in 1806 he commanded the expedition to Cape Colony, defeating the Dutch and taking Cape Town. He fought in the Danish war, and afterwards joined Sir John Moore in Spain. He lost an arm at Corunna, and on returning to England again received the thanks of Parliament together with a baronetcy.

Baird, Spencer Fullerton (*b.* 1823, *d.* 1887), an American naturalist, in 1850 became assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, and secretary in 1878, as well as director of the National Museum. He wrote some valuable works on natural history, and in 1871 was appointed Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries to examine into the failure of the U.S. fisheries.

Baird, William (*b.* 1803, *d.* 1872), a zoologist and physician, after practising in London was appointed to the Natural History department of the British Museum, and published *The Natural History of the British Entomostraca*, and a *Cyclopædia of the Natural Sciences.*

Baireuth, Frederica Sophia Wilhelmina, Margravine of (*b.* 1709, *d.* 1758), sister of Frederick the Great, and an unusually gifted woman. She married the Prince of Baireuth in 1731.

Baius, Michel (*b.* 1513, *d.* 1589), a Dutch divine, and follower of Augustine, whose bold declarations on the questions of freewill and divine grace drew upon him condemnatory bulls, first from Pius V. and afterwards from Gregory XIII. On both occasions he retracted his objectionable opinions.

Bajardo, Giovanni Battista (*b.* 1620, *d.* 1657), an Italian painter of religious and historical subjects, whose great promise was disappointed by an early death.

Bajazet I. (*b.* 1347, *d.* 1403), Emperor of the Turks, son of Murad I., whom he succeeded in 1389, began his reign with a series of conquests, crossing the Danube and finally defeating Sigismund of Hungary and his army of 100,000 men. Ill health alone prevented him crossing the Alps, and he next turned to the conquest of Constantinople. Bought off for the moment, he was diverted from the ultimate accomplishment of his design by war with Tamburlaine the Great, by whom, in 1402, he was totally defeated and taken prisoner, dying shortly afterwards.

Bajazet II. (*b.* 1447, *d.* 1512), Sultan of the Turks, son of Mahomet II., whom he succeeded in 1481, extended his dominions to the Danube and the Dnieper; was defeated in Syria by Caid Bey; but was successful in a war against the Venetians. He was forced to abdicate in 1512 by his son Selim, and died soon afterwards.

Bajee Rao, Bullal (*d.* 1740), second Peshwa of the Mahratta State, made war against the decaying Mogul empire, and led a victorious army to the gates of Delhi, securing the cession of several provinces. He died soon after he had failed in an attempt to conquer the Deccan.

Bajee Rao, Phasalkur (*d.* 1660), a Mahratta, distinguished for having, together with Yessjee Kunk and Tannajee Maloosray, joined Sivajee in his revolt against the Mogul empire under Aurungzebe. He was killed in battle.

Bajee Rao, Rughonath IX. (*b.* 1775, *d.* 1853), last Peshwa of the Mahrattas, succeeded to the title in 1796. His reign was full of intrigue and revolt, and finally he was driven from Poona by the chiefs Holkar and Sindia. Having made a treaty with the governor of Bombay, he was restored by British arms; and then entered upon treacherous schemes for throwing off his dependence on the English. He was defeated in 1817, and having surrendered, was allowed a pension for the rest of his life.

Bajza, Anthon (*b.* 1804, *d.* 1858), Hungarian man of letters, wrote several works and some poems, and in 1848 was placed by Kossuth in the editorial chair of the *Kossuth Hirlapja.*

Bakacs, Thomas (*d.* 1521), a Hungarian ecclesiastic of humble birth, who succeeded in becoming first, Archbishop of Gian, and afterwards cardinal. He owed his advancement to the favour of King Mathias and his successor, Vladislas.

Baker, David (*b.* 1575, *d.* 1641), a native of Abergavenny, who joined the order of Benedictines, and collected much information connected with church history.

Baker, George (*d.* 1851), an English antiquary and author of the *History and Antiquities of Northamptonshire.*

Baker, Sir George (*b.* 1722, *d.* 1809), physician to Queen Charlotte and to George III., and President of the College of Physicians, 1797. He was a friend of Dr. Johnson, and an esteemed author.

Baker, Henry (*b.* 1698, *d.* 1774), man of science and of letters, interested himself in the education of deaf-mutes, and wrote both poems and scientific treatises.

Baker, Sir Henry Lorraine (*b.* 1787, *d.* 1859), a distinguished naval officer, behaved with great gallantry at the bombardment of Flushing (1809), in the Danish war (1811), and in the American war (1814).

Baker, John (*b.* 1660, *d.* 1716), a naval officer who distinguished himself chiefly at the capture of Vigo (1702) and of Gibraltar (1704).

Baker, Sir John (*d.* 1558), Speaker of the House of Commons, Chancellor of the Exchequer to Henry VIII., and one of the trustees for Edward VI.

Baker, John Gilbert (*b.* 1854), an eminent botanist and writer, curator of the Herbarium at Kew.

Baker, Sir Richard (*b.* 1568, *d.* 1644), grandson of preceding, knighted by James I., was imprisoned in the Fleet for debt, and never regained his liberty. While in prison he wrote *Chronicles of the Kings of England*, and other works.

Baker, Sir Samuel White (*b.* 1821), an African explorer, whose first important venture occurred in 1861, when, accompanied by his wife, he started to meet Speke and Grant. During this perilous journey the Albert Nyanza was discovered, and he was knighted on his return. In 1869 he was entrusted by the Khedive with the command of an expedition to suppress the slave trade in the Nile basin. He is the author of various books of travel.

Baker, Thomas (*b.* 1625, *d.* 1690), an English clergyman and mathematician; author of *The Geometrieal Key.*

Baker, Thomas (*b.* 1656, *d.* 1740), an archæologist and clergyman, who lost his living and a fellowship in the religious persecution of the reign of James II. He wrote much, his *Reflections on Learning* obtaining great popularity.

Baker, Valentine, Colonel and Pasha (*b.* 1831, *d.* 1887), a brilliant cavalry officer, a brother of Sir Samuel, served in the Kaffir and Crimean wars, but in 1875, having been compelled to leave the British army, he took service with the Sultan of Turkey and distinguished himself in the Russo-Turkish war. In 1882 he took command of the Egyptian gendarmerie, and fought at both battles of El-Teb against the Mahdists.

Balaam, a prophet, the son of Beor, dwelling at Pethor, was sent for by Balak, King of the Moabites, to curse the Israelites, on their journey to the promised land. Consenting, he was met on his way by the angel of the Lord, who made his ass speak words of rebuke; and thrice Balaam's attempts to curse were converted into blessings. He was killed in a battle between the Midianites and Israelites.

Balard, Antoine Jerome (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1876), French chemist, the discoverer of bromine, was professor of chemistry in the College of France.

Balard, Marie Françoise Jacquette Alby (*b.* 1776, *d.* 1822), a minor French poetess, popular in her day.

Balazac, François de Branoud, Baron de (*d.* 1592), a Huguenot, who fought under the Prince of Condé, and who was sentenced to death after the treaty of peace of 1568. He escaped, however, and served afterwards with Henry of Navarre.

Balbi, Adrian (*b.* 1782, *d.* 1848), a Venetian ethnologist and geographer, whose chief work is his *Ethnological Atlas.*

Balbi, Gaspard, a Venetian traveller of the 16th century, who sailed round the Indian peninsula, reaching the kingdom of Pegu. He wrote an account of his travels.

Balbinus, Aloysius Bolcolas (*b.* 1611, *d.* 1689), a Bohemian Jesuit, who wrote many authoritative works on the history and archæology of his country.

Balbinus, Decimus Celius, a Roman consul, who was created co-emperor with Marcus Clodius Maximus in A.D. 238. Four months later both were murdered by the revolted soldiery.

Balbo, Caesare (*b.* 1789, *d.* 1853), an Italian litterateur and politician, who served under Napoleon till his fall, when he returned to Piedmont. His *History of Italy* is the chief of many works.

Balboa, Vasco Nunez de (*b.* 1475, *d.* 1517), the discoverer of the Pacific, went from Spain to St. Domingo with Rodrigo de Bastidas, and thence, to escape his creditors, to Darien with Enciso in 1510. Deposing Enciso, he ruled the colony for some years with great ability, and then, instigated by native stories of the wealth of Peru, he crossed the Isthmus of Panama in 1513, discovering the Pacific Ocean. Returning to Darien in 1514, he was superseded by Pedrariaz Davila, who displayed the greatest enmity to him, and although the great explorer married his daughter, Pedrariaz executed him three years later on an old charge.

Balbuena, Barnardo de (*b.* 1568, *d.* 1627), a Spanish poet, who lived many years in Jamaica as a priest, and afterwards in Mexico as Bishop of Puerto Rico.

Balbus, Cornelius, a Spaniard, living in the first century B.C. He was made *civis Romanus* by Pompey, afterwards joined Cæsar, and finally, by the favour of Octavius, was appointed to the highest offices.

Balchen, Sir John (*b.* 1669, *d.* 1744), a British admiral, was taken prisoner in an encounter with the French fleet in 1707, served in the Spanish war, and in 1744, while in command of a fleet against the French, his ship foundered on the Caskets off Alderney.

Baldasseroni, Pompeo (*d.* 1807), an Italian jurist, who wrote several authoritative works on law, filled several judicial offices, and attained the rank of count.

Balde, Jakob (*b.* 1603, *d.* 1668), a German Jesuit, a popular preacher and an accomplished writer of Latin verses.

Balderic (*d.* 1130), a French monk, noted as a poet and historian. As Abbot of Bourgueil and Bishop of Dol, he endeavoured to reform monastic life.

Baldi, Bernardino (*b.* 1553, *d.* 1617), an Italian monk of great erudition, at the age of twenty-six was widely versed in literature and the sciences, and before he died had perfect command of twelve languages. He was a voluminous writer.

Baldi, Lazaro (*b.* 1623, *d.* 1703), an Italian painter and distinguished colourist. He painted the gallery of Monte Cavallo.

Baldinger, Ernst Gottfried (*b.* 1738, *d.* 1804), a German physician, and the author of eighty-four works, served as physician in the Prussian army through the Seven Years' war, and later occupied professorial chairs, finally undertaking the organisation of the university of Marburg.

Baldini, Giovanni Antonio, Il Conte (*b.* 1654, *d.* 1725), an Italian nobleman and diplomatist of erudition, travelled through western Europe, and was elected F.R.S. in England.

Baldock, Ralph de (*d.* 1313), an English priest of humble birth, who became Bishop of London and Chancellor to Edward I. He was renowned for his learning.

Balducci, Francesco (*d.* 1642), an Italian anacreontic poet, who, in the course of a changeful life, was both soldier and priest.

Baldwin, Thomas (*d.* 1191), an English monk who was made Archbishop of Canterbury in 1184. He crowned Richard I., preached the Crusade through Wales, and accompanied Richard to the Holy Land.

Baldwin, William, a scholar, printer, and poet of the sixteenth century, who is associated with the writing and publication of *The Mirrour for Magistrates.*

Baldwin I., Bras de Fer, Count of Flanders (*b.* 837, *d.* 879); he fought against Charles the Bald in his war with Lothaire, but becoming reconciled to him, married his daughter, and was made first Count of Flanders.

Baldwin IV. (*d.* 1067). He extended the Flemish dominions, gave his daughter Matilda in marriage to William the Conqueror, and accompanied him in his invasion of England,

Baldwin I. (*b.* 1171, *d.* 1205), Emperor of Constantinople and hereditary Count of Flanders, joined in the fourth Crusade, and when Constantinople was taken he was proclaimed king. The Greeks, aided by John, King of the Bulgarians, overthrew him at Adrianople, and he died in prison.

Baldwin II., nephew of the preceding, succeeded his brother in 1228. Under him Constantinople was twice besieged, and finally taken by Michael Palæologus, and Baldwin fled to Italy (1261).

Baldwin I. (*b.* 1058, *d.* 1118), protector of the Holy Sepulchre, and King of Jerusalem in 1100, was driven from his throne in 1102 by the Saracens, but regained it and added to his dominions.

Baldwin II. (*d.* 1131), cousin and successor of the preceding, was taken prisoner by the Saracens (1124), but regained his liberty after two years, and succeeded in conquering a large part of Syria. Abdicated in 1131.

Baldwin III. (*b.* 1130, *d.* 1162), son of Foulgues of Anjou, succeeded the preceding in 1143, and died at Tripoli.

Baldwin IV. (*b.* 1160, *d.* 1185), surnamed "the Leper." After varying fortunes in the struggle against the Saracens, he was compelled, by advancing disease, to delegate the control of his dominions to Guy de Lusignan, and the subsequent victories of his enemies drove him to seek aid from the Western powers.

Baldwin V. (*d.* 1185), nephew and successor of the preceding, after a short reign of seven months died, as is supposed, by poison, administered by his mother, who wished to obtain the throne for her husband, Guy de Lusignan.

Bale, John (*b.* 1495, *d.* 1563), Bishop of Ossory, a writer, and an active convert to the Reformation. In the reigns of Henry VIII. and Mary he fled to the Continent, but he occupied positions in the Church under Edward VI. and Elizabeth. He wrote 19 miracle-plays and a book of British biography.

Balechon, Jean Jacques Nicolas (*b.* 1715, *d.* 1765), a French engraver of note, who engraved the portrait of Augustus, King of Poland, for the Dresden Gallery.

Balen, Hendrik van (*b.* 1560, *d.* 1632), a Dutch historical painter, who excelled in depicting the nude.

Balfe, Michael William (*b.* 1808, *d.* 1870), musical composer, as a boy showed great musical talent, and at the age of 16, coming to London, he was engaged in the Drury Lane orchestra. While there he attracted the attention of an Italian nobleman, Count Mazzara, who took him to Italy to study music. After singing at Paris in the Italian Opera under Rossini, Balfe returned to Italy and produced in 1830 several operas. In 1835 he came to England as a vocalist and composer of opera, and after five years of successful composition he produced two operas in Paris. In 1844 his most popular work, *The Bohemian Girl*, appeared at Drury Lane, to be followed by several other operas before the fertility of Balfe's genius was checked by a fatal attack of bronchitis.

Balfour, Arthur James (*b.* 1848), statesman, educated at Eton and Cambridge, was elected for Hertford in 1874, and as private secretary to Lord Salisbury accompanied him to Berlin in 1878. In 1880 he was prominent as one of the four members of Lord R. Churchill's "Fourth Party," and in 1885 became president of the Local Government Board in Lord Salisbury's administration. In the general election of 1885 he was returned for East Manchester, which constituency he still represents, and in 1886 succeeded Sir Michael Hicks-Beach as Chief Secretary for Ireland. He is the author of *A Defence of Philosophic Doubt*.

Balfour, Francis Maitland (*b.* 1851, *d.* 1882), brother of the preceding and an eminent embryologist, educated at Harrow and Cambridge, after studying at the Zoological station at Naples soon gained a reputation for the originality of his research. He was elected a fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and an F.R.S. in 1878. In 1880 he was made an LL.D. of Glasgow, and in 1881 a special chair of animal morphology was created for him at Cambridge. He had written several important works on comparative embryology when he lost his life while engaged in Alpine climbing.

Balfour, James (*b.* 1703, *d.* 1795), a Scottish jurist and professor, wrote in refutation of Hume's doctrines.

Balfour, Sir James (*d.* 1583), a Scottish jurist and churchman, who took an active part in the political intrigues of Queen Mary's reign. He was made President of Sessions by Mary, whom he betrayed, and was concerned in the murder of Darnley.

Balfour, John Hutton (*b.* 1808, *d.* 1884), physician and botanist, was professor of botany at Glasgow and afterward at Edinburgh University, and was queen's botanist for Scotland. For thirty years he was dean of the medical faculty of Edinburgh University. He left many works.

Balguy, John (*b.* 1686, *d.* 1748), an English clergyman and controversialist, took part in the Bangorian controversy, and was the author of *A Letter to a Deist*, *The Foundations of Moral Goodness*, and *An Essay on Redemption.*

Balguy, Thomas (*b.* 1716, *d.* 1795), son of the preceding, Archdeacon of Winchester, and author of *Divine Benevolence Asserted and Vindicated from the Reflections of Ancient and Modern Skeptics.*

Baliol, John (*b. circa* 1259, *d.* 1315), King of Scotland. On the death of Queen Margaret, Baliol and Robert Bruce, the chief claimants to the succession, invited Edward I. to decide between them, and Edward favoured Baliol, who swore fealty to him on taking the crown in 1292. During the French war of 1295 Baliol renounced his fealty to Edward, who thereupon invaded Scotland and compelled him to submission. After being a prisoner in London for three years, he was allowed to go to Normandy, where he died.

Baliol, Edward (*d.* 1363), son of the preceding, on the death of Robert Bruce invaded Scotland in 1332, and after defeating the Regent Mar he was crowned at Scone. Shortly afterward he swore fealty to Edward III. and made over to him Berwick, for which act he was driven from Scotland by the revolted nobles. Twice he was reinstated by an invading English army, and twice again he was compelled to fly. At last he sold his claim to the throne to Edward III. for a pension and a sum down.

Ball, Sir Alexander John (*b.* 1757, *d.* 1809), a British admiral, who served under Nelson in 1798, fought at the battle of the Nile, and in 1800 commanded the expedition for the recovery of Malta, of which island he was made governor.

Ball, John (*b.* 1818, *d.* 1889), a well-known naturalist and Alpine climber. He was the author of *The Alpine Guide*, and other works of scientific interest, including the account of his visit to the Atlas Mountains. In 1857 he was M.P. for Carlow, and Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Ball, John Thomas (*b.* 1815), an Irish lawyer, was returned for Dublin University in 1868, and after becoming successively Solicitor and Attorney-General for Ireland, occupied the office of Lord Chancellor of Ireland from 1875 to 1880.

Ball, Robert (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1857), an Irish scientist, secretary of the Royal Zoological and president of the Royal Geological Societies for Ireland, and afterwards director of Dublin University museum.

Ball, Sir Robert Stawell (*b.* 1840), the Astronomer Royal of Ireland, to which post he was appointed in 1874. His popular works on astronomy are much esteemed.

Ballajee Bajee Rao (*d.* 1761), third Peshwa of the Mahrattas, succeeding his father, Bajee Rao Bullal, 1740. He applied himself to administrative reform, and on the death of the Rajah Shao obtained supreme power. In 1759 he defeated Nizam Ali, acquiring several provinces, and afterwards marched into the Punjab. Here his forces encountered an Afghan army, and after some fighting they sustained a terrible defeat, Ballajee dying soon after of grief.

Ballajee Jenardhun (*d.* 1800), better known as Nana Furnavees, a famous Mahratta statesman. On the death of Peshwa Mahdoo Rao, Nana became guardian of his infant son. In 1782, after a war with the English, he was obliged to consent to the treaty of Salbye. The turbulence of Mahratta chiefs, and the aggression of Tippoo, Sultan of Mysore, compelled him to conclude an alliance with the British and the Nizam of Hyderabad. When Tippoo had been subdued the Nizam refused his tribute to the Mahrattas, by whom he was decisively defeated. After nearly thirty years of rule, the young Peshwa having died, Nana was imprisoned by Bajee Rao Raghonath, though restored in later years.

Ballajee Wishwanath (*d.* 1721), the first Peshwa of the Mahrattas, was an able administrator, and effected many valuable reforms of internal government.

Ballanche, Pierre Simon (*b.* 1776, *d.* 1847), a French writer of note on social questions, both in prose and verse.

Ballantine, William (*b.* 1812, *d.* 1887), a distinguished barrister. In 1856 he was made serjeant-at-law; he was counsel for the Claimant in the Tichborne case, and for the Gaékwar of Baroda in 1875. He wrote several popular volumes of his experiences.

Ballantyne, James (*b.* 1772, *d.* 1833), the printer of Sir Walter Scott's works, was involved in the bankruptcy of Constable and Co. He survived Scott for only a few months.

Ballantyne, James Robert (*d.* 1864), a distinguished Orientalist, and principal of the Benares College. He translated works of Hindoo philosophy into English, published Sanscrit versions of English scientific works, and compiled grammars of several oriental languages. In 1861 he was appointed librarian to the India Office.

Ballantyne, Thomas (*b.* 1806, *d.* 1871), a well-known journalist, who, after much experience in the North, came to London and founded the *Statesman* and other papers.

He was intimate with Carlyle and Lord Palmerston.

Ballesteros, Francisco (*b.* 1770, *d.* 1832), a Spanish general, who held high command against the French invaders. In 1815 Ferdinand appointed him minister of war, but he was soon dismissed; and in 1820 he was commissioned with the reframing of the constitution. On the French invasion of 1823 he commanded the Spanish army, but capitulated at once, for which act he was banished for life.

Ballin, Claude (*b.* 1615, *d.* 1678), a famous worker in precious metals, who was patronised by Cardinal Richelieu and Louis XIV.

Balloba, Tattya (*d.* 1800), the principal Brahmin minister of the Mahratta chief Doulat Rao Scindia, and the great rival of Ballajee Jenardhun, by whom he was imprisoned. He endeavoured to establish a peshwa in the interest of Scindia, who rewarded his efforts with imprisonment.

Ballou, Hosea (*b.* 1771, *d.* 1852), an American preacher, and founder of the "Universalists." He attained considerable celebrity in the United States.

Balmez, James Lucian (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1848), a Spanish writer of repute. He exerted a great influence as a journalist in Madrid for many years, endeavouring to strengthen the Church and the throne. He wrote *Protestantism and Catholicism as compared in their Effects on the Civilisation of Europe.*

Balnaves, Henry (*b.* 1520, *d.* 1579), a Scottish jurist and an earnest advocate of the Reformation. He was imprisoned for his Protestantism, and after the murder of Cardinal Beaton in 1546, Balnaves and other reformers were imprisoned at Rouen, where he wrote *The Confession of Faith.* He returned to Scotland in 1554, and after the adoption of the Reformation he held several high positions.

Balogh, Janos (*b.* 1800), a Hungarian patriot, who as a member of the Diet staunchly supported the national cause. He took part in the revolution, and after its failure fled to Turkey.

Balsamo, Joseph. [*See* Cagliostro.]

Balsamo, Theodorus (*d.* 1204), a prolific and authoritative writer on canon law, who was a native of Constantinople, and who was made Patriarch of Antioch.

Balsham, Hugh de (*d.* 1286), a Benedictine monk, afterwards Bishop of Ely, who founded Peter House College, at Cambridge.

Baltadji Mehemet Pacha (*d.* 1712), a guard of the Turkish Sultan Ahmed III., who rose to the grand-viziership. When in 1711 Peter the Great was intending an invasion of Turkey, Baltadji crossed the Danube and the Pruth and surrounded the Russian encampment. He was bribed to consent to a treaty, and for this he was banished by the Sultan.

Baltard, Louis Pierre (*b.* 1765, *d.* 1846), a French landscape painter, architect and engraver, designed the Lyons Palais de Justice.

Baltard, Victor (*b.* 1805, *d.* 1874), an architect and engraver. He was appointed government architect, and conducted the restorations of St. Severin and St. Eustache.

Balten, Pieter (*b.* 1540, *d.* 1611), a Belgian landscape painter of great repute, and member of the academy of Antwerp.

Baltimore, George Calvert, Lord (*b. circa* 1580, *d.* 1632), was knighted by James I., was made a secretary of state, entered Parliament, and, although a Roman Catholic, was created a peer of Ireland. After vainly endeavouring to found settlements in Newfoundland and Virginia, he succeeded in establishing the colony of Maryland.

Baltimore, Cecil Calvert, Lord (*d.* 1676), son of the preceding, continued the colonising work of his father, and founded Baltimore.

Baltzar, Thomas (*b.* 1630, *d.* 1663), a famous German violinist, who came to England in 1656 and was made director of the private concerts of Charles I.

Balue, Jean (*b.* 1421, *d.* 1491), a French ecclesiastic. He early obtained the favour of Louis XI., and by systematic treachery and intrigue was made Cardinal in 1467. He even betrayed the king's secrets to Charles the Bold, but he was detected in this and shut up in an iron cage. He was released through the influence of Pope Sixtus IV., who took him into favour and made him legate to France.

Baluze, Étienne (*b.* 1630, *d.* 1718), a French historian. In 1667 he became librarian to Colbert, and was appointed by Louis XIV. to a chair in the royal college. In 1710 he offended the Court by his *History of the House of Auvergne*, for which he was banished till 1813.

Balzac, Honoré de (*b.* 1799, *d.* 1850), French novelist, was intended for the law, but left the legal profession for literature, and under various assumed names produced rapidly. In 1826 he entered into partnership with a printer, but their publications were not successful; and

Balzac, depending solely upon his pen for a livelihood, endured the greatest privations. He obtained no public recognition till the appearance of his *Physiologie du Mariage*, but afterwards he continued to write with increasing success. In 1848 he married a Russian lady, and after visiting Russia returned to Paris in broken health, and shortly afterward died. His collected works are included in forty-five volumes.

Balzac, Jean Louisguez (*b.* 1594, *d.* 1654), a French litterateur of note, who endeavoured to introduce reforms of style into the French language. He was patronised and pensioned by Richelieu, but provoked much hostility against himself, and so retired into private life.

Bamfield, Joseph, an Irishman who fought on the Royalist side in the Civil war. He succeeded in effecting the escape of the Duke of York to Holland in 1648.

Bamford, Samuel (*b.* 1788, *d.* 1872), a Manchester poet and politician of the advanced school. By trade a silk weaver, he frequently suffered imprisonment, and was nearly killed at the Peterloo "massacre." Late in life he became connected with the London press.

Bampfylde, Francis, a nonconformist minister of the 17th century, who defied the Act of Uniformity, being several times imprisoned, and finally dying in Newgate.

Bampton, Rev. John (*b.* 1689, *d.* 1751), a Canon of Salisbury cathedral, who left his estates for the endowment of divinity lectures at Oxford.

Bancal des Issarts, Jean Henri (*b.* 1750, *d.* 1826), a French revolutionist, of noted moderation, and a member of the National Convention. In 1795 he became secretary of the Council of the Five Hundred.

Bancroft, Edward (*d.* 1821), an American physician and writer, who came to England, and published several works, fictional and scientific. He was a friend of Franklin, for whom he wrote considerably.

Bancroft, George (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1891), an American historian. As a young man he travelled and studied much in Europe. After declining to sit in Congress, he published in 1831 his first volume of the *History of the United States*. In 1845 he became secretary of the navy; from 1846-49 he was American minister at the Court of St. James's; and in 1867 he was appointed minister to Prussia. The last volume of his history, which is a standard work, appeared in 1882.

Bancroft, Marie Effie (*b.* 1846). Marie Wilton was already a well known and popular actress when she became the wife of Mr. S. B. Bancroft. For thirteen years they leased the old Prince of Wales's theatre, where they were highly successful in the production of T. W. Robertson's plays. In later years they were chiefly seen at the Haymarket theatre. Mrs. Bancroft and her husband retired from management in 1885, but the latter reappeared in 1889 at the Lyceum in *The Dead Heart*. They have published an interesting book of reminiscences.

Bancroft, Richard (*b.* 1544, *d.* 1610), a distinguished Archbishop of Canterbury. By the favour of Sir Christopher Hatton, Lord Burleigh, and Archbishop Whitgift he was ordained Bishop of London in 1597, and became a favourite with Elizabeth. James I. created him primate in succession to Whitgift.

Bandarra, Gonzalo Annez (*d.* 1556), a Portuguese fanatic, and writer of patriotic songs. From his trade he was known as the Holy Cobbler. His popularity became so great that the Inquisition imprisoned him as a false prophet.

Bandel, Joseph Ernst von (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1876), a German sculptor of high repute. His *Sleeping Mars*, *Charity*, and *Thusuelda*, are among his finest works.

Bandello, Matteo (*b. circa* 1480, *d. circa* 1561), Italian novelist. At first a Dominican monk, he settled in Milan and wrote most of his stories there. He was later appointed Bishop of Agen, where he rewrote much of his work that had been destroyed by fire at Milan.

Bandenelli, Bartolomeo (*b.* 1487, *d.* 1559), a sculptor of Florence, of the greatest repute. His genius displayed itself when he was only nine years old, and he studied under the best masters. He was also a clever painter.

Bandiera, Attilio (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1844), and Emilio (*b.* 1815, *d.* 1844), Italian patriots. The two brothers were originally in the Austrian navy, but left it to aid the cause of Italian independence. They were in constant correspondence with Mazzini, who has told the story of their lives. They were taken prisoners in an abortive rising in Calabria, and shot.

Bandtke, George Samuel (*b.* 1768, *d.* 1835), a Polish man of letters and professor at the university of Cracow. He wrote on bibliographical and historical subjects, and compiled a Polish-German dictionary.

Baner, Johann Gustavson (*b.* 1595, *d.* 1641), Swedish general, served with Gustavus Adolphus in Poland and Germany, and earned the title of "the

Lion of Sweden." He gained several brilliant victories over the Imperial army, but died at Halberstadt of fatigue.

Banim, John (*b.* 1798, *d.* 1842), novelist, was born in Kilkenny. Most of his work was written in collaboration with his brother Michel, the *Tales of the O'Hara Family* being their best known production. Poverty and domestic misfortune greatly embittered his life; and when broken health compelled him to leave England, public subscriptions were raised for him, and finally a Civil List pension was granted. His last work was *Father O'Connell.*

Banks, Isabella Varley (*b.* 1821), a popular novelist, and wife of George Linnæus Banks. Her most successful novel is *The Manchester Man*, and she is also the author of several volumes of verse.

Bankes, John, a seventeenth century dramatist, of contemporary celebrity.

Bankes, Sir John (*b.* 1589, *d.* 1644), an eminent lawyer, entered Parliament 1628, was appointed Attorney-General and knighted 1634, and made Chief Justice of Common Pleas 1641. He led the prosecution of Hampden, and presided at the trial of Lord Strafford. During the Civil war he warmly espoused the Royalist cause, for which he was impeached and his property confiscated.

Banks, Sir Joseph (*b.* 1743, *d.* 1820), a distinguished naturalist. After making a botanical exploration of Newfoundland and Labrador, in 1768 he joined Cook's expedition as naturalist, together with Solander, and visited South America, Australia, and New Guinea. After his return he went with Solander to Iceland. In 1777 he was elected President of the Royal Society, and in 1781 he was created a baronet.

Banks, Nathaniel Prentiss (*b.* 1816), an American politician, and a general of the Federal army. A prominent figure in the Massachusetts legislature, he was later returned to Congress, of which he became Speaker. During the Civil war he held command on the Potomac.

Banks, Thomas (*b.* 1735, *d.* 1805), a noted sculptor. A Royal Academy studentship enabled him to study for seven years in Rome; and he afterwards went to Russia on the Empress Catherine's invitation. His great work was the *Mourning Achilles.*

Bannaker, Benjamin (*b.* 1734, *d.* 1807), an American negro slave, who, under most difficult circumstances, acquired a knowledge of astronomy profound enough to enable him to publish intricate calculations.

Bannister, John (*b.* 1760, *d.* 1836), an actor of considerable celebrity, and a pupil of Garrick.

Baour-Lormian, Pierre Marie François Louis (*b.* 1770, *d.* 1857), a French poet, whose first reputation was gained as a satirist. Later he translated with great success the poems of Ossian, and Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered.* His last work was a translation of the book of Job.

Baptiste, Nicolas (*b.* 1761, *d.* 1835), a French actor who on the stage of the *Theâtre Français* won great popularity both in tragedy and comedy.

Baraguay D'Hilliers, Achille, Comte de (*b.* 1795, *d.* 1878), French general. He was present at Borodino and served in the Waterloo campaign; in 1841 he fought in Algiers; in 1848 he commanded the French army in the Papal States; and in 1854, commanding the French corps in the Baltic, he captured Bomarsund, for which he was created Marshal of France. He presided over the Commission which inquired into the conduct of Bazaine.

Baraguay D'Hilliers, Louis (*b.* 1764, *d.* 1812), one of Napoleon's generals, father of the preceding. He distinguished himself in Spain and Italy, but in the retreat from Moscow his advanced guard was overpowered, and his command was suspended in consequence. He died soon after.

Baraillon, Jean François (*b.* 1743, *d.* 1816), a French physician and revolutionist, who belonged to the moderate section of the National Convention. He afterwards was secretary of the Council of Five Hundred and president of the Legislature.

Barante, Amable Guillaume Prosper (*b.* 1782, *d.* 1866), French statesman, historian, and litterateur. After service on diplomatic missions he held high office under the restored monarchy, and was created a peer of France in 1819. He re-entered public life as an ambassador on the accession of Louis Philippe, retiring finally on his sovereign's deposition.

Baratier, Jean Philippe (*b.* 1721, *d.* 1740), an extremely precocious German, who spoke French, German, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, when seven years old; wrote on ecclesiastical history at ten; and after studying mathematics, astronomy, and the law, became a member of the Academy of Berlin at fourteen. He died from overstudy.

Baratyuski Jewgenij, Abraham (*d.* 1844), Russian poet of considerable celebrity, and author of the *Eda.*

Barbanegre, Joseph (*b.* 1772, *d.* 1830), a distinguished French general who served through the Napoleonic campaigns in central Europe. After the restoration he was made Inspector-General.

Barbara, St., Christian martyr of the 3rd century; was beheaded by her father.

Barbaro, Francesco (*b.* 1398, *d.* 1454), a distinguished Venetian who served the republic as a statesman and soldier, and was celebrated as a scholar and orator.

Barbaro, Ermolao (*b.* 1454, *d.* 1495), grandson of the preceding, and a distinguished scholar. As professor of philosophy at Padua he won celebrity. Accepting an office of dignity from the Pope, he was banished from Venice.

Barbarossa. [*See* Frederick I.]

Barbarossa, Urusch and Khaireddin. The name given to two brothers of Roumelian extraction, whose naval exploits against the Christian powers in the Mediterranean were famous in the early sixteenth century. After gaining possession of Algiers, Urusch was slain in battle against the Spaniards, but his brother, entering the service of the Turkish sultan, defeated the Spaniards, and afterwards the Genoese fleet, ravaged the coasts of Italy, took Tunis, and in 1538 decisively defeated the combined fleets of the Pope, Venice, and Spain. His triumphs were only terminated by his death, in 1546.

Barbaroux, Charles Joseph Maria (*b.* 1767, *d.* 1794), French revolutionist of Marseilles. He was a deputy in the Convention, and a prominent Girondist. For opposing the extremists he was guillotined as a royalist.

Barbauld, Anna Lætitia (*b.* 1743, *d.* 1825), a popular writer: the wife of the Rev. Rochemount Barbauld, who died in an asylum. She published a volume of poems in 1773, which attracted much attention, following it at intervals with various writings. Finally she settled in London, and wrote, in conjunction with her brother, *Evenings at Home.*

Barbazan, Arnauld Guilhem, a French noble of the fifteenth century. He was one of six knights who fought with six English knights in 1404, and he afterwards rendered good service against the Burgundians and English.

Barbe-Marbois, François, Marquis de (*b.* 1745, *d.* 1837), a French statesman and historical writer. He filled several diplomatic posts under the Crown, but the revolutionary tribunal deported him to Guiana. He was recalled in 1800, and held several State appointments.

Barbes, Armand (*b.* 1810), a violent French revolutionist. After being twice imprisoned for conspiring against the monarchy he joined Blanqui's futile insurrection of 1839, and was sentenced to imprisonment for life. After the revolution of 1848 he again became a leading figure in politics; but as he conspired against the republican government he was again imprisoned, only regaining his liberty in 1854.

Barbie du Bocage, Jean Denis (*b.* 1760, *d.* 1825), an eminent French geographer, and the pupil of D'Anville whose biography he wrote. In 1809 a special university chair was created for him.

Barbier, Henri Auguste (*b.* 1805, *d.* 1882), a very successful French satirical poet. His chief work is *Iambes*, a powerful poem dealing with the social corruption of London and Paris. He also translated Shakespeare's *Julius Cæsar* in verse.

Barbieri du Cento, Paolo Antonio (*b.* 1596, *d.* 1640), an Italian painter who excelled in depicting animals, flowers and fruit.

Barbosa Machado, Diogo (*b.* 1682, *d.* 1770), a learned Portuguese monk and chronicler. He wrote the *Bibliotheca Lusitana*, *Historica Critica and Chronologica*, a work of vast scope and great authority.

Barbou-Descourieres, Gabriel (*b.* 1761, *d.* 1816), French general who commanded the French armies with much success in the campaigns at the beginning of the century.

Barbour, John (*d.* 1395), an early Scottish poet and chronicler. He wrote *The Book of the Gesta of King Robert Bruce*, receiving a pension from David II. and Robert II.

Barcham, John (*b.* 1572, *d.* 1642), historian, antiquary and clergyman. He wrote the life of Henry II. and *The Display of Heraldry.*

Barclay, Alexander (*b. circa* 1476, *d.* 1552), an English ecclesiastic, scholar, and writer. He wrote *The Castell of Labour* and *The Ship of Fools.*

Barclay, John (*b.* 1582, *d.* 1621), an English author, though born in France. He was introduced to James I., to whom he indited a poem. *The Loves of Polyarchus and Argenis* is the work by which he is best known. He died in Rome.

Barclay, John (*b.* 1734, *d.* 1798), a Scottish divine, and founder of the sect known as the Bereans or Barclayites. A work on the Psalms caused his dismissal from the Scottish Presbyterian body, and he then settled in Newcastle.

Barclay, Robert (*b.* 1648, *d.* 1690), the Scottish champion of the Quakers' creed. He was converted to the Society of Friends with his father in 1666, and preached his new faith through England, Holland, and Germany. In 1670 he published his famous rejoinder to the Rev. William Mitchell, entitled, *Truth cleared of Calumnies*, and followed it up with other controversial pamphlets. His great work, *Theologicæ vere Christianæ Apologia*, appeared in 1678. James II. showed him much favour.

Barclay de Tolly, Michel, Prince (*b.* 1755, *d.* 1818), a great Russian general, of an old Scottish stock, settled in Livonia. He entered the army at an early age, and served against the Turks, Swedes and Poles. In 1809 he crossed the frozen Gulf of Bothnia with an army, so securing the discomfiture of the Swedish forces, and he directed the operations of the Russian army during the French invasion. Although the Czar appreciated his genius, he was superseded because of his foreign extraction, and during the rest of his life, which was full of active service, he was constantly passed by and neglected.

Bar-Cochebas, the name taken by a Jew called Lemion, who during the persecution of the Jews under Trajan declared himself to be the Messiah. He obtained a large following, captured Jerusalem, and was proclaimed king. Julius Severus overthrew him A.D. 135.

Bardesanes, a Gnostic philosopher of the second century and a native of Edessa. He founded a sect professing his peculiar views, which he disseminated by means of hymns.

Bardez, Willem, Dutch Calvinist of Amsterdam, who in 1578 took a leading part in the expulsion of the Catholic magistrates from the city council.

Bardin, Jean (*b.* 1732, *d.* 1809), French historical painter, of humble birth, who achieved a considerable name, and became director of the Orleans school of fine arts.

Bardin, Etienne Alexandre, Baron (*b.* 1774, *d.* 1840), son of the preceding. He served with distinction in the campaigns of Napoleon, and wrote several military treatises which were much valued.

Bardon, Michel François D'Andre (*b.* 1700, *d.* 1783), a French painter and engraver, who wrote several works on painting and sculpture, and became director of Marseilles academy.

Barebones, Praise-God, a London leather dealer, and an active member of the Parliament which Cromwell summoned after the dissolution of the Long Parliament.

Barentin, Charles Louis François de Paule (*b.* 1738, *d.* 1819), an honoured councillor of Louis XVI., and his keeper of the seals. He was denounced by Mirabeau as an enemy of the people, and left France, returning only at the restoration.

Barents (or Barentzoon), Willem (*d.* 1597), the pilot to the three Dutch expeditions of 1594, 1595, and 1596, in search of a northern route to China. He died on his way home from the last expedition, having reached lat. 80° N.

Barentsen, Diederik (*b.* 1534, *d.* 1592), a Dutch painter, and a favourite pupil of Titian, whose manner he imitated very successfully.

Barere de Vieuzac, Bertrand (*b.* 1775, *d.* 1841), a French revolutionary and writer. He was elected president of the National Convention, and, adopting extreme views, he became one of the Committee of Public Safety. He was banished in 1795, and again in 1816.

Baretti, Giuseppe (*b.* 1716, *d.* 1789), an Italian author of repute, and the compiler of an Anglo-Italian dictionary. He came to England in 1751, and became the close friend of Dr. Johnson.

Barford, Paul Frederick (*b.* 1811), a Danish historian and politician of the "Scandinavian party." He is the author of several valuable works.

Bargès, Jean Joseph Leandre (*b.* 1810), a French orientalist of distinction. He held several important university chairs, and took holy orders.

Barham, Richard Harris (*b.* 1788, *d.* 1845), the author of the famous *Ingoldsby Legends*, which first appeared in *Bentley's Magazine*. He was rector of St. Augustine's and St. Faith's in London.

Baring, Alexander. [*See* Ashburton.]

Baring, Sir Evelyn (*b.* 1841), soldier and diplomatist. After leaving the army, he became secretary to his cousin, Lord Northbrook, when Viceroy of India. From 1877 to 1879 he was Commissioner of the Egyptian Public Debt, and was the representative of England under the "Dual Control" in 1879. He then was appointed financial member of the Indian Council, returning to Egypt in 1883.

Baring, Sir Francis (*b.* 1740, *d.* 1810), the founder of the great Baring firm of merchant bankers. A Hanoverian by descent, he became Chairman of the East India Company, and an M.P. He was given a baronetcy in 1793.

Baring, Sir Francis Thornhill, Lord

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Northbrook (*b.* 1796, *d.* 1866), a statesman, and grandson of the preceding. He entered Parliament in 1826, held office under Lord Melbourne, was Chancellor of the Exchequer from 1839 to 1841, and First Lord of the Admiralty from 1849 to 1852. He was made a peer in 1866.

Baring, Thomas (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1873), brother of the preceding, merchant and politician. He entered Parliament in 1835. He was twice offered the office of chancellor of the exchequer by Lord Derby.

Baring-Gould, Sabine (*b.* 1834), an English clergyman and a popular author. Besides the *Lives of the Saints*, he has written largely on theological and antiquarian subjects, and latterly has achieved great success as a novelist.

Barker, Edmund Henry (*b.* 1788, *d.* 1839), an English philologist and lexicographer. His edition of Stephens' *Thesaurus Linguæ Grecæ* is of great value.

Barker, Mary Ann, Lady, a popular authoress, a native of Jamaica. She has been twice married, and has spent much time in the Colonies, her experiences of which have supplied the matter for most of her works.

Barker, Robert (*b.* 1739, *d.* 1806), an Irish artist, and the originator of panoramas, for the production of which he forsook portraiture.

Barker, Sir Robert (*d.* 1789), a general who commanded the Bengal forces of the East India Company. He is best known for the treaty he concluded in 1772, between the Soubadar of Oude and the Rohillas, and against the Mahrattas.

Barkly, Sir Henry (*b.* 1815), distinguished colonial governor. He entered Parliament in 1845. In 1849 he was appointed Governor of British Guiana; in 1853 of Jamaica; in 1856 of Victoria; in 1863 of Mauritius; and in 1870 of the Cape.

Barkok (*b.* 1338, *d.* 1398), a Circassian slave in Egypt, and the founder of a dynasty. He was chief mameluke on the death of Sultan Ali, in 1382, and he secured the succession for himself.

Barlæs, (Gaspard van Baerle) (*b.* 1584, *d.* 1648), a Flemish poet, theologian, and physician. He took holy orders, and filled a chair in the Leyden university; but being interdicted for heresy, he studied medicine, and obtained a great reputation at the Amsterdam university. He wrote much in Latin.

Barlow, Sir George Hilard (*b.* 1762, *d.* 1846), an Indian governor of distinction. He entered the Company's service in 1778, and was made provisional Governor-general under Lord Wellesley in 1802, continuing in the post until he succeeded Lord Cornwallis as governor. Displaced by Fox, he accepted the governorship of Madras.

Barlow, Joel (*b.* 1775, *d.* 1812), an American poet. He served in the war of Independence both as combatant and chaplain, writing patriotic songs and hymns. In 1787 he produced his chief work, *The Vision of Columbus*, and next year he went to Europe. In 1812 he was appointed minister at Paris, and while going to meet Napoleon, then in Russia, he was overtaken with a fatal illness.

Barlow, Peter (*b.* 1776, *d.* 1862), a mathematician of high repute. He filled for some time the chair of mathematics at Woolwich Academy, wrote several valuable works on mathematics, and discovered the means of correcting eccentricities of the compass. He was also a good mechanician.

Barlow, Thomas Oldham, R.A. (*b.* 1824, *d.* 1889), an engraver. He studied in Manchester, where he soon obtained a reputation, and coming to London he engraved many of Sir J. Millais's pictures.

Barlow, William, an Augustine monk, and a leading spirit in the Reformation. He was appointed to several bishoprics by Henry VIII., but was imprisoned by Mary, and, escaping, only returned to England on her death.

Barlow, William (*d.* 1625), mathematician, son of the preceding. After having been a sailor, he took orders, and wrote on scientific subjects, being the inventor of the box-compass, and the first Englishman to treat of the magnet.

Barnabas, a Levite of Cyprus, and an early Christian convert; he introduced Paul to the Church in Jerusalem, and afterwards undertook several missions with him. The two quarrelled, and Barnabas went to Cyprus, the remainder of his career being unknown.

Barnard, Lady Anne (*b.* 1750, *d.* 1825), a Scottish poetess, and daughter of the Earl of Balcarres. Her chief claim to fame rests on the poem *Auld Robin Gray.*

Barnard, Henry (*b.* 1811), an American public man who interested himself in the public school system and obtained its complete reorganisation.

Barnard, Sir John (*b.* 1685, *d.* 1764), a London merchant, who represented the City in Parliament for forty years, and who filled the office of Lord Mayor. To his action at a critical time in 1745 was due the safety of the Bank of England.

Barnard, John James (*b.* 1826, *d.* 1851), naval officer, acted with great gallantry on the West Coast of Africa; in 1848 he joined Clarke's expedition in search of Franklin, and he was lieutenant of the *Enterprise* on the second expedition, in which he was killed.

Barnave, Antoine Pierre Joseph Marie (*b.* 1761, *d.* 1793), a distinguished figure of the French revolution. Sent to the States General by the province of Dauphiné, he soon acquired a great influence, and became president of the Constituent Assembly. Barnave was entrusted with the task of conducting the royal family to Paris after their flight, and his interview with the king so modified his opinions that his influence was lost. After suffering imprisonment he died by the guillotine.

Barnes, Barnaby, one of the Elizabethan minor poets, and son of Dr. Barnes, Bishop of Durham, was a prolific writer of lyrical verse.

Barnes, Joshua (*b.* 1654, *d.* 1712), a great Greek scholar and an English clergyman. He was professor of Greek at Cambridge, edited classics, and wrote considerably.

Barnes, Robert, one of the early promoters of the Reformation. He was thrown into prison by Wolsey, but subsequently secured the favour of Henry VIII. He fell into disgrace for attacking Gardiner, and was burnt at the stake in 1540.

Barnes, Thomas (*b.* 1786, *d.* 1841), editor of *The Times* and successor to Dr. Stoddart in that post. He was at first a reporter; his conduct of the paper was very successful.

Barnes, William (*b.* 1820, *d.* 1886), English clergyman of Dorsetshire, a dialect poet. He was also an orientalist, and an authoritative writer on philological and antiquarian subjects.

Barnett, John (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1890), a musical composer of German extraction. He showed early talent, and composed many songs, and afterwards operettas and *vaudevilles*. His opera, *The Mountain Sylph*, was produced at the Lyceum in 1834, and was followed by *Fair Rosamond* and *Farinelli*.

Barnett, John Francis (*b.* 1838), nephew of the preceding, and also a musical composer. Of his many pieces may be mentioned the *Ancient Mariner*, a cantata, the *Raising of Lazarus*, an oratorio, and the *Good Shepherd*.

Barnett, Samuel (*b.* 1844), an English clergyman and philanthropist. His great work has been done in Whitechapel, since his appointment to St. Jude's in 1873. He established Toynbee Hall, which is the centre of a great organisation for the social and moral improvement of the East-End population.

Barneveldt, Johann van Olden (*b.* 1547, *d.* 1619), a great Dutch statesman. He played a leading part in the effort of the Netherlands to throw off Spanish dominion, and he became Grand Pensioner of the States of Holland. He was sent to England to offer the Dutch crown to Elizabeth, and again to conclude an alliance with James I. against Spain. He used his influence to obtain the appointment of Maurice of Nassau as Stadtholder in 1587; but Maurice afterwards became jealous of his patron, and tried to excite distrust and religious enmity against him. Barneveldt twice sought to resign his office, but he was not allowed to do so. At last, by raising a corps of militia to suppress riots, he gave Maurice an excuse for arraigning him for high treason, and he was executed.

Barney, Joshua (*b.* 1759, *d.* 1818), a brilliant American naval officer who served in the war of Independence and captured the *General Monk*, and in 1812 bore a distinguished part in the battle of Bladensburg.

Barnfield, Richard (*b.* 1547), an Elizabethan poet, and a friend of Shakespeare. He wrote *The Affectionate Shepherd.*

Barnum, Phineas Taylor (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1891), an American, showman and proprietor of "the greatest show on earth." He was engaged in several professions, made and lost several fortunes, and his show was twice destroyed by fire. He brought out Tom Thumb, and introduced Jenny Lind to the American public. He twice visited Europe, the last time in 1889.

Baroccio, Fiori Frederico (*b.* 1528, *d.* 1612), an Italian portrait and historical painter, who earned a great name and who was employed in the decoration of the palace of Belvedere.

Baroccio, Francisco, a Venetian scholar of the 16th century, well versed in the classics and mathematics. He was imprisoned by the Inquisition for magic.

Baroche, Pierre Jules (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1870), a distinguished French advocate and statesman. He entered the Chamber of Deputies in 1846 as a member of the opposition, and after the revolution he held high judicial offices, and finally the portfolio for foreign affairs. After the *coup d'état* he was made president of the council of state.

Baroda, the Gaékwars of. They held dominion over a branch of the Mahratta confederacy. In 1800 Anand Rao (*d.* 1819) placed his state in dependence on the British; in 1870 Malhar Rao succeeded to the rule, his misgovernment provoking a commission of inquiry, and leading to his deposition in 1875. His successor was Syaji Rao, who still reigns, and with great advantage to the state.

Baron, Michel (*b.* 1653, *d.* 1729), a famous French actor, and son of professional parents. His instruction was largely received at the hands of Molière, whose interest he secured.

Baroni, Cæsare (*b.* 1538, *d.* 1607), a priest and ecclesiastical historian of Naples. Clement VIII. took him into favour, and made him a cardinal and librarian to the Vatican. His *Annales Ecclesiastici*, dealing with church history of 12 centuries, was completed in 30 years.

Barral, André Horace François, Vicomte de (*b.* 1743, *d.* 1829), a soldier and general in the army of the Alps. He was also an author.

Barral, Louis Mathias, Comte de (*b.* 1746, *d.* 1814), brother of the preceding, and Archbishop of Tours. In 1788 he was forced to fly the country for refusing to take the oath of submission. Napoleon, as First Consul, employed him in reconciling the clergy to the new order, and promoted him to the see of Tours for his services.

Barral, Jean Augustin (*b.* 1819), a French chemist, whose chief work was the extraction of nicotine from the tobacco leaf, and the demonstration of its poisonous properties.

Barral, Joseph Marie (*b.* 1742, *d.* 1828), a distinguished jurist of Grenoble, who was placed at the head of the municipality on the outbreak of the revolution. He was imprisoned during the Reign of Terror, but was released and restored to office later.

Barras, Paul François Jean Nicolas, Comte de (*b.* 1755, *d.* 1829), a noble French revolutionist of the extreme party. He and Robespierre became estranged, and to anticipate Robespierre's enmity he distinguished himself by having the great Triumvir arrested. He was elected president of the Convention, and afterwards a member of the Directory. He retired on the subversion of the Directory, and was in late years constantly changing allegiance from one party to another.

Barreiros, Gaspar (*d.* 1574), a Portuguese geographer, who entered a Franciscan monastery to pursue his studies. He left several valuable works.

Barret, George (*b.* 1732, *d.* 1784), an Irish painter, who, with poor opportunities, attained a considerable reputation. He assisted largely in founding the Royal Academy, and was master painter to Chelsea Hospital.

Barreto, Francisco de (*d.* 1574), a Portuguese governor of the Indies, who commanded an expedition to the west coast of Africa, and penetrated far into the interior.

Barrett, John (*b.* 1746, *d.* 1821), Vice-Provost of Trinity College, Dublin. A man of very diverse learning, and an able philologist and orientalist. He wrote *An Inquiry into the Origin and Sign of the Zodiac.*

Barri, Gerald (*b.* 1146, *d.* 1223), a Welsh ecclesiastic of noble birth, generally known as "Giraldus Cambrensis." He left numerous works, the chief of which is his *Typographia Hibernia*, written when the author was in Ireland with Prince John. He was Archdeacon of St. David's, and having been twice denied the see, he retired into private life, refusing an offer of the bishopric when a third vacancy occurred.

Barrière, Jean de la (*b.* 1544, *d.* 1600), a French abbot and founder of the order of Feuillants, which was recognised by Sixtus V. in 1586.

Barrington, John Shute, Viscount (*b.* 1678, *d.* 1734), a successful politician, and son of a London merchant. He was employed in reconciling the Scottish Presbyterians to the Union with England, and entered Parliament as member for Berwick when George I. came to the throne. He was created a peer of Ireland in 1720, but for his connection with the Hamburg lottery he was expelled from Parliament, devoting the remainder of his life to theology and literature.

Barrington, Samuel (*b.* 1729, *d.* 1800), fifth son of preceding, and a distinguished admiral. He fought with great success and gallantry in the war with France, his last important action being with Lord Howe at Gibraltar.

Barrington, William Wildman (*b.* 1717, *d.* 1793), eldest son and successor of John Shute. He was a member of Parliament, Secretary at War (1755), and Chancellor of the Exchequer (1781).

Barros, Joas de (*b.* 1496, *d.* 1570), a Portuguese historian. He was brought up in the royal household: held an appointment in Africa; and returning to Portugal, wrote his *Asia Portugeza.*

Barrot, Camille Hyacinthe Odillon (*b.* 1791, *d.* 1873), a French advocate and politician of note. He was at first a royalist, but after the second restoration he became a prominent figure in the party of opposition. He joined in the revolution of 1830, and became prefect of the Seine, after which he again entered into opposition, this time against Guizot. Returned for the department of Eure, he was recognised as leader of the Left, and was largely instrumental in bringing about the fall of Louis Philippe. He held office under Louis Napoleon as President of the Republic, but protested against the *coup d' état*, and retired from public life.

Barrot, Victorin Ferdinand (*b.* 1806, *d.* 1883), a French politician and brother of the preceding. He was returned by Algeria to the constitutional Assembly of 1848, and held several ministerial posts under Louis Napoleon.

Barrow, Isaac (*b.* 1630, *d.* 1677), scholar and divine, and the preceptor of Isaac Newton. He earned a great reputation at Cambridge, and afterwards chiefly studied natural science, divinity and the classics. After some foreign travel he entered the church, and in 1660 obtained the professorship of Greek at Cambridge and that of geometry at Gresham College. The latter appointment he resigned to Newton, and was appointed by Charles II. to the Mastership of Trinity College, afterwards being chosen Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University. He died a little later, with the reputation of being one of the best wits and profoundest scholars of his day.

Barrow, Sir John (*b.* 1764, *d.* 1848), a traveller and man of science. As private secretary to Sir George Staunton, he accompanied Lord Macartney's expedition to China, and in 1797 he went with Lord Macartney to the Cape. He then became a secretary to the Admiralty, and was created baronet in 1825. He wrote many books of travel.

Barrowe, Henry (*d.* 1593), a religious enthusiast of the 16th century. In 1586 he was imprisoned for the heterodoxy of his views; and his writings while he was in prison, vindicating his faith, gave such offence that he was executed.

Barrull, Augustin de (*b.* 1741, *d.* 1820), a French Jesuit, who wrote against the revolution and the neglect of religion. He was twice banished from France, but was finally taken into favour by Napoleon.

Barry, Sir Charles (*b.* 1795, *d.* 1860), an eminent architect. He designed the Travellers' and Reform clubs and the College of Surgeons, but the great work of his life was the construction of the Houses of Parliament, and for this work he was knighted. He was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Barry, Sir David (*b.* 1780, *d.* 1845), an Irish physician. He served in the Peninsular war as army surgeon; made some valuable researches into the circulation of the blood; and was sent by Government to Gibraltar and Russia to investigate epidemics of yellow fever and cholera.

Barry, Elizabeth (*b.* 1658, *d.* 1713), a famous tragedy actress. She established her great reputation by a representation of Monimia in Otway's *Orphan*, and was, before her death, the creator of 112 parts. She was a great favourite at Court, and it was in her behalf that "benefits" were invented by James II.

Barry, Edward Middleton (*b.* 1830, *d.* 1880), an architect and son of Sir Charles Barry, whom he succeeded as architect of the Houses of Parliament. He also designed the National Gallery building.

Barry, James (*b.* 1741, *d.* 1806), an Irish artist of considerable genius. His *Landing of St. Patrick*, painted in his 20th year, secured the interest of Burke, by whose aid Barry visited Italy. In 1776 he finished the famous *Death of Wolfe*, which was not appreciated, though Barry's reputation was great. For seven years, from 1774, Barry devoted himself to the unremunerative task of decorating the great hall of the Society of Arts with seven great pictures. He died in poverty.

Barry, John (*b.* 1745, *d.* 1803), an American naval officer, who distinguished himself greatly in the war of Independence. In 1794 he was made first commodore of the U.S. navy.

Barry, Marie Jeanne Gomard de Vaubernier, Comtesse du (*b.* 1746, *d.* 1793), the mistress of Louis XV. She exercised the greatest influence over the king; was banished by his successor; and guillotined by the revolutionary tribunal.

Barry, Martin (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1855), a physician and scientist, whose researches in embryology are of European celebrity.

Barry, Spranger (*b.* 1719, *d.* 1777), a celebrated actor of Irish extraction. He was the great rival of Garrick, with whom he competed in the representation of Romeo.

Barry, Mrs. Spranger (*b.* 1733, *d.* 1801), a gifted actress, who made a London reputation in the character of Desdemona. She later appeared in the name of her third husband, Crawford.

Bart, Jean (*b.* 1651, *d.* 1702), a gallant French naval officer, whose daring exploits against the Dutch and English earned for him a great reputation, and the especial favour of Louis XIV.

Bartas, Guillaume de Salluste, Sieur du (*b.* 1544, *d.* 1590), a poet soldier of Gascony, whose *La Première Semaine* was highly esteemed. He was mortally wounded at the battle of Ivry.

Barth, Heinrich (*b.* 1821, *d.* 1865), a

German African explorer. From 1845 to 1854 he was constantly occupied with expeditions into Africa, first into the north, and afterward along the course of the Nile. The records of his travels are of great value.

Barthelemy, Auguste Marseille (*b.* 1796, *d.* 1867), a very popular French writer of politico-satirical verse. He bitterly attacked the monarchical government of the restoration, and twice suffered imprisonment for his writings before the revolution of 1830. Afterwards he was as scathing in his satire of Guizot, but having lost his pension, he suddenly began to write in direct contradiction of his earlier effusions.

Barthélemy, François, Marquis de (*b.* 1747, *d.* 1830), a French diplomatist, employed on various missions prior to the revolution. He was for a time member of the Directory, but he was imprisoned later. He was a pronounced adherent of Napoleon, but he secured honour and distinctions under the restored king.

Barthélemy, Jean Jacques (*b.* 1716, *d.* 1795), a French antiquary. He succeeded Gros de Boze as keeper of the king's cabinet of medals, and held the appointment until the revolution. His great work is *The Travels of Anacharsis*, over which he spent thirty years.

Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire, Jules (*b.* 1805), a French scholar and politician. He was classical professor at the University of France, translated Aristotle, and wrote on Oriental literature and religions. He was active in the revolutions of 1830 and 1848, was elected life senator in 1875, and was foreign minister in Ferry's cabinet of 1880.

Barthes, Paul Joseph (*b.* 1734, *d.* 1806), a French physiologist and physician. He was physician to the king, his valuable medical researches and writings gaining for him a great reputation.

Bartholdy, Jacob Solomon (*b.* 1779, *d.* 1825), a Prussian diplomatist and litterateur. He fought against the French under Napoleon, and later in life was employed on several important missions.

Bartholomæus Anglicus, a learned monk of the Franciscan order, named Glanvil, who lived in the 14th century, and is known as the author of *De Proprietatibus Rerum.*

Bartholomæus a Martyribus (*b.* 1514, *d.* 1590), a distinguished Dominican, Archbishop of Braga. He bore an honourable part in the Council of Trent, and obtained the removal of certain indignities upon his order.

Bartholomew, St., one of the Apostles and the son of Tholomaeus or Tolmai. It is supposed from internal evidence that he is identical with the person referred to in some of the gospels as Nathaniel. He is spoken of by tradition as carrying the gospel into India.

Bartleman, Hippolyte (*b.* 1741, *d.* 1808), a French violinist and composer of opera. He came to London in 1766, where he did all his best work, and achieved a considerable reputation.

Bartelman, James (*b.* 1769, *d.* 1821), a celebrated bass singer, noted for his rendering of classical music.

Bartlett, William Henry (*b.* 1809, *d.* 1854), a clever artist and illustrator of books. He reproduced the scenery of Switzerland, Scotland, Turkey, and the Holy Land, and other countries in pen and pencil drawings with the greatest success. He also visited America.

Bartoli, Daniele (*b.* 1608, *d.* 1685), an Italian Jesuit, known for his *Storia della Societa de Gesu*, an exhaustive history of the Jesuit order.

Bartoli, Pietro Santo (*b.* 1635, *d.* 1700), Italian painter and engraver, especially noted for his excellent engravings of the great works of Greek and Roman art.

Bartolini, Lorenzo (*b.* 1778, *d.* 1850), a Florentine sculptor of the highest repute. He studied first in Paris, where he soon made a name, and received commissions from Napoleon. At the fall of the empire he returned to Italy, and produced his most famous pieces of work—*Charity* and *Hercules and Lycas.*

Bartolommeo, Fra. [*See* Baccio.]

Bartolommeo Maestro, Venetian sculptor and architect of the 14th century.

Bartolozzi, Francesco (*b.* 1725, *d.* 1813), a Florentine artist and engraver, who was so successful in the latter capacity that he abandoned painting. In 1764 he came to London and was made a member of the Royal Academy.

Barton, Sir Andrew, Scottish sea-captain, who caused much destruction among the English traders in the middle of the 16th century. His ships were at last captured, and he was slain, by Sir Thomas Howard in 1571.

Barton, Benjamin Smith (*b.* 1776, *d.* 1815), an American physician and botanist. He studied in Great Britain and Germany with distinction, and afterwards held high university dignities in America.

Barton, Bernard (*b.* 1784, *d.* 1849), a native of London, known as the "Quaker poet." He was a bank-clerk for forty years. His writings were very numerous.

Barton, Elizabeth, a religious fanatic, known as the "Holy Maid of Kent," lived in the reign of Henry VIII. Influenced by an unscrupulous priest, she claimed prophetic inspiration, and gained the credulity of many. The Star Chamber forced her and her accomplices to confession, and they were executed in 1534.

Bartram, John (*b.* 1701, *d.* 1777), an American botanist, who established the first American botanical garden. He was appointed royal botanist by George III.

Bartsch, Adam von (*b.* 1757, *d.* 1820), a distinguished designer and engraver of Vienna, of official rank. His works are of high merit.

Baruch, the friend and secretary of the prophet Jeremiah. He it was who read before the assembled Jewish chiefs the prophecies of Jeremiah which King Jehoiakim destroyed, and who delivered to Babylon Jeremiah's denunciation of that city.

Barwell, John, a distinguished servant of the East India Company. He was a member of the new council appointed in 1773, with Warren Hastings as Governor-general. He served for five years, consistently supporting Hastings in all dissensions, and retired in 1780.

Barze, Antoine Louis (*b.* 1795, *d.* 1875), a French sculptor. He was first a worker in metals, and an engraver, and only exhibited statuary for the first time when thirty-four years old. His work in bronze is highly esteemed.

Basaiti, Marco, an Italian painter of the early part of the 16th century. His best work is in Venice.

Baschi, Matteo. The founder of the order of the Capuchins, lived in the 15th century.

Basedow, Johann Bernhard (*b.* 1723, *d.* 1790), a German educationalist, of eccentric temper, who, after occupying chairs at several universities, was inspired by Rousseau's *Emile* to establish a system of pictorial education. His writings on the subject were very popular, but his model school failed.

Basevi, George (*b.* 1794, *d.* 1845), an English architect of great talent, who was much employed in London, and who designed the Cambridge Fitzwilliam museum.

Basevi, James Palladio (*d.* 1871), an engineer engaged in the trigonometrical survey of India. For seven years he gave his attention to pendulum observations for determining the variations of the force of gravity.

Basil, Saint (*b.* 329, *d.* 379), surnamed "the Great." One of the Greek Fathers of the Church. He was born in Cæsarea, and after studying in Athens, became an advocate. He abandoned this calling for ascetic seclusion, and finally instituted a monastery near Ibora in Pontus. In 370 he succeeded Eusebius as Bishop of Cæsarea, and in this office carried on a long struggle against Arianism, championed though it was by the Emperor Valens. The goodness and devotion of his life gave him great influence, and his monastic rules were generally adopted. His writings were widely circulated, and have always been highly esteemed.

Basil or **Basilius,** a Bulgarian monk of the twelfth century, who founded the sect of "Bogomiles." In 1118 he was tried for heresy by a council at Constantinople, and burnt at the stake.

Basil I. (*b.* 813, *d.* 886), surnamed the "Macedonian," Byzantine emperor; though reputed to be of royal descent, his father was a small farmer near Adrianople, from whence Basil was carried away by the Bulgarians. He ultimately went to Constantinople, and by his powers as an athlete gained the favour of the Emperor Michael III. In 867 he murdered Michael, and seized the imperial power, wielding it with great effect. He re-organised the army and reformed the process of justice, and his death was generally lamented.

Basil II. (*b.* 958, *d.* 1025), great grandson of the preceding. He assumed the government in 976, on the death of the regent, John Zimisces, and succeeded in defeating in Asia two insurgent generals. He also conquered the Bulgarians.

Basiliscus (*d.* 477), a Greek emperor. He was brother-in-law to the Emperor Leo, at whose death he seized upon the throne. He was, however, soon ousted, and he perished in prison.

Basin, Thomas (*b.* 1402, *d.* 1491), French prelate and historian. In 1447 he was made Bishop of Lisieux, and his defence of Joan of Arc against the sentence of the Pope gained him the favour of Charles VII. Incurring the enmity of the Dauphin, he fled from France. He wrote the histories of Charles VII. and Louis XI.

Basire, Claude (*b.* 1764, *d.* 1794), a French revolutionist. As a member and secretary of the Convention he was remarkable for his extreme views. He discovered the reactionary "Comité Autrichien," but was later guillotined for treachery.

Basire, Isaac (*b.* 1607, *d.* 1676), chaplain-in-ordinary to Charles I. After the surrender of Oxford to the Parliament he went on a mission to the East, and preached with much success. In 1661 Charles II. restored him to his former position.

Baskerville, John (*b.* 1706, *d.* 1775), a writing master of Birmingham, who effected great improvements in typography.

Bassal, Jean (*b.* 1752, *d.* 1802), a French priest and revolutionist. He was elected secretary of the Convention; was president of the Jacobins; accompanied Championnet to Italy, and was imprisoned with him.

Bassano, Giacomo da Ponte, Il Vecchio (*b.* 1510, *d.* 1592), an Italian painter, a native of Bassano, from which he took his name. He is best known for his landscape and animal painting.

Bassano, Francesco (*b.* 1548, *d.* 1591), son of the preceding, and also a painter of note. He committed suicide from a morbid fear of the Inquisition.

Bassano, Hugues Bernard Maret, Duke of (*b.* 1763, *d.* 1839), a French statesman and writer. He was closely associated with Napoleon from the first, was employed on several missions by him and held high offices. In 1811 he was ennobled and made minister of foreign affairs. After Waterloo he was banished, but in 1830 he was rehabilitated.

Bassantin, James (*b.* 1504, *d.* 1568), a Scottish mathematician and astronomer, and professor at the University of Paris.

Basse, William, a minor poet of the reign of James I., who wrote an epitaph on Shakespeare.

Basseville, Nicolas Jean Hugou de (*d.* 1793), a French politician and writer. He made the acquaintance of Mirabeau in Berlin, where he attained some literary distinction. After editing papers in Paris, he was sent by the National Assembly to Naples and Rome, where he was murdered by the mob.

Bassi, Laura Maria (*b.* 1711, *d.* 1778), a learned lady of Bologna, who took the degree of doctor of philosophy at the age of 21, and was professor of philosophy at Bologna.

Bassi, Ugo (*b.* 1804, *d.* 1849), an Italian priest and nationalist. In 1848 he joined the Roman volunteers; and he was attached to the Garibaldi Legion during the siege of Rome, acting as chaplain, medical assistant, and combatant. Later, he was taken by the Austrians, and after the crown of his head and the palms of his hands had been flayed, he was executed.

Bassompierre, François, Baron de (*b.* 1579, *d.* 1646), a French noble, and an important figure in the court of Henry IV. He distinguished himself as a soldier, was made colonel of the Swiss Guards and a Marshal of France, and was employed on important embassies. Through the disfavour of Richelieu he was imprisoned in the Bastille for ten years, where he wrote his *Memoirs.*

Bastard, D'Estang, Dominic François Marie, Comte de (*b.* 1783, *d.* 1844), a distinguished French jurist, who was made a peer of France and president of the cour de cassation.

Bastard, Thomas (*d.* 1618), an English clergyman and a notable wit. His sallies made him many enemies, and he died in a debtor's prison.

Basti, Pierre (*b.* 1768, *d.* 1814), a French admiral, who rose to that rank from the position of a common sailor. He served with distinction in the war of 1808 against Spain, and was ennobled by Napoleon.

Bastian, Henry Charlton (*b.* 1837), an eminent physician and biologist, professor of pathological anatomy at University College. He has written much on the origin of the lower organisms.

Bastiat, Frederick (*b.* 1801, *d.* 1850), a French political economist noted for his early advocacy of free trade. He was a member of the Legislative Assembly of 1848.

Bastide, Jules (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1879), a French politician and writer. He was actively engaged in the revolution of 1830, and was condemned to death for sharing in the Grenoble insurrection of 1832, but escaped to London. After editing several papers, he became minister of foreign affairs in 1848.

Bastien-Lepage, Jules (*b.* 1848, *d.* 1885), a French painter of high repute as an impressionist. His fame was secured by his *Joan of Arc Brooding in the Garden.*

Baston, Robert, a Yorkshire monk, and poet-laureate to Edward I., by whom he was taken to Scotland in 1304 to celebrate his triumphs. Taken prisoner by the Scots, he was compelled to buy his freedom by singing the deeds of Robert Bruce.

Bastwick, John (*b.* 1593, *d.* 1650), an English physician and theological controversialist. For his denunciation of the extreme pretensions of the episcopacy he was heavily fined and imprisoned, and had his ears cut off. He was liberated and indemnified after the Civil war.

Batbie, Anselme Polycarpe (*b.* 1828), a French politician and writer on legal and economical subjects. In 1870 he abandoned his work as professor of jurisprudence for political life, and was returned to the National Assembly of 1870 as a monarchist. He was an active opponent of Thiers, and in 1873 held a portfolio in the Duc de Broglie's administration.

Bate, Charles Spence (*b.* 1819), an English zoologist, and an eminent authority on the crustacean order and other of the lower forms of animal life. He is also in active practice as a dentist, and in 1885 was President of the Odontological Association of England.

Bateman, Kate Josephine (*b.* 1842), American actress, who appeared on the London stage when only eight years old, and afterwards in 1863 gained a high reputation by her acting in *King Lear*.

Bates, Henry Walter (*b.* 1825), a distinguished entomologist. He started with Mr. Alfred Russel Wallace, in 1848, on a naturalistic expedition to the Amazon valley, and remained there eleven years, returning with observations and collections of exceptionally high value. The record of his visit proved very popular. He is now the secretary of the Royal Geographical Society.

Bates, Joah (*b.* 1740, *d.* 1799), a gifted musician, director of the "concerts of ancient music," and organiser of the great Handel festival of 1784. He held several offices in the Civil Service.

Bates, William (*b.* 1625, *d.* 1709), a celebrated Nonconformist divine. He was appointed chaplain to Charles II., but refusing to subscribe to the Act of Uniformity, in 1662, he lost his appointments and hopes of preferment. He was a popular preacher.

Bathe or **Bathonia**, Henry de (*d.* 1261), an English judge of the reign of Henry III. In 1251 he was arraigned before Parliament for bribery and treason, but although the king endeavoured to procure his undoing, his friends were too numerous and powerful, and he was restored to office.

Bathilde, Saint (*d.* 680), a beautiful and virtuous Anglo-Saxon lady, who was carried into slavery, and coming under the notice of Clovis II., became his wife. She acted as regent during the minority of her son, Clotaire III.

Bathory, Stephen (*d.* 1586), King of Poland. As the ruler of Transylvania he succeeded Henry of Anjou to the throne of Poland in 1575. The beneficence of his rule and the success of his arms against Russia and Austria have made him famous.

Bathurst, Allen, Earl (*b.* 1684, *d.* 1775), politician, entered Parliament as a supporter of Harley, and in 1711 was, with others, created a peer to overwhelm the Whig majority. He was true to his leaders when Walpole came into office, and in 1757 was treasurer to George III., then Prince of Wales.

Bathurst, Henry, Earl (*b.* 1714, *d.* 1794), son of the preceding. He represented Cirencester till 1754, when he was raised to the bench, and in 1771 was created Lord Chancellor, resigning the office in 1778.

Bathyani, Casimir, Count (*b.* 1807, *d.* 1854), a Hungarian noble, who played a prominent part in the Hungarian revolution of 1848. He held command in the National forces, and when Kossuth was appointed governor of independent Hungary, Bathyani accepted the portfolio of foreign affairs. In 1849 Görgei's assumption of the dictatorship induced Bathyani to surrender his army to the Russians, and together with Kossuth he escaped to Turkey.

Bathyani, Louis (*b.* 1809, *d.* 1849), a Hungarian statesman and patriot. After much travel he entered political life and became a zealous supporter of Kossuth. In 1847 he accepted office under the Archduke Stephen, endeavouring to maintain the political union with Austria, for which purpose he visited Vienna. After the outbreak of the revolution he was taken prisoner and shot.

Batinskcov, Constantine Nicholaird (*b.* 1787, *d.* 1816), Russian poet of high estimation, and imperial librarian at St. Petersburg.

Batman, Stephen (*b.* 1537, *d.* 1587), an English divine and poet, who filled the office of librarian to Archbishop Parker.

Bato. The name borne by two insurrectionary chiefs in the reign of the Emperor Augustus. Their joint forces were at length defeated by Germanicus (A.D. 8), but one of them having killed the other, the survivor again revolted, surrendering however on the promise of pardon.

Batoni, Pompeo (*b.* 1708, *d.* 1787), a notable Italian painter of the Florentine school, whose work, founded on a study of the old masters, did much to revive their prestige.

Battishill, Jonathan (*b.* 1731, *d.* 1801), English musical composer, best known for his sacred pieces, although in earlier years he produced opera music.

Batu Khan, a great Mogul chief, ruler (1223) of the Kapzac provinces on the Vistula. He joined the expedition of Octai, his uncle, against China, and commanded a large division of the army which invaded

Europe, ravaging Poland, Silesia, Moldavia, Hungary and Dalmatia.

Batula, Ibn, Moorish traveller of the 14th century. After visiting Africa and South-eastern Europe, he crossed the Hindoo Khoosh mountains and reached Delhi in 1341. He was taken into high favour by the emperor, and later sent an embassy to China. Returning to Tangiers in 1348, he set out to explore Africa, and reached Timbuctoo. He left a record of his travels.

Batz, Jean, Baron de (*b.* 1760, *d.* 1883), French general, distinguished himself as a financier in the States General; but in 1794 he was proscribed for attempting to rescue Louis XVI. and his queen. He was made a marshal on the restoration.

Baude, Henri (*b.* 1430, *d.* 1495), French poet, greatly esteemed by his contemporaries, and a rival of Villon. A poem satirising the court brought imprisonment on him.

Baudissin, Wolf Heinrich Friederich Karl, Count of (*b.* 1789), a Danish litterateur. He entered the diplomatic service, but left it for literature, and settling in Dresden he became intimate with Tieck and Schlegel. Together they translated all Shakespeare's plays, and Baudissin also wrote a book on Ben Jonson and his school.

Baudrand, Marie Etienne François Henri (*b.* 1774, *d.* 1848), one of Napoleon's generals, promoted from the ranks. After the 1830 revolution he was made a peer.

Baudry, Paul Jacques Aimé (*b.* 1828, *d.* 1886), French painter, who won the *Grand Prix de Rome* in 1850, and exhibited with much success in the Salon. He spent ten years in decorating the boxes and galleries of the Grand Opera.

Bauer, Bruno (*b.* 1809, *d.* 1882), a German biblical critic, whose writings procured his explusion from the chair of theology at Bonn, in 1842.

Baulot or **Beaulieu**, Jacques (*b.* 1651, *d.* 1720), a poor Frenchman, who under the name of Frère Jacques acquired a great reputation as a lithotomist. Only late in life did he receive any instruction in anatomy, and then he operated at the Hôtel Dieu of Paris, while a medal was struck at Amsterdam as a recognition of his services in that city.

Baumé, Antoine (*b.* 1728, *d.* 1804), a distinguished French chemist. He established the first European manufactory of sal-ammoniac, and invented an areometer. He left numerous works.

Baumgarten, Alexander Gottlieb (*b.* 1714, *d.* 1762), German philosopher, known as the originator of the æsthetic philosophy.

Baumgartner, Andreas (*b.* 1793, *d.* 1865), an Austrian scientist, and professor of physics at Vienna university. Subsequently he became minister of public works and commerce. From 1826 to 1837 he conducted the *Journal of Physics and Mathematics.*

Baune, Eugène (*b.* 1799, *d.* 1880), an active French politician. He joined the Carbonari in 1830, and fought in the revolution of 1848. Later he was a leading member of the "Mountain" party, and for his opposition to Louis Napoleon was banished.

Bavaria, Kings of. 1. MAXIMILIAN JOSEPH I. (*b.* 1756, *d.* 1825), succeeded to the Electorate in 1799, and in 1805 sided with Napoleon, who created him king, and granted him an accession of territory. In 1813, his new title having been acknowledged by treaty, he joined the allies. 2. LOUIS I. (*b.* 1786, *d.* 1868) succeeded the preceding. He was a man of refined tastes, and his reign began auspiciously; but he incurred the odium of his subjects by his submission to unworthy influences, and abdicated in 1848. 3. MAXIMILIAN II. (*b.* 1811, *d.* 1864) succeeded the preceding. He ruled with a strong hand, and held aloof from federation with Germany. 4. LOUIS II. (*b.* 1845, *d.* 1886) succeeded the preceding, a weak ruler. He allowed Bavaria to fight with Austria against Prussia in 1866, but joined the German States against France in 1870. He it was who offered King William the title of German Emperor. He was deposed in 1886, as being of unsound mind, and soon after committed suicide.

Bavaux, François Nicolas (*b.* 1774, *d.* 1848), a French jurist, and professor of law in the school of Paris. In 1819 he was prosecuted for anti-royalist tendencies, but was acquitted. In 1830 he joined the revolution, and was made prefect of police, but at once entered into opposition of the Government.

Baxter, Andrew (*b.* 1686, *d.* 1750), a Scottish metaphysician, known as the author of *An Enquiry into the Nature of the Human Soul.*

Baxter, Richard (*b.* 1615, *d.* 1691), a celebrated divine and preacher. He was ordained in 1638, and in 1640 obtained a living at Kidderminster, where he soon obtained a reputation for his oratory. During the Civil war he was with the army of the Parliament preaching to the soldiers, though he refused to support Cromwell in his assumption of the Protectorship. On the Restoration he was appointed one of the royal chaplains, and offered the see of Hereford, which he declined. In 1662 he refused to subscribe to the Act of Uniformity, and suffered much persecution in consequence, being sent to prison in 1685 by Judge Jeffreys. Of his many writings, the *Call to the Unconverted*, and *The Saint's Everlasting Rest*, obtained a remarkable popularity.

Baxter, William Edward (*b.* 1825, *d.* 1890), a distinguished public man. In 1855 he entered Parliament as member for Montrose, in succession to Hume. He twice held office under Mr. Gladstone, and was a Privy Councillor. The impressions of his extensive travels are published.

Bayard, Pierre du Terrail (*b.* 1475, *d.* 1524), a French knight of noble birth, who lives in history as the highest and best type of the age of chivalry. Entering the service of Charles VIII., he distinguished himself by his prowess in tournaments, and in 1495, at the battle of Formova, his daring was conspicuous. In 1503, in the war against the Spaniards in the kingdom of Naples, he single-handed stopped a force of 200 from crossing the bridge over the Garigliano; and he fought with equal gallantry in all the wars of Louis XII. and Francis I., the latter sovereign insisting upon being knighted by Bayard alone. In 1524 Bayard was sent to Italy to assist Bonnivet in the war against Charles V., and while conducting a retreat which Bonnivet's rashness had necessitated he was mortally wounded. His death was as noble as his life, and the Spaniards, with all honours, rendered up to the French the body of the "*chevalier sans peur et sans reproche.*"

Bayen, Pierre (*b.* 1725, *d.* 1798), a distinguished French chemist, and the conductor of much original and valuable research. Many of his most valuable memoirs were destroyed in the Reign of Terror.

Bayer, Gottlieb Siegfried (*b.* 1694, *d.* 1731), a profound German philologist, and student of oriental languages, including Chinese. In 1726 he visited Russia, where he died.

Bayer, Johann (*b.* 1572, *d.* 1625), grandfather of the preceding, and a laborious astronomical investigator. He first instituted the use of Greek letters to distinguish the members of a constellation in the place of the Arabic names.

Bayer, Karl Emmerich Robert (*b.* 1835), a popular Austrian novelist who served for some time in the army, and whose works are mostly founded on his military experience.

Bayeu y Subias, Francesco (*b.* 1734, *d.* 1795), a notable Spanish artist, who was appointed royal painter by Charles V.

Bayle, Pierre (*b.* 1647, *d.* 1706), a prominent French man of letters. He became professor of philosophy in the Protestant academy of Sedan, and in that position wrote a defence of the Duke of Luxembourg against a charge of sorcery, and also published several controversial essays. The Sedan academy being suppressed, Bayle accepted the chair of history and philosophy at Rotterdam, and his critique on Maimbourg's *History of Calvinism*, written at this time, created a great sensation. In 1684 he founded the periodical, *Les Nouvelles de la République des Lettres*, and soon afterwards he lost his professorship through the intrigues of enemies. His great work, *Dictionnaire Historique et Critique*, was produced in 1697.

Bayley, Sir Edward Clive (*b.* 1821, *d.* 1884), a distinguished Indian Civil servant. In 1849 he was Under Secretary, and in 1861 Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the Indian Government. In 1862 he was transferred to the Home Office, where he remained ten years. He wrote on archæological subjects.

Bayley, Sir John (*b.* 1763, *d.* 1841), an able judge of the King's Bench from 1808 to 1830, and the author of a standard work on bills of exchange.

Bayly, Thomas Haynes (*b.* 1797, *d.* 1839), a writer of considerable talent. He wrote a great many slight dramatic pieces, one or two novels, and some volumes of songs and ballads, among which were *The Mistletoe Bough*, and *She wore a Wreath of Roses.*

Bayly, William (*d.* 1810), an eminent astronomer, of humble parentage. In 1769 he was commissioned by the Royal Society to observe the transit of Venus, and in 1772 he went round the world with Captain Cook.

Bayne, Peter (*b.* 1830), writer, has contributed largely to many newspapers and magazines; has written of the Puritan period; and has published several volumes of critical essays, and is author of a *Life of Luther.*

Baynes, Thomas Spencer (*b.* 1823, *d.* 1887), a journalist and professor of logic and mental philosophy. He was editor of the *Encyclopædia Brittanica.*

Bayruth, Sophie Wilhelmina, Margravine of (*b.* 1709, *d.* 1758), sister of Frederick the Great, and writer of interesting memoirs of the court of Prussia.

Baz Bahadur (*d.* 1572), the last king of Malwah and successor of Bahadur Shah, reigned seventeen years. He fled from Mandoo on the invasion of the Emperor Akbar, wandering from state to state. Tradition has woven many romantic tales around the story of his life.

Bazaine, François Achille (*b.* 1811, *d.* 1888), a French general. He saw active service in Algeria and Spain, and commanded a division in the Crimean war, the Kinburn expedition, and the Italian war. In 1862 he held chief command in Mexico, and was created Marshal of France on his return. He commanded the army of the Rhine at the outbreak of the Franco-German war, and was shut up in Metz. After a three months' siege he surrendered with 170,000 men. For this he was tried by a military tribunal in 1871, and sentenced to degradation and imprisonment for life. He escaped by violating his parole, and settled in Madrid, where he died.

Bazalgette, Sir Joseph William (*b.* 1819, *d.* 1890), a distinguished engineer. As the official of the Metropolitan Board of Works he devised an original scheme for the drainage of London, and designed the Victoria, Albert and Chelsea embankments.

Bazancourt, Cæsar, Baron de (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1865), a French litterateur. He was sent by the French Government to the Crimea to record the incidents of the war; and he was also the author of romances and other histories.

Bazhenov, Vasili Ivanovich (*b.* 1737, *d.* 1799), a Russian architect of note, employed by Catherine in the reconstruction of the Kremlin at Moscow. The work proved so costly that when a portion of the designs was completed Catherine had the structure demolished.

Bazley, Sir Thomas (*b.* 1797, *d.* 1885), a large Manchester cotton-spinner, and member for that city from 1858 to 1880. He took part in Bright and Cobden's Free Trade agitation.

Beach, Sir Michael Edward Hicks- (*b.* 1837), a prominent politician, who has sat in Parliament as a Conservative since 1864. He was first Irish Secretary in the Government of 1874, and later Secretary for the Colonies. In 1885 he became Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Salisbury's Government, and leader of the House of Commons, and in 1886 was Irish Secretary, when a disease of the eyes compelled him to retire from public life. In 1888 he again entered the Salisbury Cabinet as President of the Board of Trade.

Beaconsfield, Benjamin Disraeli, first Earl of (*b.* 1805, *d.* 1881), statesman and novelist, the son of Isaac D'Israeli. He first attracted attention by the publication of his novel *Vivian Grey*, in 1827. After four years' travel in Eastern Europe he appeared as a parliamentary candidate at High Wycombe, in 1832, but was unsuccessful; in 1837, however, he was returned for Maidstone. A certain extravagance of dress and manner provoked an unfavourable reception in the House, but he soon became a prominent political figure, while his novels *Coningsby* and *Sibyl* secured him a very high literary reputation. When Sir Robert Peel declared for Free Trade, Disraeli at once stepped to the front of the Tory party, though until the death of Lord George Bentinck, in 1848, he was not nominally leader. He was Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Derby's brief administration before the coalition government of 1852, and again in 1858, when he introduced his Reform Bill, which wrecked the Government. In 1866 he returned to power again, and carried a new Reform Bill, but was defeated at the general election, and remained in opposition until 1874. Then he became Prime Minister, and in 1877 was created Earl of Beaconsfield. The chief activity of his last government was displayed in foreign politics, and his part in the treaty of Berlin won him great popularity. In the elections of 1880, however, his party was crushingly defeated, and he only survived the disaster a year.

Beale, Mary (*b.* 1632, *d.* 1697), a portrait painter of some note, and a less admirable writer of poetry.

Beaton, David (*b.* 1494, *d.* 1546), a famous Scottish ecclesiastic, and Cardinal Archbishop of St. Andrew's, in which office he succeeded his uncle. By this uncle's influence he was appointed to several high offices in the State, and in 1530 was sent on a mission to France, where he resided for some years, being in high favour with the French king. In 1538 he was created cardinal, and in 1539 Primate of Scotland, when he entered upon a fierce persecution of heretics. His attempt to seize the regency was frustrated by Arran, by whom he was imprisoned, but his great influence compelled Arran to rehabilitate him. His determined enmity against England greatly enraged Henry VIII. He was murdered at St. Andrew's in 1546.

Beaton, James (*d.* 1539), uncle of the preceding, and Archbishop of St. Andrew's, to which office he was elevated in 1523. He was Lord High Treasurer to James VI., and Chancellor in the regency of the Duke of Albany. The accession of Angus to supreme power brought imprisonment on Beaton, and afterwards he spent some years in hiding. He was restored on the accession of James.

Beaton, James (*b.* 1523, *d.* 1603), grand nephew of the preceding, and Archbishop of Glasgow. He negotiated the marriage between Mary and the French dauphin, and was afterwards ambassador at Paris for Mary and James VI.

Beatrice Portinari (*b.* 1266, *d.* 1290), a lady of Florence, known to the world as the

Beatrice of Dante's poems. She married Simeone de Bardi.

Beattie, James (*b.* 1735, *d.* 1803), philosopher and poet. At first a schoolmaster, he was appointed, in 1760, professor of logic and moral philosophy in the Marischal college, Aberdeen. He occupied the post for forty years, and his lectures were highly popular. In 1770 he published his *Nature and Immutability of Truth*, which excited the greatest attention, and won him a pension of £200. Coming to London, he became acquainted with Dr. Johnson, Goldsmith and other men of the day, and published his poem, *The Minstrel*. *The Evidences of the Christian Religion* appeared in 1786, but when his celebrity was at its zenith his health failed under a series of domestic afflictions, and he died of palsy.

Beauchamp, Alfonse (*b.* 1767, *d.* 1832), a French historical writer, at one time a soldier in the Sardinian army. His *History of La Vendée* was suppressed by the Directory because of certain inconvenient revelations.

Beauchamp, Joseph (*b.* 1752, *d.* 1801), a distinguished French astronomer who spent much time in the East. Napoleon sent him on a secret mission to Constantinople in 1799, when he was nearly executed as a spy.

Beauclerk, Topham (*b.* 1739, *d.* 1780), one of the famous Johnson circle, and grandson of the first Duke of St. Albans. Although addicted to fashionable vices, he had wit and culture, and was held in considerable regard by Dr. Johnson.

Beaufort, Sir Francis (*b.* 1774, *d.* 1857), a naval officer, who distinguished himself by several brilliant actions in the French and Spanish wars. He was made head of the Hydrographic Department of the Admiralty in 1829, his work there being of great value.

Beaufort, François de Vendôme, Duc de (*b.* 1616, *d.* 1669), grandson of Henry IV. He fought for Anne of Austria against the Duke of Orleans, and afterwards joined the Fronde. Under Louis XIV. he was placed in command of the navy, and served against the English and Turks.

Beaufort, Henry (*d.* 1447), cardinal and statesman, and son of John of Gaunt. He was Lord Chancellor to Henry IV.; in 1404 he became Bishop of Winchester, in 1417 he took part in the Council of Constance, and in 1427 he was made cardinal.

Beaufort, Margaret (*b.* 1441, *d.* 1509), Countess of Richmond and Derby, and a woman of much learning. She founded Christ's College, Cambridge, and endowed several chairs.

Beaufort d'Hautpoul, Charles Marie Napoleon (*b.* 1804), a French general of distinction, who served in Syria and Egypt, but most notably in Algeria.

Beaufort d'Hautpoul. Edouard (*b.* 1782, *d.* 1831), a French military engineer who served through Napoleon's campaigns and was made a peer, minister of war, and chief engineer of Paris by Louis XVIII.

Beaufort de Thorigny, Jean Baptiste (*b.* 1761, *d.* 1825), a French general who rose from the ranks. He was placed at the head of the troops of Paris, against Robespierre, and was later imprisoned as a conspirator against the First Consul.

Beauharnais, Alexander, Vicomte de (*b.* 1760, *d.* 1794), a French general who served in America, and was afterwards a member of the French States General and president of the National Assembly. He was beheaded for alleged treason in connection with the siege of Mayence.

Beauharnais, Eugène (*b.* 1781, *d.* 1824), one of the most brilliant of Napoleon's generals, and son of the preceding. The marriage of Napoleon with his mother secured for him a place on Napoleon's staff in Italy and Egypt, and his gallantry in several battles brought rapid promotion, and finally he was appointed Viceroy of Italy and Prince of Venice. In 1809 Italy was invaded by the Austrians, but they were defeated by Eugène, who carried the war successfully across the frontier. He held a high command in the Russian campaign, and his masterly conduct of the retreat, at the most critical period, won Napoleon's open admiration. A second invasion of Italy by the Austrians Eugène resisted with varying success, when Napoleon's abdication ended the war, and the Viceroy retired to Munich, where he died.

Beaulieu, Augustin (*b.* 1589, *d.* 1637), a French navigator, who left records of his voyages of the highest value.

Beaulieu, Jean Pierre, Baron de (*b.* 1725, *d.* 1820), a Belgian, who served in the Austrian artillery during the Seven Years' war, and commanded the Netherland troops against the French with success. In 1796, as general in chief in Italy, he was defeated by Napoleon.

Beaulieu, Sebastien de Pontault, Sire de (*d.* 1674), a distinguished French military engineer of the reign of Louis XIV., and author of *Les Glorieuses Conquêtes de Louis le Grand*.

Beaumarchais, Pierre Augustin Caron de (*b.* 1732, *d.* 1799), a man of many-sided genius, was the son of a watchmaker. After writing verse successfully he adopted his father's trade, invented an improvement in the works of watches, and became horologer to Louis XV. His musical accomplishments procured him a place in the royal concerts, and he became rich by the fortunes of two widows whom he married, and by successful financial speculation. Becoming involved in litigation, he gained considerable reputation as an advocate in conducting his own case before the courts. He made another fortune by supplying arms and provisions to the Americans during the war of Independence, and then turned to dramatic writing, producing several highly successful pieces. In 1793 he was accused of treason to the State, and fled to England. Returning to France, he was for some time imprisoned, and finally died in poverty.

Beaume, Joseph (*b.* 1798), a French historical painter, whose principal work consists of a series of pictures illustrating the great battles of Napoleon.

Beaumelle, Laurent Angliviel de la (*b.* 1726, *d.* 1773), a French litterateur, best known for his hostility to Voltaire. His criticisms of Voltaire drove him from Berlin to Paris, where he was thrown into the Bastille, to the confinement of which he returned in 1756, after publishing his *Memoirs of Madame Maintenon*. After a long exile, he secured a pension.

Beaumont, Basil (*b.* 1669, *d.* 1703), an English admiral, who first distinguished himself at the blockade of Dunquerque, and whose last service was a second blockade of the same port.

Beaumont, Francis (*b.* 1584, *d.* 1616), an English dramatist. Designed for the law, he left it for the pursuit of literature, and in collaboration with Fletcher produced a number of plays which rank high in the literature of the Elizabethan period.

Beaumont, William (*b.* 1796, *d.* 1853), a surgeon in the United States army. A remarkable casualty on the battle-field enabled him to make observations of the process of digestion which were of the highest value.

Beaumont de la Bonnière, Gustave Auguste (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1866), French politician and writer. In 1831 he was sent to the United States to report on the prison system there, and his memoir on the subject was highly esteemed. He took an active part in politics, was sent on several embassies, and was imprisoned after the *coup d'état*.

Beaumont de la Bonnière, Marc Antoine, Comte de (*b.* 1760, *d.* 1830), French soldier, was condemned to death at Lyons for opposing the revolutionary excesses, but was rescued by his regiment, and afterwards served in Napoleon's campaigns, and was ennobled by Louis XVIII.

Beaumont-Vassy, Edward Ferdinand de la Bonnière, Vicomte de (*b.* 1816, *d.* 1875), French writer and politician. After publishing several successful novels, he was sent on a mission to Sweden, after which he produced works on Swedish history. He held office under Napoleon III., but fell into disgrace, and spent the rest of his life in writing novels and historical memoirs.

Beaunoir, Alexandre Louis Bertrand (*b.* 1746, *d.* 1823), French dramatist. His distaste for the law procured his disinheritance, and he entered the Church, but he had to resign his orders after the production of his first drama. He obtained office on the Bourbon restoration.

Beauregard, Jean Nicolas (*b.* 1731, *d.* 1804), a French Jesuit, celebrated as a preacher, and known to posterity for the delivery of a remarkable prediction, in a sermon before the court, of the atheistic excesses of the revolution.

Beauregard, Pierre Gustave Toussaint (*b.* 1818), a general of the Confederate army. He took up the cause of the Southern States, on their secession, and captured Fort Sumpter. He defeated Butler at Bull's Run, and afterwards commanded the army of the Mississippi. His obstinate defence of Charleston is one of the remarkable episodes of the Civil war.

Beaurepaire-Rohan, Henrique de (*b.* 1818), a Brazilian explorer, whose daring explorations of the primeval regions of Southern Brazil and Paraguay enabled him to publish several works of great scientific value.

Beausobre, Isaac (*b.* 1659, *d.* 1730), a French Calvinist who, driven from France, was received with honour in Holland and Berlin. He wrote a *Defence of Calvinism against Lutherism*, and a *History of Manicheism*.

Beautemps-Beaupré, Charles François, (*b.* 1766, *d.* 1854), practically the first of French hydrographers. When only nineteen he was commissioned by the government to complete the marine survey of the Baltic. In 1798 he made a complete survey of the coast of France.

Beauvais, Bertrand Poirier de (*b.* 1775, *d.* 1827), prominent French royalist, who held command in the Vendéan army. He died in England.

Beauvau, Charles Juste de (*b.* 1730, *d.* 1793), a chivalrous French soldier, who was regarded as a second Bayard. In 1763, as commandant of Languedoc, he released, in defiance of the Court, fourteen women who were imprisoned for Protestantism. He was made Marshal of France in 1783.

Beauvau, René François de (*b.* 1664, *d.* 1739), French prelate remembered for his unselfish devotion to the people, and for the high place which he held in their affections. He was Bishop of Bayonne and then of Tournay, and later Archbishop of Toulouse, and finally of Narbonne.

Beauvois, Ambrose Palisot de (*b.* 1752, *d.* 1820), French naturalist, who visited the west coast of Africa, San Domingo, and the United States, and as a result of his patient observation left several valuable works, together with a remarkable collection of specimens.

Beauzee, Nicolas (*b.* 1717, *d.* 1789), a French philologist, and a contributor to the great *Encyclopædia.* Frederick the Great in vain endeavoured to attract him to his court.

Beaver, Philip (*b.* 1766, *d.* 1813), an English naval officer who served in the American war, and in later life under Abercrombie in the French war. He is best known, however, for his devoted but unsuccessful attempt to establish a colony of free negroes on the west coast of Africa.

Beccadelli, Lodovico (*b.* 1501, *d.* 1572), an Italian prelate and biographer. He was employed on several important missions by the Pope, and came into intimate connection with Cardinals Bembo, Pole, and Contarini, whose biographies he wrote.

Beccafumi, Domenico (surnamed Mecherino) (*b.* 1484, *d.* 1549). Italian painter of peasant birth, his untutored genius for painting asserted itself at an early age. His best work is to be found at Siena.

Beccari Agostino (*b.* 1510, *d.* 1590), a celebrated Italian poet, whose special genius was not incompatible with a profound knowledge of law and philosophy.

Beccaria, Cesare Bonesana (*b.* 1738, *d.* 1794), Italian reformer, a native of Milan. He early became intimate with Pietro Verri, the economist, whose influence over him was great. Turning his attention to the savage penal code of that time, he published, when only twenty-six, a book on *Crimes and Punishments*, in which he advocated a more humane and just treatment of social offenders. The vigour of his style and the originality of his views gained him a European celebrity. He was received with honour in Paris, and was offered state appointments by the Empress Catherine. He filled for some years the chair of economy at Milan.

Becerra, Gaspard (*b.* 1520, *d.* 1570), a celebrated master of Spanish art, who excelled as painter, sculptor, and architect. He was employed by Philip II.

Becher, Alfred J. (*b.* 1804, *d.* 1848), a German musician and critic, born in Manchester. After leading an unsettled life in Germany he obtained a professorship of music in London, and in 1845 achieved some reputation in Vienna as a critic and composer. In 1848 he joined the revolutionary movement, started a journal, and was soon after shot as a rebel.

Becher, Lady Elizabeth (*b.* 1792, *d.* 1872), a tragic actress who in the early part of the century was very popular in London. She married Sir W. Becher, M.P.

Becher, Johann Joachim (*b.* 1635, *d.* 1682), an inventive and erudite German, entirely self-educated. He held the chair of medicine at Mayence, and superintended the chemical laboratory at Munich; and in Vienna he was made a councillor of the chamber of commerce, in recognition of services to commercial enterprise. He afterwards visited Holland and England.

Bechstein, Johann Matthias (*b.* 1757, *d.* 1822), a very distinguished German naturalist. He published a *Popular Natural History of Germany*, and established a forest school at Waltershausen.

Beck, Karl (*b.* 1817, *d.* 1879), Hungarian poet, best known for his patriotic songs, which had a great vogue.

Beck, Matthias Friedrich (*b.* 1649, *d.* 1701), a German pastor at Augsburg, and one of the first orientalists of his time. He declined to leave his ministrations for the university chairs which were offered him.

Becker, Charles Ferdinand (*b.* 1804, *d.* 1877), a German musician of Leipzig. He excelled as an organist, composed much, and wrote several interesting works on music.

Becker, Ferdinand (*b.* 1740, *d.* 1810), a Westphalian pastor, who devoted his life to the education of the young. His books on education were condemned as heretical, and in consequence for a time he suffered imprisonment.

Becker, Jakob (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1872), a German painter, native of Worms, whose fame chiefly rests on his representation of scenes from contemporary German life.

Becker, Johann Philip (*b.* 1809), German revolutionist. He edited a paper in Bavaria, which several times brought imprisonment upon him, and finally compelled his flight to Switzerland. There his writings attracted attention, and he became a leader of the German colony. In 1848, when the revolution broke out in Germany, he led a band of his followers into Baden, and in 1849 took part in the Carlsruhe rising. Finally he settled to trade in Geneva, where he made a fortune.

Becker, Karl Friedrich (*b.* 1777, *d.* 1806), German historian, whose works are much used for educational purposes. His chief work is *Die Weltgeschichte für Kinder und Kinderlehrer.*

Becker, Nicolaus (*b.* 1816, *d.* 1845), a German poet, whose fame rests on the authorship of a single poem, *Die Wacht am Rhein*, now sung as a national song.

Becker, Wilhelm Adolf (*b.* 1796, *d.* 1846), a German scholar, and profound student of the antiquities and classics of Greece and Rome. His works are authoritative on the manners and life of the classical age.

Beckerath, Hermann de (*b.* 1801, *d.* 1870), German politician, who for some time was a prominent figure in the Prussian Diets as a Liberal. In 1848 he was minister of finance, and he was always a strong opponent of Austrian dominance.

Becket, Gilbert à (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1856), humorist and journalist, whose writings were popular in his day. He was magistrate at Southwark.

Becket, St. Thomas à (*b.* 1119, *d.* 1170). The son of a London merchant, he obtained the patronage of Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury, who made him archdeacon, and employed him in missions at Rome. Henry II. took him into his favour, made him his chancellor and gave him lands, by which Becket was enabled to maintain great pomp. In 1162 he succeeded Theobald as Archbishop of Canterbury, and immediately changed his habit of life. He turned ascetic, and instead of deferring to the king's pleasure, he opposed him strongly on the question of the privileges of the clergy. In 1164 the Constitutions of Clarendon were passed, which Becket only agreed to reluctantly, and renounced on the Pope's disapproval of them. In the same year a council at Nottingham proclaimed the forfeiture of his goods and the confiscation of the revenues of his see; and the archbishop fled to France. In 1170 he returned, and promptly excommunicated the Archbishop of York and other prelates who had usurped his functions during his expatriation. The king was incensed at this action, and four of his retinue, in the hope of gaining Henry's favour, set off for Canterbury and murdered the Archbishop.

Beckett, Sir Edmund. [*See* Grimthorpe, Lord.]

Beckett, Isaac (*b.* 1653, *d.* 1719), one of the earliest and the best of English engravers in mezzo-tinto.

Beckford, William (*b.* 1760, *d.* 1844), an English millionaire and distinguished author. When only twenty he published a clever satire, *Biographical Memoirs of Extraordinary Painters.* After some foreign travel he entered Parliament, and published his great work, *The Romance of Vathek*, in the French language, a book which excited the widest admiration. The chief episodes of the remainder of his life were the erection, at enormous cost, of two vast mansions in England and a "fairy palace" in Portugal.

Beckington, Thomas de (*d.* 1465), Bishop of Bath and Wells and secretary of state to Henry VI. In 1442 he was sent to negotiate a marriage between the king and the Count d'Armagnac's daughter. His record of the event has been published.

Beckmann, Johann (*b.* 1739, *d.* 1811), a Hanoverian naturalist and economist, and the writer of several valuable treatises.

Beckwith, Sir George (*b.* 1753, *d.* 1823), a distinguished soldier and West Indian governor. He served in the American war, and in the French war captured Martinique and Guadeloupe.

Beckx, Peter John (*b.* 1795, *d.* 1887), general of the order of Jesuits. A Belgian by birth, he was appointed procurator of Austria in 1847, and in 1853 was chosen general of the order at Rome. His influence and policy were very effective in extending the order.

Beclard, Pierre Augustin (*b.* 1785, *d.* 1825), a distinguished French physician and anatomist, and author of *Les Eléments d'Anatomie Générale.*

Becon, Thomas (*b.* 1510, *d.* 1570), an English clergyman and adherent of the Reformation, deprived of his living by Mary. He was a prolific author in controversial theology.

Becquerel, Antoine Cæsar (*b.* 1788, *d.* 1878), a French scientist, served through the Peninsular war in the Engineers, and afterwards devoted himself to the experimental study of electricity, magnetism and heat, his researches being of great value.

Becquerel, Alexandre Edmond (*b.* 1820), son of the preceding, and his collaborator in many of his experiments.

Beda or **Bede** (*b.* 672, *d.* 735), an English monk, and celebrated chronicler, generally known as the "Venerable Bede." He spent the greater part of his life at the monastery of Jarrow, where he devoted himself to study in every branch of learning. There he wrote his *Ecclesiastical History* *of the English Nation*, a work of the highest value, translated from the Latin to Saxon by King Alfred. His last great work was a translation of St. John's Gospel into the vernacular.

Beddoe, John (*b.* 1826), an eminent physician and anthropologist, and the author of several valuable scientific memoirs. He served on the medical staff during the Crimean war.

Beddoes, Thomas (*b.* 1760, *d.* 1808), eminent physician and scientist. He was an accomplished scholar and linguist, and was elected president of the Royal Medical and Natural History Society before he took his M.D. His greatest experiment was the establishment of the Pneumatic Institution at Clifton, which was not, however, a success.

Beddoes, Thomas Lovell (*b.* 1803, *d.* 1849), son of the preceding, and nephew of Maria Edgeworth. He was learned in medicine and physiology, but is remembered principally for his poems, the chief of which is *The Bride's Tragedy.*

Bede, Cuthbert (*b.* 1827, *d.* 1890), the pseudonym of the Rev. Edward Bradley, a novelist and humorous writer, whose celebrity depends upon his book *The Adventures of Verdant Green at Oxford*, which achieved great popularity.

Bedeau, Marie Alphonse (*b.* 1804, *d.* 1865), French general, was at the siege of Antwerp in 1832, and subsequently served with much distinction in Algeria. He was commandant of Paris under the Provisional Government of 1848, was a member of the legislature for some years, and was banished after the *coup d'état.*

Bedell, William (*b.* 1570, *d.* 1642), a distinguished bishop of the Irish Protestant Church. In 1627 he was elected provost of Trinity College, Dublin, and in 1629 was appointed Bishop of Kilmore and of Ardagh. His devoted life made him extremely popular with the people of every creed. He translated the Old Testament into Irish, and caused the Common Prayer to be read in Irish at the cathedral services on Sunday. In the outbreak of 1641 he harboured many Protestants, until he was imprisoned by the rebels. He died shortly after his liberation.

Bedford, John Plantagenet, Duke of (*b.* 1389, *d.* 1435), brother of Henry V., and regent of the English dominions in France. It was by his commands that Joan of Arc was burnt at the stake.

Bedloe, William (*d.* 1680), a disreputable adventurer, who concocted a story about a Popish plot in Charles II.'s time, in corroboration of the figment of Titus Oates.

Bedmar, Alfonso de Cueva, Marquis de (*b.* 1572, *d.* 1655), a Spanish ambassador at Venice, who participated in the unsuccessful intrigues of 1618 for the destruction of Venice. In 1622 he was made a cardinal.

Beecher, Henry Ward (*b.* 1813, *d.* 1887), popular American preacher, was attached to the Plymouth Congregational church at Brooklyn, where his preaching attracted enormous congregations. In 1886 he visited England.

Beecher-Stowe, Harriet Elizabeth (*b.* 1812), an American authoress, daughter of the Rev. Lyman Beecher, an eminent Presbyterian minister. She had written fiction for some years before she achieved her great popularity by the production of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, in 1850, when the slavery question was most intense. Mrs. Beecher-Stowe has written many other books, and rather imperilled her popularity by one in which she endeavoured to establish a horrible charge against Lord Byron.

Beechey, Sir Frederick William (*b.* 1796, *d.* 1856), naval officer and explorer, accompanied Franklin on his first Arctic voyage, and in 1819 went with Sir Edward Parry's expedition. In 1821 he undertook the survey of the north coast of Africa, and in 1825 he commanded an Arctic expedition in the *Blossom*, and made some interesting discoveries.

Beek, David (*b.* 1621, *d.* 1656), a Dutch portrait painter, appointed by Charles I. as instructor to the royal children. He was commissioned by Queen Christina of Sweden to paint the portraits of the sovereigns and celebrities of Europe.

Beer, George Joseph (*b.* 1763, *d.* 1821), a very distinguished surgeon of Vienna, and an authority on the subject of ophthalmia. He invented many surgical instruments.

Beer, Joseph (*b.* 1744, *d.* 1811), a Bohemian soldier, renowned for his proficiency on the clarionet. He served as a trumpeter during the Seven Years' war, and then went to Paris, where his playing on the clarionet excited great attention.

Beer, Wilhelm (*b.* 1797, *d.* 1850), a Berlin banker, who devoted himself to astronomy, and made some valuable observations of Mars and the moon.

Beerbul, or **Bisbul**, Rajah (*d.* 1586), a Hindoo statesman and the close friend of the Mogul Emperor Akber, over whom he exercised a great influence. He is remembered for the wisdom of his counsels and the wittiness of his discourse. He was killed in a rash expedition against the Afghans.

Beesly, Edward Spencer (*b.* 1831), a well known professor of history, and a leader of the English Positivist Society. In 1886 he unsuccessfully contested a London constituency as a Radical and Home Ruler.

Beethoven, Ludwig van (*b.* 1770, *d.* 1827), German composer, was descended from a musical family, and received his first lessons from his father. His precocity attracted the notice of the Elector of Cologne, who secured good tuition for him, and finally sent him to Vienna to study under Haydn and Albrechtsberger. His remarkable powers of improvisation, and his compositions, which now began to be published, gained him a great reputation, and made for him many influential friends. A pension was granted to him, in order to retain him at Vienna, but the troubled times which succeeded reduced its value almost to nothing. When in his twenty-seventh year Beethoven was afflicted with the first symptoms of that deafness which only increased with years, and which did so much to sour his disposition. He was further distressed by family dissensions, and the ungrateful behaviour of a nephew over whom he had assumed guardianship. He continued to compose, in spite of his loss of hearing, right up to his last illness, and the imposing funeral which was accorded him showed the appreciation in which his great genius was held by his contemporaries.

Begas, Karl (*b.* 1794, *d.* 1855), a Prussian portrait and historical painter of note. He was painter in ordinary to the King of Prussia, from whom he also received a pension.

Begh, or **Le Begue**, Lambert (*d.* 1177), a Belgian priest of Liège, and a supposed founder of the order of the Beguines. He was remarkable for his severity against clerical looseness of life.

Beham, or **Behaim** (*b.* 1436, *d.* 1506), a celebrated German geographer. Originally a merchant, his skill in mapping attracted notice at Lisbon, whither he had gone, and he was appointed geographer to Diego Cam's expedition to Africa in 1484, the results of which he included in his charts.

Behn, Aphra (*b.* 1642, *d.* 1689), novelist, dramatist, and poetess. Her early life was spent in Surinam, where she was friendly with the native prince, Oroonoko, whose life she published on returning to England, and thereby obtained considerable celebrity. She married a rich old merchant named Behn, who soon died, and left her free to devote herself to authorship and political intrigue, her great beauty assisting her in the latter direction. She managed while in Antwerp to obtain information of the intended descent of the Dutch on the Thames, but her warning was unheeded. She passed her life in the corrupt court of the restored Stuarts, and most of her writing is irredeemably stained with the wantonness of her environment.

Behnes, William (*b.* 1794, *d.* 1864), a notable English sculptor, of Hanoverian extraction. Extravagant habits consumed the fortune made by his art, and he died in want.

Behring, or **Bering**, Veit (*b.* 1680, *d.* 1741), a Danish navigator, whose name has been given to the straits which he discovered, between Kamschatka and Alaska. He obtained service with Peter the Great, and commanded the expedition sent to discover whether Asia and America were connected at the north. In 1741 he made a second expedition to the same region, when he was wrecked and died.

Beiram Bin Musagood Ghiznevi (*d.* 1152), the son of Musagood, Sultan of Ghuzni, whom he succeeded in 1117. He was a great patron of Mohammedan literature, and held a brilliant court of Persian poets and writers. He was driven from his kingdom by Prince Alla-oo-deen, of Ghoor.

Beiram Khan, Toorkoman (*d.* 1561), general-in-chief, of Hoomayon, Emperor of Delhi, for whom he conducted victorious campaigns against the Afghans and the King of Delhi. He became the guardian of Hoomayon's successor, Akber, but his ambition becoming too great he was sent by Akber on a pilgrimage to Mecca, and was murdered on the way.

Beke, Charles Tilstone (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1874), an English traveller and scholar. In 1834 he published his *Origines Biblicæ*, which brought him into celebrity by the attacks of the orthodox world. He was appointed British Consul in Saxony in 1836, and he spent the years from 1840 to 1843 in explorations in Abyssinia. He also visited the Nile, and in 1865 was sent to Abyssinia again to negotiate the release of captives from King Theodore. His last journey was a visit to Syria to establish the site of Mount Sinai.

Bekker, Balthasar (*b.* 1634, *d.* 1698), a Dutch pastor, known to fame for his superiority to the superstitions of his time. He wrote *Researches into Comets*, to overcome the panic caused by the 1680 comet, and *The World Bewitched*, to expose the folly of popular beliefs in witchcraft and the like. The latter work was widely read, but brought on its author all but excommunication.

Bekker, Elizabeth (*b.* 1733, *d.* 1804), a very gifted authoress, and collaborateur of Aaghje Deken. She is best known as Madame Wolff, her name after marriage.

Bekker, Emanuel (*b.* 1785, *d.* 1871), a German philologist and editor of classics. He was professor of Greek literature at Berlin, and travelled extensively in Europe, studying the MSS. in the great collections.

Bela I. (*d.* 1063), King of Hungary, brother of Andrew I. of Hungary, and husband of Casimir, sister to the King of Poland. He was promised the succession by Andrew for assisting to repel a German invasion, but the promise being revoked, he invaded Hungary, and deposed Andrew in 1060.

Bela II. (*d.* 1141), surnamed the Blind, his eyes having been put out by Coloman, whom he succeeded in 1131.

Bela III. (*d.* 1196) succeeded Stephen III. 1174. He recovered Dalmatia from the Venetians, and did much to organise the government of his country.

Bela IV. (*d.* 1270) succeeded to the throne 1235, and in 1241 was driven from his kingdom by the Mongol invasion under Batu Khan. On his return he successfully resisted the aggression of Frederick of Austria, but invading Austria in turn, he was himself defeated.

Belair, Alexandre Pierre Julienne de (*b.* 1747, *d.* 1819), French general and military engineer. In 1792 he was charged with the defence of Paris, but his plans of fortification were not executed. He was the author of treatises on fortification.

Belcher, Sir Edward (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1877), explorer and hydrographer. His first expedition was in the *Blossom*, under Beecher, to the Behring Straits. From 1830 to 1852 he was employed constantly in surveying and charting different parts of the world's coasts and oceans, and then he was placed in command of a Franklin search squadron. He spent two winters in the arctic zone, and made several discoveries. He left important records of his voyages.

Belderbusch, Charles Leopold, Count de (*b.* 1749, *d.* 1826), Belgian statesman, who represented the Elector of Cologne in Paris at the outbreak of the revolution. After the union of France and Belgium he became deputy and senator.

Belgians, Kings of the. A line created in 1830, the first of which was **Leopold I.,** Duke of Saxe-Coburg (*b.* 1790, *d.* 1865). Leopold was appointed by the European powers after the separation of Holland and Belgium, and the reluctance of Holland to acquiesce in this arrangement compelled the siege of Antwerp by the French and English. Leopold's reign was marked by internal reform and commercial expansion. He sanctioned the first continental railroad. **Leopold II.** (*b.* 1835), son of preceding, whom he succeeded in 1865. During the reign the faction fights between Catholics and Liberals have been very fierce. King Leopold was mainly instrumental in the establishment of the Congo Free State.

Belgiojoso, Christina Trivulzio, Princess of (*b.* 1808, *d.* 1871), an accomplished Italian lady, and a pronounced patriot. During the Austrian occupation she resided in Paris, where her *salon* became famous. On the Italian insurrection of 1843 she equipped at her own expense a force of 200 men, for which act she was banished. She then retired to Asia Minor.

Belidor, Bernard Forest de (*b.* 1693, *d.* 1761), a French military engineer. After serving in the army he obtained a professorship in the school of artillery at La Fère, where his lectures established for him a wide reputation. He lost his office through the jealousy of officials, and afterwards served under Segur and the Prince of Conti.

Beling, Richard (*b.* 1613, *d.* 1677), an Irish Roman Catholic and insurrectionist. He was secretary of the Council of Kilkenny, and visited Italy to enlist the sympathy of the Pope in the Irish cause. He afterwards joined the Duke of Ormond, and on the defeat of the Royalists he went to France.

Belisarius (*b.* 505, *d.* 565), a great general of the Byzantine empire. He served in Justinian's private guard, and when Justinian became emperor he was appointed to a high command in the army. His conduct of the campaign against the Persians brought him into high honour. He married Antonina, a woman of vicious character, who greatly embittered his life, and in 532 he suppressed an insurrection in Constantinople, when the emperor was preparing to fly. He next conducted a victorious war against the dreaded Vandals of Africa, from which he was recalled, bringing immense booty, and in 536 he destroyed the power of the Goths in Italy. Again recalled, he was soon after sent against the Persians, but his success thoroughly roused the jealousy of the emperor, and he was exposed to much humiliation. In 544 he was sent on a second expedition to Italy against the Goths, but his plans were frustrated by the refusal of supplies; and in 559 he repulsed the Bulgarians from the walls of Constantinople. The emperor, who had constantly treated Belisarius with jealous distrust and ingratitude, now caused fresh indignities to be heaped on the great commander, who was imprisoned and deprived of his possessions. Of his latter end nothing is certainly known.

Belknap, Jeremy (*b.* 1774, *d.* 1798), an American minister and writer. He wrote the *History of New Hampshire*, and much other minor work, theological and historical.

Bell, Andrew (*b.* 1752, *d.* 1832), a Scottish educationalist and founder of the Madras or monitorial system of teaching. It was in his work at the Madras military asylum, where he was an Episcopalian clergyman, that he formed the ideas of his system. In England a model school was founded by Joseph Lancaster and Bell, but the former being a dissenter, a breach between the reformers took place, resulting in the establishment of the British schools and the National schools. Bell's labours were recognised before his death, and he left a large fortune for educational endowments.

Bell, Sir Charles (*b.* 1774, *d.* 1842), surgeon and anatomist. A high reputation gained in Edinburgh was confirmed in London, where the publication of two interesting and valuable books made Bell's name known. In 1812 he was appointed surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital, and in 1821 he read a paper before the Royal Society embodying the result of years of research—*The Nervous System of the Human Body*. This obtained a European reputation and secured the investigator a knighthood and other honours. In 1836 he returned to Edinburgh as a professor of surgery.

Bell, George Joseph (*b.* 1770, *d.* 1843), brother of the preceding, and an eminent lawyer of Scotland. He was the author of *Commentaries on the Laws of Scotland*.

Bell, Henry (*b.* 1767, *d.* 1830), the first British subject to apply steam as a motive power for ships. He was born in Scotland, and laboured as a working engineer. In 1812 he constructed the first British steamship—a vessel of about 25 tons, with an engine of three-horse power, which was used for traffic on the Clyde. The people of Glasgow raised a subscription for him, and he received a pension of £100.

Bell, Isaac Lowthian (*b.* 1816), a considerable ironmaster, and founder of the Clarence iron works on the Tees. He has written on the metallurgy of iron, and on the chemical phenomena of the blast furnace. From 1875 to 1880 he was M.P. for Hartlepool.

Bell, John (*b.* 1811), a prominent sculptor. Among his more widely known works are the Wellington monument at the Guildhall, the Guards' Memorial in Waterloo Place, and the Crimean Memorial at Woolwich.

Bell, John (*b.* 1782, *d.* 1865), a Newcastle antiquary. He was an industrious writer; his *Notes on the Roman Remains in Northumberland* is his most important work. His *Rhymes of the Northern Bards* also attracted considerable notice.

Bell, John (*b.* 1763, *d.* 1820), a distinguished Scottish surgeon and anatomist. He opened a school of anatomy in Edinburgh, and thereby excited much professional criticism, which was aggravated by his attacks on Monro and Benjamin Bell. In conjunction with his brother Charles he produced his valuable *Anatomy of the Human Body*.

Bell, John (*b.* 1691, *d.* 1780), a Scottish physician and traveller. In 1715 he was appointed physician to the Russian embassy to Persia, and in 1719 he joined a mission to China, travelling to Pekin through Siberia and Tartary. In the suite of Peter the Great he visited the Caucasus, and later was sent on a mission to Constantinople, where he resided for some years.

Bell, Robert (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1867), an Irish writer. After some journalistic and dramatic work in Dublin he came to London and became editor of the *Atlas*. A *History of Russia* and *Lives of the English Poets* were among his works.

Bell, Thomas (*b.* 1792, *d.* 1880), a distinguished naturalist. He practised with much success as a surgeon-dentist, devoting his leisure to the study of zoology, and writing several valuable memoirs. He was also one of the secretaries of the Royal Society, and president of the Linnæan Society. The latter part of his life he spent in retirement at Selborne.

Bell, William (*b.* 1731, *d.* 1816), an English clergyman, remarkable alike for his learning and his munificence. He endowed eight scholarships at Cambridge for the sons of poor clergy, and his writings were highly thought of.

Bella, Giano Della (*d.* 1294), a noble Florentine, who espoused the cause of the people. He organised a citizen protective force, and succeeded in obtaining the exclusion of the nobles from Florentine affairs. Further reforms procured his exile.

Bella, Stephano Della (*b.* 1610, *d.* 1664), a celebrated engraver of Florence, whose industry is credited with no less than 1,400 works. In 1642 he went to Paris and executed commissions for Richelieu.

Bellamont, Richard Coote, Earl of (*d.* 1700), an Irish statesman, ennobled by William of Orange for services to his cause. His chief celebrity is associated with his able governorship of New York, undertaken in 1695.

Bellamy, Jakob (*b.* 1757, *d.* 1786), a very popular Dutch poet, who began life as a baker's apprentice. He first attracted attention by his poems on the jubilee of Holland's liberation.

Bellangé, Joseph Louis Hyppolite (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1866), French painter of battle pieces. His paintings commemorate the great wars of the republic and of Napoleon.

Bellanger, François Joseph (*b.* 1744, *d.* 1818), a French architect of note, who was employed by Napoleon and appointed architect to the Count D'Artois on the restoration, for his constant efforts in the royalist cause.

Bellarmino, Roberto (*b.* 1542, *d.* 1621), a powerful Jesuit preacher. He was made cardinal in 1598, and later Archbishop of Capua, and librarian to the Vatican. He published many learned works, and won considerable repute by his polemical writings in favour of absolute papal supremacy, which he artfully associated with the rights of the people against their rulers. His contentions were strongly opposed by Catholics as well as Protestants in France, Italy, and especially in England, where he absolved the people from their allegiance to James I. It was Bellarmino who in 1616 gave Galileo a certificate from the Holy Office as to the falsity of his reputed recantation.

Bellart, Nicolas François (*b.*1761, *d.* 1826), a very distinguished French advocate who defended many of the royalist victims of the revolution. He was afterwards appointed public orator to the general council of the Seine, and greatly lauded Napoleon, whom he however denounced after his fall. He was ennobled and given office on the restoration, and distinguished himself as public prosecutor.

Bellay, Guillaume du, Sieur de Langey (*b.* 1491, *d.* 1543), soldier, diplomatist and scholar, and eminent in each capacity. He wrote a history of his time.

Bellay, Jean du (*b.* 1492, *d.* 1560), a French cardinal, and brother of the preceding. He was sent by Francis I. on missions to England and Rome, and in 1536 he was appointed lieutenant-general, in the absence of the king on the Provençal campaign against Charles V.

Bellay, Joachim (*b.* 1524, *d.* 1560), nephew of the preceding, a poet known as the "French Ovid." He obtained celebrity for his verse in the court of Francis I., and later in that of Henry II. He wrote odes, elegies and hymns, but principally sonnets in praise of his mistress.

Belle, Jean François Joseph de (*b.* 1767, *d.* 1802), a French general and brother-in-law of Hoche, with whom he served, afterwards serving on the Rhine and in Italy. He died at San Domingo, whither he was sent to suppress Toussaint L'Ouverture's insurrection.

Belleau, Remi (*b.* 1528, *d.* 1577), one of the seven French poets who were styled "the Pleiades." He translated Anacreon, but his poems are not of great value.

Bellecourt, Jean Claude Gille (*b.* 1725, *d.* 1778), a French actor. The son of a distinguished portrait painter, named Colson, he studied for the same profession, and showed much ability. But becoming "stage-struck," he devoted himself to acting and ultimately reached the Comédie Française.

Bellecourt, Rose Petronelle (*b.* 1730, *d.* 1799), wife of the preceding, and a famous actress. She first appeared on the Paris stage at the age of thirteen.

Bellegarde, Antoine due Bois de (*b.* 1740, *d.* 1825), a French revolutionary, who sat in the Legislative Assembly as an extremist. He was secretary of the Convention and of "Le Conseil des Anciens." He fled from France at the restoration.

Bellegarde, Henri, Count de (*b.* 1755, *d.* 1831), a Savoyard, and field-marshal in the Austrian army. In 1805 he was president of the Aulic Council of war, and after being governor of Galicia he was made governor-general of the Italian provinces.

Bellegarde, Roger de Saint Lary de (*d.* 1579), a marshal of France. For promoting an alliance between the Duke of Savoy and the French king he was made a marshal by Henry III. Falling into disgrace, he induced the Duke to declare war against France, with the result that Catherine de Medici brought about his death by poison.

Bellegarde, Roger de Saint Lary de, Duke of Tormes (*b.* 1563, *d.* 1646), French soldier, who served in the wars of Henry III., Henry VI., and Louis XIII. He was the favoured lover of Gabrielle d'Estrées, who became Henry IV.'s mistress, when Bellegarde was promptly banished.

Belle-Isle, Charles Louis Auguste Fouquet, Duc de (*b.* 1684, *d.* 1761), a French marshal. Commanding the French troops in the Austrian campaign of 1740, he suffered a disastrous defeat, and, being taken, was sent to England as a prisoner. He returned to France at the end of a year, and repelled the Austrian invasion of Provence in 1744. In 1748 he was ennobled, and next year became minister of war.

Bellenden, or **Ballentyne,** John (*d.* 1560), a Scottish poet, of considerable repute, who wrote in the time of James V. He also translated historical works into the vernacular.

Belleteste, B. (*b.* 1778, *d.* 1808), a French Orientalist, who was wounded in the Egyptian expedition, which he accompanied as a member of the Science and Art Commission. His *Forty Viziers* is a translation from the Turkish.

Belleval, Pierre Riche de (*b.* 1558, *d.* 1623), a French physician and botanist, who inaugurated the botanical schools of France. He occupied the first chair of botany, created in 1596 by Henry IV.

Belliard, Augustin Daniel (*b.* 1769, *d.* 1832), a French general of the revolution. He had almost won a general's rank when he was degraded on suspicion. Enlisting again as a private, he rose to his former rank under Hoche. He fought with distinction in Italy, Egypt, Germany, Russia, and Spain. He was imprisoned at the restoration, but after the revolution of 1830 was sent as ambassador to Belgium.

Bellievret, Pompone de (*b.* 1529, *d.* 1607), a French diplomatist, employed on embassies by Charles IV. and Henry III., and made chancellor by Henry IV. He was sent to England to demand the release of Mary Queen of Scots.

Bellini, Giovanni (*b.* 1422, *d.* 1512), Venetian painter, son of Jacopo Bellini, himself a painter of note, and the teacher of Titian, who finished several of his works. He began by portrait painting; and he afterwards executed some great historical pieces for the Hall of the Great Council of Venice, which were destroyed by fire in 1577.

Bellini, Gentile (*d.* 1501), brother of the preceding, and also a great painter. He visited Constantinople, and was received with great favour by the Sultan.

Bellini, Vincenzo (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1835), an Italian musical composer, and a disciple of Rossini. The son of a Sicilian organist, he proceeded to the royal music school of Naples, where he produced his first opera. He attracted attention with *Il Pirata*, brought out at Milan and played successively in all the European capitals; and in 1831 the production of his greatest opera, *La Somnambula*, established his high reputation. This was followed by the tragic opera *Norma*, and in 1835 by *I Puritani*, the composer's last work. He was buried in Père la Chaise at Paris.

Bellmann, Karl Michael (*b.* 1740, *d.* 1795), a Swedish lyrical poet of considerable popularity. The nature of his verse is indicated by the name given to him—the Swedish Anacreon.

Belloc, Jean Louis (*b.* 1730, *d.* 1807), an eminent French surgeon, and professor of medical jurisprudence at Paris. Among several valuable works, he wrote *Le Cours de Médecine, Légale, Judiciaire, Théoretique et Pratique.*

Bellori, Giovanni Pietro (*b.* 1615, *d.* 1696), a distinguished antiquarian and an excellent painter, who also claims remembrance for his biographies of eminent men.

Bellot, Joseph René (*b.* 1826, *d.* 1853), a gallant French naval officer, who before he was twenty years old was received into the Legion of Honour. In 1851 he sailed, under Mr. Kennedy, in the *Prince Albert*, with the Franklin expedition, and in 1852 he joined another Arctic expedition under Captain Inglefield, and in this he lost his life. A monument was erected to him at Greenwich by public subscription.

Bellovesus, a Gallic chief who, according to Livy, emigrated from Gaul during the reign of Tarquinius Priscus, and, settling in the plains of Lombardy, founded Milan.

Belloy, Jean Baptiste (*b.* 1709, *d.* 1808), a French prelate. As Bishop of Glandèves he took part in the convocation of 1755. At the outbreak of the revolution he retired to Chambly, and was the first bishop to resign his title in 1801, for the sake of the Concordat. He was some time cardinal and Archbishop of Paris.

Belloy, Pierre Laurent Buyrette de (*b.* 1727, *d.* 1775), a French dramatist. He forsook the law for the stage, and in 1758 he produced his tragedy *Titus*, which failed dismally. In 1765 he produced *The Siege of Calais*, which succeeded as notably as the first piece failed, and which was the precursor of several other dramas. The bad reception accorded to his *Peter the Cruel* is said to have caused his death.

Belmeis or **Beaumes**, Richard de (*d.* 1127), Bishop of London, remembered for his efforts in the restoration of St. Paul's after its destruction by fire in 1086.

Belmontet, Louis (*b.* 1799, *d.* 1879), a French poet, best known for his political odes. He was consistently the devoted admirer of Napoleon and the Bonapartes, and wrote against every government which was not Bonapartist. In 1817 he was banished from Toulouse; later he was an editor of the Paris *Tribune*, and when Louis Napoleon assumed sovereign power he was taken into favour.

Belon, Pierre (*b.* 1517, *d.* 1564), a French physician and an eminent naturalist. By means of influential patronage he was enabled to make extensive travels in Eastern Europe and Egypt, his observations and records being of the greatest value. He was murdered by robbers.

Belowselsky, Alexander, Prince (*b.* 1757, *d.* 1809), a Russian man of letters and a patron of the fine arts. He was for some time Catherine's ambassador at Turin.

Belsham, Thomas (*b.* 1750, *d.* 1829), an eminent Unitarian minister, whose writings on religious subjects were much esteemed in his day. He preached at the Essex Street chapel in London.

Belshazzar, the last king of Babylon and grandson of Nebuchadnezzar. He it was whose feast was interrupted by the writing on the wall, as narrated in the 5th chapter of Daniel.

Belsunce de Castel Moron, Henri François Xavier (*b.* 1671, *d.* 1755), archbishop of Marseilles, and a provincial grand vicar of the Jesuits. He is remembered for his noble conduct during the plague of 1720, and for his persecution of the Jansenists.

Belzoni, Giovanni Battista (*b.* 1778, *d.* 1823), an Italian explorer, who rendered the most signal services to archæology. After travelling in France and Holland, he came to Great Britain. He was of singularly powerful build, and married an English wife of equally remarkable physique, and the two for some time maintained themselves by itinerant exhibitions of feats of strength. After visiting Spain, he went to Egypt; he was employed there by Mr. Consul Salt in the Nile Valley excavations, and removed from Thebes the granite bust of the "Young Memnon." Then he excavated from the sand the Temple of Ipsamboul, and found the tomb of Seti I. at Thebes. He made valuable researches in the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings, and crowned his labours by discovering the entrance to the Second Pyramid. He received a very cordial reception in England and Italy after this, and in 1822 he set out again to penetrate Africa from the Guinea coast. On the way he contracted a serious illness, which shortly carried him off.

Bem, Joseph (*b.* 1795, *d.* 1850), a brave and skilful Polish general. He served as general of artillery in the Polish revolution of 1830, and afterwards travelled in Europe. He joined Kossuth in 1848 in the revolt against Austria, and won several battles for the national cause. Later he entered the service of the Turkish sultan, adopting the Mohammedan religion.

Bembo, Pietro (*b.* 1470, *d.* 1547), an eminent Italian cardinal, and a profound scholar. His early life he spent studying in one city and another, and he attained such a reputation for culture that when in 1512 he went to Rome he was appointed one of the pontifical secretaries, and in 1539 he was created cardinal. He wrote prose and verse, both in Italian and Latin, and his compositions are most remarkable for their purity of style.

Benalcazar, Sebastian de (*d.* 1550), one of the Spanish pioneers in South American conquest. He left Spain in the expedition to Darien of 1514, and soon attracted the attention of Pizarro. He defeated the Indians, and took possession of Quito, of which he was made governor, and from which he undertook adventurous expeditions of conquest. He joined Blasco Nunez in his revolt against Pizarro, but after their defeat he was restored to his office.

Benbow, John (*b.* 1650, *d.* 1702), a gallant British admiral, promoted from the merchant service. After some active service against the French in Europe he was sent to the West Indies, and encountering a superior French fleet he engaged it for five days. The cowardly desertion of some of his captains on this occasion threw the brunt of the fighting on Benbow's ship, and the admiral lost a leg, dying of the wound shortly afterwards.

Benda, Franz (*b.* 1709, *d.* 1788), a Bohemian violinist of great ability. He took violin lessons from Koniesk, and his talent was so great that he became recognised as the first violinist of his time, and was taken into the service of Frederick the Great.

Benda, Georg (*b.* 1722, *d.* 1795), cousin of the preceding, and also a notable violinist. He was kapellmeister to the Duke of Saxe-Gotha, and produced several successful operas. He spent some time in Italy.

Bendemann, Edward (*b.* 1811, *d.* 1889), a German painter of repute. He became known by his religious pieces, and in 1860 was appointed director of the Düsseldorf Academy of Arts.

Bender, Blaise Colomban, Baron de (*b.* 1713, *d.* 1798), an Austrian field marshal, who rose to that rank and to nobility from the artisan class. He was in high favour with Maria Theresa, and served in the Seven Years' war.

Benedek, Ludwig von (*b.* 1804, *d.* 1881), an Austrian general who served with distinction against the revolutionists in Hungary and the Nationalists of Italy. He was placed in command of the Austrian army against the Prussians in 1866, and was totally defeated at Sadowa, largely owing to his own ineptitude.

Benedetti, Giovanni (*d.* 1590), a Venetian mathematician of considerable genius, whose work has endured better than his personal fame.

Benedetti, Vincent (*b.* 1815), a Corsican by birth, and a prominent figure in French diplomacy. He was ambassador at Berlin before the war of 1870, and he it was who drew up the secret treaty published in the *Times*, by which Prussia and France were to co-operate in the annexation of Belgium.

Benedict, the name of fourteen popes, from 574 to 1758. Benedict I. died (578) during the siege of Rome by the Longobards; Benedict II. (*d.* 685) was canonised; Benedict III. (*d.* 858) was for a short time displaced by a pretender, who secured the support of the emperor, Louis II.; Benedict IV. (*d.* 903) ruled but three years; Benedict V. (*d.* 965) was elected to the pontificate by the Romans, while Leo VIII. was nominated by the Emperor Otho I. He resigned, and retired to Germany at the solicitation of the emperor; Benedict VI. (*d.* 974) was deposed by a faction, and murdered by Cardinal Boniface, who usurped the Holy Office; Benedict VII. (*d.* 983)—it was under this pope that Otho II. undertook his famous expedition against the Saracens in southern Italy; Benedict VIII. (*d.* 1024) was expelled by a faction, but restored by Henry II. of Germany. He promoted the crusade of Pisa and Genoa against the Saracens; Benedict IX. (pope 1033) was elected by bribery, and was expelled for his bad life by the Romans. Restored by his friends, he sold his office, and was finally deposed by the Emperor Henry III.; Benedict X. was elected by a faction, and deposed (1059) by a council held at Siena; Benedict XI. (*d.* 1304)—after his death the papal see was transferred to Avignon; Benedict XII. (*d.* 1342) ruled at Avignon, and to him was made the proposal by the Emperor Andronicus for the union of the Greek and Latin churches; Benedict XIII. (*b.* 1649, *d.* 1730) was best known for his liberality and piety. His authority was defied by the King of Portugal because the Lisbon nuncio was refused a cardinal's hat, and Parma and Piacenza were snatched by Austria from the papal see; Benedict XIV. (*b.* 1675, *d.* 1758), the last pope of the name, is distinguished for the sagacious concessions which he made in regard to the privileges and power of the papacy. He endeavoured to reform the discipline of the clergy, and to put in order the finances of the see.

Benedict, Sir Julius (*b.* 1804, *d.* 1885), musical composer. He was born at Stuttgart, and studied under Weber, and in 1825 took the directorship of the San Carlo theatre at Naples, where he produced his first opera. In 1835 he came to London, and produced in 1838 his first English opera, *The Gipsy's Warning;* and later, as orchestral director at Drury Lane, he brought out his two best works, *The Brides of Venice* and *The Crusader*. He accompanied Jenny Lind in her American tour, and in 1862 produced *The Lily of Killarney.* He was knighted in 1871.

Benedict, Saint (*d.* 542 or 547), the founder of the famous Benedictine order. For many years of his early life he lived in a cave near Subiaco, holding no communication with the world. Through the shepherds he became known in the district, and several miracles were attributed to him. Around his cave, whither people of all degrees flocked, twelve monasteries were built, in which his rules of life were observed; but the hostility of a neighbouring priest drove Benedict to Monte Casino, where, after demolishing the temple and grove of Apollo, he built a monastery. From this the order spread all over Europe, being distinguished for the severity of discipline imposed. Benedict died after fourteen years of work in his new abode. His sister, Scholastica, also founded many convents.

Benedict of Aniane (*b.* 750, *d.* 821), a priest known as a reformer of monastic discipline. He retired from the service of Charlemagne to build a monastery on the bank of the Aniane.

Benediktof, Vladimir (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1873), a Russian lyrical poet of the highest repute.

Beneke, Friedrich Edouard (*b.* 1798, *d.* 1854), an eminent German philosopher. His teaching was on the same lines as that of the Scottish metaphysicians, and his lectures in Berlin were forbidden by Government. In 1827 the interdiction was removed, and in 1832 he succeeded Hegel as professor of philosophy at the Berlin University. An excessively laborious life was closed by suicide.

Benelli, Antonio Peregrino (*b.* 1771, *d.* 1830), an Italian tenor of note, and a musical composer and critic of ability. In 1798 he appeared in the Italian opera at London.

Benezet, Anthony (*b.* 1713, *d.* 1784), a Frenchman, who was brought to England as a child and who subsequently went to America, where he devoted his life to bettering the condition of the negroes. His writings first aroused attention to the slave trade question.

Benfey, Theodore (*b.* 1809, *d.* 1881), a distinguished German Orientalist, and professor of Sanscrit at Göttingen. He left several important works on philological subjects.

Bengel, Johann Albrecht (*b.* 1687, *d.* 1752), a German pastor of the Lutheran church known for his piety and learning. The principal of several theological works was his *Gnomon Novi Testamenti.*

Benignus, St., an Irish priest, and a disciple of St. Patrick, by whom he was baptised in 433, and whom he succeeded as Bishop of Armagh in 465.

Benincasa, Count Bartolomeo (*b.* 1745, *d.* 1825), an Italian writer and diplomatist. At Venice his literary abilities secured the favour of the Countess de Rosenberg. When Napoleon annexed Italy he was sent on a mission to Dalmatia, where he founded a journal.

Beniowski, Maurice Augustus de (*b.* 1741, *d.* 1786), a Hungarian soldier, who, while serving in Poland against Russia, was taken prisoner and exiled to Khamtschatka. He escaped to France, whence he was sent to found a colony at Madagascar. He was elected king by the natives, and returned to Europe to open up commercial relations with his subjects. After serving in the French army he returned to Madagascar, and was next year killed in an engagement with troops from the Isle of France.

Benivicui, Girolamo (*b.* 1453, *d.* 1542), a greatly esteemed poet of Florence, and the friend of Savonarola.

Benjamin, Judah Philip (*b.* 1811, *d.* 1884), an American politician, who later became a distinguished member of the English bar. He was born in the West Indies, and practised as a barrister at New Orleans. He sat in the Senate, and became Attorney-General and Secretary of State to the Confederate Government under Jefferson Davis. When the cause of the South was lost, he fled to England, and was, by influence, at once called to the English bar, obtaining a large practice and becoming a Q.C.

Benjamin, Park (*b.* 1809, *d.* 1864), an American poet and journalist. He was connected with many of the New York papers and periodicals, and some of his numerous poems have much merit.

Benjamin of Tudela, a celebrated Jewish Rabbi, who lived in Spain during the latter part of the 12th century. He visited all the synagogues in Europe, and travelled much in Asia. The record of his journeyings is published in most European languages.

Bennet, Henry, Earl of Arlington (*b.* 1618, *d.* 1685), an English statesman, and member of the famous "Cabal." He fought on the Royalist side in the Civil war, and was secretary to James II. while in exile. On the Restoration he was made principal Secretary of State and Lord Chamberlain.

Bennet, James Henry (*b.* 1816), an eminent physician and a specialist in gynæcology. He first practised in Paris, but in 1843 he settled in London where he obtained a first-rate position. He has published several important medical works.

Bennet, Sir John (*d.* 1627), grandfather of the first Lord Arlington. He was a prominent member of the House of Commons in Elizabeth's reign, and held a judicial office under James I., but was removed for malpractices.

Bennett, Edward Turner (*b.* 1797, *d.* 1836), an eminent zoologist and first secretary of the Entomological Society. He wrote several valuable memoirs.

Bennett, James Gordon (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1872), an American journalist and native of Scotland. Having emigrated to America, he founded in 1835 the *New York Herald*, which he conducted for 40 years.

Bennett, Sir James Risdon (*b.* 1809), an eminent physician, elected in 1876 President of the Royal College of Physicians. He is an F.R.S., and has written several medical works.

Bennett, John Hughes (*b.* 1812, *d.* 1875), a Scottish physician and physiologist. He took his degree at Edinburgh, and afterward studied in France and Germany. A treatise on the curative properties of cod-liver oil won distinction for him, and after a time he obtained the chair of physiology at Edinburgh, where his lectures were highly esteemed. He was a bitter and prolific controversialist, and wrote, besides, some medical works.

Bennett, Sir William Sterndale (*b.* 1816, *d.* 1875), a distinguished musical composer. He studied at the Royal Academy of Music, where his first pieces were produced, and soon secured him a reputation. Going to Leipzig, he enjoyed the friendship and advice of Mendelssohn and Schumann. He continued to compose with increasing reputation, particularly in Germany, and several of his pieces were produced under Mendelssohn's direction. In 1856 he was appointed professor of music at Cambridge, and conductor of the Philharmonic Society. In 1867 his most celebrated work, *The Woman of Samaria*, appeared, and he was knighted in 1871.

Benningsen, Levin Augustus Theophilus, Count de (*b.* 1745, *d.* 1826), a native of Brunswick, who held the highest commands in the Russian army. He was made Major-General by Catherine, and took the lead among the conspirators by whom Paul I. was assassinated. Under Alexander he was constantly employed against the French, and won several victories. In 1812 he commanded the Russian centre at Moscow; he defeated Murat at Winkowo, fought at Leipzig, and for his victory at Zweinaundorf was made a count on the field of battle, and soon after commander-in-chief of the Russian army. He died in Hanover.

Bennigsen, Rudolph von (*b.* 1824), a German politician. He entered the Hanoverian parliament, where he advocated the unity of the German States under Prussia. To accomplish this object he founded the National Verein, which before its dissolution had 30,000 members. In 1873 he became president of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies.

Benoist, Pierre Vincent (*b.* 1758, *d.* 1834), a French politician and writer. His work as a journalist at the time of the revolution brought him into prominence, and he was given a post in the ministry of the interior. He held several high posts under Louis XVIII., and was elected a deputy.

Benoist de Sainte Maur, a troubadour who lived in the reign of Henry II., for whom he wrote a *Metrical History of the Dukes of Normandy.* Another poem, *Le Roman de Troye*, still exists.

Benso, Giulio (*b.* 1601, *d.* 1668), a Genoese historical painter of considerable repute, whose works for the most part remain still in his native city.

Benson, Edward White (*b.* 1829), archbishop of Canterbury; he succeeded Dr. Tait. Sometime assistant master at Rugby, in 1858 he was appointed head master of Wellington college, and in 1872 chancellor of Lincoln cathedral. In 1876, on the creation of the bishopric of Truro, he accepted the see, from which he passed to the Primacy in 1882.

Benson, William (*b.* 1682, *d.* 1754), a man of letters only remembered as one of the persons satirised in Pope's *Dunciad.* He was appointed surveyor-general in succession to Sir C. Wren, but found himself unequal to the duties.

Bentham, George (*b.* 1779, *d.* 1884), a distinguished botanist. At first he studied law, but from 1828 he devoted himself entirely to botany, and in 1854 he presented to the Royal Gardens at Kew his valuable collection and books. He was given a room at Kew, and for nearly twenty years he worked there almost daily, classifying and recording his observations, and together with Sir Joseph Hooker he wrote *Genera Plantarum.* In spite of the great value and scope of his work, he died almost unknown to the general public.

Bentham, Jeremy (*b.* 1748, *d.* 1832), a writer on ethics and jurisprudence. He was called to the bar in 1772, but never practised. The works of Helvetius directed his thoughts to the utilitarian principle of "the greatest happiness of the greatest number," and in 1776 he produced anonymously his *Fragment on Government*, which excited much criticism and which was variously attributed to several of the greatest lawyers of the day. In 1780 appeared *An Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation;* and in 1791 the *Panopticon, or The Inspection House,* was published, in which Bentham set forth new principles of prison construction. The *Principles of International Law* was written in 1786, though not published for half a century later. In 1792 the honour of French citizenship was conferred on Bentham, and in 1797 his attention having been turned to the Poor Law, he wrote his *Pauper Management Improved*, many of the proposals contained therein being realised by the Act of 1834. After dealing with the reform of the Scottish judicial system, he brought out in 1818 his Civil and Criminal Codes, and his remarkable *Chrestomathia. The Constitutional Code*, Bentham's great work, was published in 1827, together with *The Rationale of Judicial Evidence.* After his death his body was dissected in accordance with the terms of his will.

Bentham, Sir Samuel (*b.* 1757, *d.* 1831), brother of the preceding. A brigadier-general and inspector-general of naval works. He effected great improvements in the dockyards.

Bentham, Thomas (*b.* 1513, *d.* 1579), an English ecclesiastic, who suffered persecution for advocating the Reformation in Mary's reign. Elizabeth made him Bishop of Lichfield, and at her request he translated the Psalms and the books of Ezekiel and Daniel.

Bentinck, Lord George (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1848), a statesman, nephew of Canning, and younger son of the Duke of Portland. He entered Parliament in 1826 as a Whig, but seceded with the Earl of Derby (then Lord Stanley), in 1835. On the repeal of the Corn Laws he assumed the leadership of the Tory protectionist party, and displayed an ability in the post which was not altogether expected. He was a great hunter and patron of the turf, and used to ride to hounds between the debates in the House of Commons.

Bentinck, William (*b.* 1649, *d.* 1709), first Earl of Portland. Of Dutch birth, he was attached to the Prince of Orange, with whom he formed the closest friendship; and when William became King of England Bentinck was created a peer. He served in Holland and Ireland, and went on a mission to France, concluding the first partition treaty. For his share in the second treaty he was impeached, though his unswerving fidelity and integrity were always conspicuous.

Bentinck, Lord William Henry Cavendish (*b.* 1774, *d.* 1839), Governor-General of India, After seeing active service in the army, he was made in 1803 Governor of Madras, but was recalled in 1808. He then sat in Parliament till 1827, when he was made Governor-General of India. He immediately set on foot sweeping financial reforms; he opened the Civil service to natives, promoted the spread of education, and extended trade. On his return to England in 1837 he entered Parliament as member for Glasgow.

Bentivoglio, Guido (*b.* 1579, *d.* 1644), an Italian cardinal. He early won the favour of Pope Clement VIII., and in 1607 went as nuncio to Flanders, and in 1616 to Paris. He was made cardinal in 1621 and Louis XIII. gave him the title of Protector of France in Rome. His succession to the papal chair was only prevented by an untimely death. He wrote a history of the Flemish war, and left many interesting and valuable memoirs.

Bentley, Richard (*b.* 1662, *d.* 1742), scholar and critical writer. He first attracted attention by a Latin epistle to Dr. Mill, and in 1692 was appointed Boyle Lecturer. His lectures were highly esteemed, and in 1694 he was appointed royal librarian. He was now involved in a bitter literary controversy, from which he emerged with flying colours, and in 1700 he was appointed Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Archdeacon of Ely. As Master of Trinity he provoked much enmity, and was involved in a continuous legal struggle with the fellows for many years. He published many valuable editions of the classics, and in 1717 was appointed Regius Professor of Divinity, when he again became involved in litigation. Editions of the Greek Testament and of Homer were both undertaken, but never completed.

Benton, Thomas Hart (*b.* 1782, *d.* 1858), an American statesman. For thirty years he was a leading member of the Missouri Senate, and later he entered the House of Representatives. His *History of the Working of the American Government for Thirty Years*, which was published in 1853, proved immensely popular.

Benzel-Sternau, Christian Ernst, Count (*b.* 1767, *d.* 1849), a German politician, who held several administrative posts, and who also achieved a considerable reputation as a humorous writer.

Béranger, Pierre Jean de (*b.* 1780, *d.* 1857), the great French song writer, was of bourgeois origin, and served some time as a printer's devil. He then took up his father's business, and when that failed, devoted himself to the composition of verse in a garret. He received assistance from Lucien Bonaparte, and later obtained a post in the new Imperial University. His songs having taken a political turn, the publication of *Le Roi d'Yvetot*, made his name a household word in France. In 1815 the first collection of his songs was published, but the second volume, full of pungent satire on the monarchy and government, brought on its author fine and imprisonment. In 1828 he was again fined and imprisoned, but the fine was met by public subscription, and after the revolution of 1830 he was offered a pension, which, however, he refused. After the 1848 revolution he appeared for a short time in public life, and then retired to the country. His claim to be a national poet was fully established by the great popular demonstration which his funeral provoked.

Berad, Auguste Simon Louis (*b.* 1783, *d.* 1859), a French politician, who held office during the Hundred Days and again in 1817. As a deputy he supported the Duke of Orleans against Charles X., but retired soon after the accession of the latter. He did much for the development of industry and commerce.

Berard, Auguste (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1846), a highly distinguished French surgeon, and founder of the Paris Chirurgical Society. He was professor of chemical surgery in Paris, and left several valuable works.

Berard, Pierre Honoré (*b.* 1797, *d.* 1858), son of the above, and also a distinguished surgeon. He was inspector-general of the schools and faculties of medicine.

Berardier, Denis (*b.* 1729, *d.* 1794), a French abbé, who sat in the Constituent Assembly as representative of the clergy. At one time he was principal of the college of Quimper, and Desmoulins and Robespierre were his pupils.

Beraud, Laurent (*b.* 1703, *d.* 1777), a French Jesuit, and a distinguished mathematician and astronomer. He was for some time director of the Lyons observatory.

Berchet, Giovanni (*b.* 1790, *d.* 1851), one of the best of the Italian patriotic poets who wrote during Italy's struggle for independence. In 1821 he fled to France and thence to England.

Berchoux, Joseph (*b.* 1765, *d.* 1839), a French satirical poet, who served in the Republican army to avoid prosecution as a Royalist. He became in 1814 one of the editors of *La Quotidienne.*

Berchtold, Leopold, Count von (*b.* 1738, *d.* 1809), an Austrian philanthropist, who travelled much in Europe endeavouring to alleviate distress. After the battle of Wagram he converted his chateau into a hospital for the wounded, and died from an attack of typhus fever then contracted.

Bereed, Kasim (*b.* 1504), founder of the dynasty of Beeder in the Deccan. He was sold as a Georgian slave to Mahomed Shah Bahmuny II., in whose service he rose to the grand viziership; finally he proclaimed himself king of a part of Bahmuny dominions.

Bereed, Ameer (*d.* 1549), son of the preceding, whom he succeeded both as king and minister. He was constantly intriguing with his neighbours for the purpose of recovering the lost Bahmuny dominions, and he plunged into war with the king of Beejapoor, by whom he was defeated and captured.

Berends, Karl Augustus Wilhelm (*b.* 1753, *d.* 1826), a distinguished German physician for whom a special chair at Berlin university was endowed. His *Lessons on Practical Medicine* is a work of the highest value.

Berengario, Jacopo (*d.* 1550), an Italian anatomist of note, known as "Il Carpi," who conducted much valuable research.

Berenger, or **Berengarius** (*b.* 1000, *d.* 1088), a French churchman known for his repudiation of the doctrine of the real presence. He was repeatedly summoned to Rome, and his teachings were several times condemned in Council. He was twice compelled to recant, but finally adhered to his original doctrines.

Berenger, Alphonse Marie Marcellin Thomas (*b.* 1785, *d.* 1866), a French politician and jurist. He retired from the legislature on the restoration, but returned in 1828, and under Louis Philippe held an influential position in the Chamber. After the revolution of 1848 he was made president of the High National Court of Justice and one of the presidents of the Court of Cassation. His work on the French criminal law was of great authority.

Berenice, the daughter of Agrippa I. She was first the wife of Herod, her uncle, and afterwards of King Polemon. Later she became the mistress of Vespasian and Titus.

Beresford, Sir John (*b.* 1769, *d.* 1844), a distinguished admiral. He served throughout the French war, and rendered brilliant services in the American war of 1812. For more than 20 years he was a member of the House of Commons.

Beresford, Lord John George (*b.* 1773, *d.* 1862), son of the first Marquis of Waterford, Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of Ireland. He was a munificent patron of literature and science, and founded the observatory at Armagh.

Beresford, William Carr, Viscount (*b.* 1770, *d.* 1854), a natural son of the first Marquis of Waterford. He entered the army in 1785, served in Egypt, Ireland, at the Cape, and commanded the successful expeditions against Buenos Ayres (1806) and Madeira (1807). He was then placed in command of the Portuguese troops during the Peninsular war, and won the battle of Albuera. He was made Viscount in 1822.

Beresford, Lord William Charles Delapoer (*b.* 1846), son of the fourth marquis of Waterford. He entered the navy at thirteen; accompanied the Prince of Wales to India as naval aide-de-camp, and has received two medals for saving life at sea. At the bombardment of Alexandria in 1882 he commanded the *Condor*, and rendered brilliant services. In 1885 he took part in Lord Wolseley's expedition for the relief of Gordon. He was member for Waterford from 1874 to 1880, and for East Marylebone from 1884 to 1889, when he resumed active service. From 1886 to 1887 he was a Lord of the Admiralty.

Beresovsky, Maximus Soznovich (*b.* 1745, *d.* 1778), a Russian musician and composer. He was sent to study in Italy by Catherine II., and devoted himself to the composition of religious pieces on his return.

Bergasse, Nicolas (*b.* 1750, *d.* 1832), French lawyer and politician. He was for some time an active member of the Estates General, and after the restoration returned to public life. He entered into a correspondence with the Emperor Alexander of Russia, and some of his works had a considerable vogue.

Berge, Ernest Gottlieb (*b.* 1649), a German litterateur, known as the translator of *Paradise Lost.*

Berger, Ludwig (*b.* 1777, *d.* 1839), a German composer and pianist. He spent many years in St. Petersburg, and afterwards went to Stockholm and London. He was the instructor of Mendelssohn.

Bergerac, Savinien Cyrano de (*b.* 1620, *d.* 1655), French writer of drama and romance. A notoriously wild career in the army was closed by a wound at the siege of Arras (1641). From two of his romances Swift is said to have received his inspiration for *Gulliver's Travels.*

Bergeret, Charles (*b.* 1771, *d.* 1857), French admiral, who saw much active service, and who was captured in the *Virginie* by Sir Edward Bellew.

Berghaus, Heinrich (*b.* 1797, *d.* 1884), Prussian geographer. After serving in the army, he was appointed geographical engineer to the war department at Berlin. He published a large number of very fine maps, and several scientific books.

Berghem, Nicolas (*b.* 1624, *d.* 1683), one of the best of the Flemish painters. He excelled in landscape and cattle subjects.

Bergier, Nicolas Sylvestre (*b.* 1718, *d.* 1790), a French ecclesiastic, distinguished as a philologist and classical antiquarian. He also earned a considerable reputation as a writer in refutation of infidel doctrines.

Bergmann, Torbern Olof (*b.* 1735, *d.* 1784), Swedish savant, distinguished as chemist, botanist, mineralogist, physicist, and mathematician. He was professor of physics and chemistry at Upsala university, and left many valuable papers.

Berington, Joseph (*b.* 1743, *d.* 1820), an English Roman Catholic priest and writer. He strongly advocated reforms in his Church, and also Catholic emancipation in England. His *Literary History of the Middle Ages* is an authoritative work.

Beriot, Charles Auguste de (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1870), a celebrated violinist, and composer of violin music. He appeared first at Paris, and the publication of his *Airs Variés* gave him a very wide popularity, which extended to this country when he visited it in 1826. He married the famous singer, Malibran Garcia, and on the death of his wife retired for some years.

Berkeley, George (*b.* 1684, *d.* 1753), an English divine, famous for the keenness of his intellect and the greatness of his nature. He was born in Ireland, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin. In 1709 he published his *Theory of Vision*, and in 1710 his *Principles of Human Knowledge*, proving the non-existence of matter, a view which he afterwards elaborated. Coming to England he made the acquaintance of the great literary men of the day, and in 1724 was made Dean of Derry. In 1725 he published *A Scheme for Converting the Savage Americans to Christianity*. This scheme involved the erection of a college at the Bermudas, and the Government granted a charter, and promised a grant in aid. Berkeley set out for the Bermudas, but the money not being forthcoming, the scheme had to be abandoned. In 1733 he was made Bishop of Cloyne, when he retired to Oxford. His last publication was a treatise on *The Virtues of Tar Water*.

Berkeley, Sir George Cranfield (*b.* 1753, *d.* 1818), a distinguished naval officer. He served in 1778 with Keppel, and at the relief of Gibraltar in 1781. At the battle of Ushant he played a very gallant part, and was thanked by Lord Howe and Parliament. He sat in Parliament after further service for thirty years.

Berkeley, James, Earl of (*b.* 1680, *d.* 1736), a gallant naval officer. He served with distinction against the French under Sir Cloudesley Shovel, and, later, under Byng. His brilliant services were rewarded by his being made First Lord of the Admiralty, and a K.G.

Berkeley, John, Lord Berkeley of Stratton (*d.* 1696), a British admiral who commanded in the unsuccessful attack on Brest of 1694, and who afterwards served with Sir Cloudesley Shovel.

Berkeley, Miles Joseph (*b.* 1803, *d.* 1889), an English clergyman and naturalist, and the author of several works on natural history, including *Outlines of British Fungology*.

Berkeley, Sir William (*b.* 1639, *d.* 1666), a British admiral, third son of Lord Fitzharding. When only twenty-six he was made rear-admiral of the fleet, under the Duke of York, which defeated the Dutch. In 1666 he was in the forefront of the great engagement with Van Tromp, and was there killed.

Berkh, Vasili Nicolaevich (*b.* 1781, *d.* 1834), Russian man of letters, who, after serving in the navy, devoted himself to historical and narrative writing, and left several important works.

Berkhey, Jan Lefrancq van (*b.* 1720, *d.* 1812), a Dutch professor, distinguished as a man of science, a historian, a linguist, and a poet. He wrote the *History, Geographical, Physical, Natural, and Civil, of Holland.*

Berland, Pierre (*b.* 1375, *d.* 1457), a pious and famous archbishop of Bordeaux. He founded the university there, and did much by his munificence to beautify the city.

Berlichingen, Goetz von (*d.* 1562), a German freebooter, known as "the Iron-hand," whose memory is perpetuated in Goethe's drama.

Berlier, Théophile (*b.* 1761, *d.* 1840), a French lawyer who played a not unimportant part in the great revolution. He was a member of the Committee of Public Safety, and under the Empire was made a councillor of state and a count. He was banished on the restoration.

Berlinghieri, Vacca (*b.* 1772, *d.* 1826), an Italian surgeon of great eminence. He studied in Paris and England, and after acquiring a reputation in France as an operator and lecturer, he returned to Pisa, his native town, and filled a chair at the university. He wrote some valuable works.

Berlioz, Hector (*b.* 1803, *d.* 1869), French musical composer. Rejecting the profession of medicine, he entered the Paris Conservatoire, where his genius was but little recognised. He was repeatedly unsuccessful in examination, but latterly took prizes for composition. While still a student he produced *Les Francs Juges*, and *La Symphonie Fantastique*. After studying in Rome, he earned a living in Paris as musical critic to the *Journal des Débats*. He introduced his compositions to the public in a series of concerts, but they were little appreciated, though Paganini was so affected by the *Symphonie Fantastique* that he sent Berlioz a draft for 20,000 francs. A marriage with a Miss Smithson, an English actress, caused Berlioz much unhappiness, and greatly straitened his resources. A tour in Germany and Russia secured his reputation, his compositions being enthusiastically received; and in 1852 he came to London, where he met with the greatest success. Berlioz wrote his own Memoirs.

Bermudez, Jôao (*d.* 1575), a Portuguese physician who went to Abyssinia in 1520, and was appointed patriarch by the king. On revisiting Europe the title was confirmed by the Pope; and he went back to Abyssinia for fifteen years. He left an account of his thirty years' residence in the country.

Bernaldez, Andres (*b.* 1513), Spanish historian, known as the "Cure de los Palacios." He was the friend of Columbus, and author of the *Historia de los Reyes Catolicos*, a work of great value.

Bernard, King of Italy (*d.* 818), the grandson of Charlemagne and son of Pepin, whom he succeeded in 812. When Louis le Débonnaire succeeded Charlemagne, Bernard rebelled, but was defeated, and had his eyes put out.

Bernard, Andrew, a French Augustinian friar who was poet laureate to Henry VII. and Henry VIII. of England, and who wrote a record of the reign of the former monarch.

Bernard, Claude (*b.* 1813, *d.* 1878), a French physiologist of distinction. He held several of the highest professional appointments in Paris, and wrote several medical treatises of great value. The principal are *Recherches sur les Usages du Pancreas* and *De la Physiologie Générale.*

Bernard, Edward (*b.* 1638, *d.* 1697), a professor of astronomy at Oxford, distinguished also as a linguist and as a litterateur. His works were numerous.

Bernard, Pierre Joseph (*b.* 1710, *d.* 1775), a French poet, known as "Le Gentil Bernard." He served in the Italian wars, and afterwards became attached to the Marshal de Coigny.

Bernard, Pons Joseph (*b.* 1748, *d.* 1816), a French mathematician of eminence and director of the Marseilles observatory. He left on record the results of much valuable observation.

Bernard, St. (*b.* 1091, *d.* 1153), of noble Burgundian birth, was educated at Paris university. He entered the Cistercian monastery at Citeaux, and there acquired a high reputation as a preacher. At the head of a band of monks he was sent to found a new monastery, which he established at Clairvaux, and from which his fame and influence spread far and wide. Kings, popes, and nobles, all appealed to him for advice on the weightiest matters, and accepted his decisions. He procured the condemnation of several heterodox writers including Abelard and Arnold of Brescia. His great work was the preaching of a new crusade in France and Germany. He excited the greatest enthusiasm, and prophesied the triumph of the expedition. But it failed notably, and Bernard died soon afterwards. He was canonised in 1174, and bears the title of "The Last of the Fathers."

Bernard, Simon (*b.* 1779, *d.* 1839), a French general, aide-de-camp to Napoleon, and head of the topographical department. On the restoration he entered the United States service, and undertook important engineering works. He returned to France in 1830, and was made aide-de-camp to the king, and in 1836 minister of war.

Bernard, Sir Thomas (*b.* 1750, *d.* 1818), scholar and philanthropist. He devoted his fortune to work among the poor and to the advancement of learning. He was largely instrumental in founding the Foundling Hospital, and the Royal and British Institutions.

Bernard de Meuthon, Saint (*b.* 923, *d.* 1008), a noble Savoyard, and Archdeacon of Aosta. He was the founder of the hospices of the Great and the Little St. Bernard.

Bernardez, Diego (*b.* 1540, *d.* 1596), one of the best of Portuguese poets, called the "prince of pastoral poetry." He accompanied an expedition to Africa, and was made prisoner at the battle of Al-caçar-Kebir.

Bernardi, John (*b.* 1657, *d.* 1736), an Englishman of Italian extraction, who devoted himself to the service of James II. He was imprisoned for supposed complicity in the plots against William, and he died in prison.

Bernardin, St. (*b.* 1380, *d.* 1444), a Franciscan monk of Siena, and a famous preacher. His unselfish devotion during the plague of 1400 gave him great influence, and he became vicar-general of his order.

Bernasconi, Andrea (*b.* 1712, *d.* 1784), musical composer of French descent, though born in Italy. His operas, *Alessandro Severo* and *Sallustia*, made him known through Italy and Germany, and he was appointed kapellmeister at Munich.

Berneck, Karl Gustav von (*b.* 1803, *d.* 1871), a Prussian novelist, and author of several works on military science. He served in the Prussian cavalry, and then became professor of history at Frankfort-on-Oder. He was later appointed to military chairs in Berlin.

Berner, Frederick Wilhelm (*b.* 1780, *d.* 1827), German musician, appeared in public as an organist at nine years of age, and was an accomplished pianist. He organised at Berlin a musical school, after the model of Zellar's.

Berners, John Bourchier, Lord (*b.* 1470, *d.* 1532), Chancellor of the Exchequer to Henry VIII., and a writer of much industry and talent. His chief work was the translation of Froissart's *Chronicles.*

Berners, Juliana (*b.* 1388, *d.* 1485), Prioress of Sopewell Nunnery, near St. Albans. She was celebrated for her beauty and learning, and wrote many works on fishing, hunting, natural history, and heraldry.

Bernhard, Christoph (*b.* 1612, *d.* 1692), a German musician, was sent by the Elector of Saxony to study at Rome, and he gained a great reputation by his compositions. For ten years he was musical director at Hamburg, and was then appointed kapellmeister at Dresden.

Bernhard, Duke of Saxe-Weimar (*b.* 1604, *d.* 1639), a famous general. He fought against Tilly in the Thirty Years' war, and was highly esteemed by Gustavus Adolphus, with whom he served. In 1633 he was made Duke of Franconia, but lost the duchy in consequence of the reverses inflicted on him by Wallenstein.

Bernhardt, Sarah (*b.* 1844), French actress, is the daughter of a French lawyer and a Dutch Jewess; she entered the Paris Conservatoire, where her histrionic genius soon displayed itself. Her first appearance at the Théâtre Française in Racine's *Iphigénie* was a failure, and she retired from the stage; but she again appeared in 1868, and in the following year established her reputation by her rendering of the Queen of Spain in *Ruy Blas.* She served as a hospital nurse during the siege of Paris, but after the war she returned to the stage, earning ever-increasing fame. Her first visit to England was in 1879, and in 1881 she visited the States. Madame Bernhardt is also an accomplished sculptor and painter.

Berni, Francesco (*b.* 1490, *d.* 1536), an Italian poet. He was first in the household of Cardinal Bibbiena, and then secretary to Gilberti, Bishop of Verona. His satiric verses and extravaganzas at this time were highly appreciated, and have an enduring reputation. Weary of the court life, he retired to Florence soon after the sack of Rome in 1527, and his premature death is commonly supposed to have been the result of poison.

Bernier, Etienne Alexandre (*b.* 1764, *d.* 1806), known to his contemporaries as "L'Abbé Bernier." After the revolution he refused to take the oath to the civil constitution, and joined the Vendéan army, but when the cause was hopeless he took a leading part in pacifying the district. As one of the plenipotentiaries who negotiated the concordat he was made Archbishop of Orleans.

Bernier, François (*b.* 1625, *d.* 1688), French traveller and writer, having taken a medical degree, set out to travel in the East, and ultimately reached Delhi, where he became physician to the Emperor Shah Jehan. During his twelve years' stay he made the most of his exceptional opportunities for observing the life and customs of the country, and his accounts written home possess the highest interest. When he returned to France he devoted himself to writing philosophical works which have no enduring value.

Bernini, Giovanni Lorenzo (*b.* 1598, *d.* 1680), one of the most eminent of Italian sculptors. His genius asserted itself very early; Gregory XV. made him a knight, and Cardinal Barberini, as Urban VIII., bestowed the highest honour and favour upon him. His works in Rome were manifold, and his fame spread through Europe, Charles I., Richelieu and Louis XIV. having their busts executed by him. When sixty-eight years old he was invited to Paris by Louis XIV. to superintend the design of the Louvre, and until his death in his eighty-second year he continued the pursuit of his art at Rome.

Bernis, François Joachim de Pierres de (*b.* 1715, *d.* 1794), cardinal, statesman, and writer, first obtained recognition in Paris by his erotic verses, and was taken into favour by Mme. de Pompadour. The successful conduct of a mission to Venice procured for him in 1756 the office of minister of foreign affairs, and in 1758 he was made a cardinal. He lost the royal favour during the Seven Years' war, and retired until 1769, when he was sent on a mission to Rome. The revolution deprived him of all his honours and influence, and he died in Rome.

Bernouilli, Jacques (*b.* 1654, *d.* 1705), distinguished mathematician of Basle, was destined for the Church, but though ordained, turned to the study of science and attracted attention by an essay on the motion of comets. Later he became professor of mathematics at Basle, and initiated several important methods in science.

Bernouilli, Jean (*b.* 1667, *d.* 1748), brother of the preceding, mathematician and physicist. For many years he corresponded with Leibnitz on scientific questions, and published several treatises on physical and physiological subjects which attracted much attention. In 1705 he succeeded his brother at Basle university.

Bernouilli, Daniel (*b.* 1700, *d.* 1782), second son of the preceding, physician and mathematician. In 1725 Peter the Great appointed him, together with his elder brother Nicolas, who was also a physician and mathematician, to the chair of mathematics at St. Petersburg. He remained in Russia till 1733, and composed there his treatise on Hydrodynamics. Returning to Basle he occupied chairs in the university, and carried on much original work, ten of his memoirs written for the French Academy of Sciences being crowned. Jean, his son, and Jean and Nicolas, his grandsons, were also distinguished mathematicians.

Bernstorff, Albrecht, Count (*b.* 1809, *d.* 1873), Prussian diplomatist, was elected in 1851 to the first Prussian Chamber, and in 1854 was sent on a special mission to London. From 1861 to 1862 he was Prussian foreign minister, after which he again became ambassador to London, a position which he retained to the last.

Bernstorff, Andreas Peder, Count von (*b.* 1735, *d.* 1797), Danish statesman, became minister of state in 1769, and took an important part in foreign affairs, besides promoting many internal reforms, such as a new financial system and the abolition of serfdom in Schleswig-Holstein.

Bernstorff, Christian, Count von (*b.* 1769, *d.* 1835), son of the preceding, whom he succeeded as foreign minister, was later ambassador at Paris, and represented Denmark at the Vienna congress of 1815. In 1818 he went to Prussia and became foreign minister there.

Bernstorff, Johann Hartrig Ernst (*b.* 1712, *d.* 1772), Danish statesman, was foreign minister during the Seven Years' war, and was ennobled by Charles VII. He did much to promote commerce and industry, and spent large sums on philanthropic objects.

Berquin, Louis de (*b.* 1489, *d.* 1529), a French martyr for the reformed faith. He was a friend of Erasmus, and was twice imprisoned for heretical doctrines. Finally his books were burnt and he died at the stake.

Berredo, Bernardo Pereira de (*d.* 1748), Portuguese historian, who served in the army, and afterwards went to America. His chief work is *Annaes Historicos de Maranhão.*

Berriman, William (*b.* 1688, *d.* 1750), English clergyman, an eminent Orientalist, and the author of many theological works. He is remembered for his able contributions to the Trinitarian controversy.

Berroyer, Claude (*b.* 1665, *d.* 1735), barrister of Paris, and the author of several authoritative legal works.

Berrugette, Alonso (*b.* 1480, *d.* 1545), Spanish painter and a pupil of Michael Angelo. He was court painter to Charles V., and was also an able sculptor and architect.

Berry, Caroline Ferdinande Louise, Duchesse de (*b.* 1798, *d.* 1870), daughter of Ferdinand I., King of Sicily, and in 1816 married to the Duc de Berry. The Legitimists supported the claims of her son to the throne, and a rising took place in Brittany in his favour. She was taken prisoner, and then it was discovered she had been privately married before she became Duchesse de Berry, and her son was removed from her charge.

Berry, Charles, Duc de (*b.* 1446, *d.* 1472), second son of Charles VII., who intended him to succeed to the throne. On Charles' death in 1461, however, Louis XI. succeeded and created his brother Duc de Berry. Berry took up arms against the king, was defeated and made Duke of Guyenne, whither he was banished, and where he died.

Berry, Charles Ferdinand d'Artois, Duc de (*b.* 1778, *d.* 1820), son of Charles X. He served in the army under the Prince de Condé. He was assassinated by an Orleanist partisan in Paris.

Berry, Jean de France, Duc de (*b.* 1340, *d.* 1416), third son of Jean le Bon, with whom he was taken prisoner at Poictiers, and sent to England as a hostage. He was appointed a co-guardian of Charles VI., but was later dismissed from the governorship of Languedoc on account of his horrible cruelties. He was afterwards appointed governor of Paris, but he intrigued against the king, and was besieged in Bourges. After his capitulation he went into retirement.

Berry, Marie Louise Elizabeth, Duchesse d'Orleans (*b.* 1695, *d.* 1719), daughter of Philip of Orleans and wife of the Duc de Berry, grandson of Louis XIV. Her ambition and viciousness were the only qualities which distinguished her career.

Berry, Sir Edward (*b.* 1776, *d.* 1831), English admiral, fought under Howe at Ushant, distinguished himself at St. Vincent, commanded the *Vanguard* at the Nile, and the *Agamemnon* at Trafalgar.

Berry, Sir John (*b.* 1635, *d.* 1691), British admiral, after serving in the merchant service, entered the navy as a boatswain, and soon rose to the rank of commodore in the West Indies, where he gained a victory with only nine ships over a French and Dutch fleet of twenty-two ships. In 1672 he distinguished himself under the Duke of York against the Dutch, and was second in command in Lord Dartmouth's expedition against Tangiers.

Berry, Mary (*b.* 1762, *d.* 1852), a literary woman of some celebrity. Together with her father and sister, she was appointed literary executor of Horace Walpole, whom she defended from Macaulay's criticisms. She also wrote *France and England.*

Berryer, Pierre Antoine (*b.* 1790, *d.* 1868), French barrister and a politician, was one of the defenders of Ney, and also defended Debelle and Cambronne. He was an adherent of the Bourbons in the early years, and entered the legislature in 1830, declining the office offered to him. He was tried, but acquitted, for participation in the rising in favour of the Duchesse de Berry's son. He was actively engaged in politics till 1848, but after the *coup d'état* he turned his attention wholly to the law, being regarded as the first advocate in France.

Bert, Paul (*b.* 1833, *d.* 1886), French statesman and physiologist, qualified both as an *avocat* and a doctor, and for some years held professional appointments at Bordeaux and Paris. In 1874 he was returned to the Chamber of Deputies and distinguished himself by his labours in connection with public education. He was minister of public instruction and worship under Gambetta, and in 1886 was appointed governor of Tonquin, but died very shortly after.

Berthaut, Jean Auguste (*b.* 1817, *d.* 1881), French general, who commanded the Garde Mobile of the Seine during the Franco-German war, and served with distinction during the siege of Paris. In 1876 he was minister of war, and in 1877 repressed the discontent with the republic which was displayed among the troops.

Berthier, Louis Alexandre, Prince of Wagram (*b.* 1753, *d.* 1815), French general who served under Lafayette in the United States, and was chief of the staff in the 1796 Italian campaign. He won the confidence of Napoleon, and was appointed minister of war, and later marshal of the empire, while the daughter of the King of Bavaria was given him in marriage. He served in the Austrian and Russian campaigns as chief of the staff, and on the banishment of Napoleon joined Louis XVIII. During the Hundred Days he retired to Bamberg, where he was one morning found dead in the streets under suspicious circumstances.

Berthier, Napoleon Louis Joseph Alexandre Charles, Prince of Wagram (*b.* 1810), son of the preceding, an assiduous agriculturist, entered public life at the revolution of 1830 on the popular side, and later became the devoted adherent of Louis Napoleon.

Berthod, Anselm (*b.* 1733, *d.* 1788), French Benedictine monk and historical writer, was sent through Europe by Bertin to collect MSS. bearing on French history, and he undertook the continuation of *Acta Sanctorum.*

Berthold (*d.* 1272), German evangelist, who travelled through Austria and Hungary preaching the Gospel, and who was widely celebrated for his eloquence.

Berthollet, Claude Louis (*b.* 1748, *d.* 1822), French chemist; some essays and his discussions with Lavoisier brought him into notice, and after the revolution he devised a process for the production of saltpetre which was of great value to the republic. He received some official appointments, and was sent to Egypt with the scientific expedition. On returning, he devoted himself to chemical research, and made several valuable discoveries, leaving numerous works of importance.

Berthoud, Ferdinand (*b.* 1725, *d.* 1807), Swiss horologer of note, who came to Paris and there invented the first marine chronometer for taking the longitude at sea. He was *horologer méchanicien* to the navy, and left some works.

Berthoud, Samuel Henri (*b.* 1804), French novelist, founded the *Gazette de Cambrai*, and was afterwards connected with several Paris periodicals, in which many of his works appeared.

Bertie, Robert, Earl of Lindsay (*b.* 1582, *d.* 1642), the son of Peregrine, Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, was a distinguished soldier, and was made an admiral and earl in 1626. He fought as a Royalist in the Civil war and was killed at Edge Hill.

Bertin, Edouard François (*b.* 1797, *d.* 1871), French litterateur and landscape painter, and inspector of fine arts under Louis Philippe. His father founded the *Journal des Débats*, to the management of which he succeeded in 1854.

Bertin de Veaux, Louis François (*b.* 1771, *d.* 1842), father of the preceding and a principal writer on the *Journal des Débats*, which he founded. He was at one time a judge, vice-president of the Tribunal of Commerce, and secretary-general to the ministry of police. Later he entered the Chamber of Deputies; in 1830 he was sent on missions to Holland and England, and in 1832 he was made a peer.

Bertin, Jean François (*b.* 1766, *d.* 1841), brother of the preceding. An active journalist and a writer for the *Débats*. He was transported to Elba for political reasons, but escaped.

Bertin, Nicolas (*b.* 1667, *d.* 1736), a French painter of note. He was admitted to the Academy in 1703, for his *Hercules and Prometheus*, and was invited to settle in Rome, Mayence, and Munich.

Bertini, Henri Jérôme (*b.* 1798, *d.* 1876), a French pianist, who appeared in public with success when only twelve years old. He settled in France, after visiting Great Britain and Holland.

Bertola, de'Giorgi Aurelia (*b.* 1753, *d.* 1798), Italian poet, entered a monastery in early life, but ran away to Hungary, where he served in the Austrian army. He returned to Italy after some years, and his literary reputation enabled him to obtain release from his religious vows. After occupying chairs in the universities of Siena, Naples, and Pavia, he went to Germany and Switzerland, and became the friend of Gesner, whose poems he translated.

Berton, Henri Montan (*b.* 1766, *d.* 1844), French composer, produced his first opera, *Promesses de Mariage*, at the age of twenty, and subsequently produced more than forty others. In 1806 he was appointed director of the Italian Opera, and he held posts in the Conservatoire and Academy of Music.

Bertoni, Ferdinando Giuseppe (*b.* 1727, *d.* 1801), Italian composer and *maestro di capella* of San Marco at Venice. He produced many operas, some oratorios, and other church music. He twice visited London, and on the first occasion produced with great success his opera *Orpheo*.

Bertram, Bonaventure Corneille (*b.* 1531, *d.* 1594), French Orientalist, who held the chair of Hebrew at Lausanne, and who was the first Protestant to translate the Bible from the Hebrew.

Bertrand, Henri Gratian, Count (*b.* 1773, *d.* 1844), French general and the personal friend of Napoleon. He served in the great campaigns with distinction and accompanied Napoleon in exile, to Elba and St. Helena. He was restored to rank by Louis XVIII., and in 1830 entered the Chamber of Deputies.

Bertrand, Joseph Louis François (*b.* 1822), a French mathematician of eminence, who wrote several valuable works, and held chairs in the College of France and the Lycée Napoléon.

Bertrand de Moleville, Antoine François, Marquis de (*b.* 1744, *d.* 1818), minister of marine to Louis XVI. of France. Impeachment by the Constituent Assembly caused him to fly to England, where he resided for many years, writing, among other works, a *History of England*.

Berulle, Pierre de (*b.* 1574, *d.* 1629), a French cardinal, founded the Order of the Carmelites in France, and was employed on several important missions by Louis XIII.

Berwick, James Fitzjames (*b.* 1670, *d.* 1734), natural son of James II., served with the French against the Turks in Hungary, and after the landing of William of Orange, was James's commander-in-chief in Ireland. He then joined the French army, and commanded in the Low Countries and in Spain.

Berzelius, Johann Jakob (*b.* 1779, *d.* 1848), Swedish chemist, was professor for many years at Stockholm university, and acquired a great reputation by his memoirs and his invaluable work in chemical analysis and mineralogy.

Besant, Walter (*b.* 1838), English novelist; his first work, *Studies in Early French Poetry*, was published in 1868, and in 1871 he began to write fiction in collaboration with James Rice. *Ready-Money Mortiboy* and *The Golden Butterfly* gained for the authors a wide reputation. Since the death of Rice in 1882, Besant has written alone, his best-known work being *All Sorts and Conditions of Men*, which prompted the establishment of the People's Palace in Mile End.

Beschi, Constantine Giuseppe (*d.* 1742), Italian Jesuit, who went to India as a missionary, and acquired the various native languages, for which he compiled grammars and dictionaries, besides writing works for the benefit of his converts.

Bessaraba, Constantine II. (*d.* 1714), Vaivode of Wallachia. His life was passed in treacherous intrigue with different powers, Russia, Turkey, and Austria, and he was finally put to death at Constantinople.

Bessaraba, Michel II. (*d.* 1601), Vaivode of Wallachia. In alliance with Sigismund of Transylvania and Rodolph I. of Germany he drove the Turks from Wallachia, and on the death of Sigismund annexed Transylvania. He was, however, soon driven out, and shortly after poisoned at Vienna.

Bessaraba, Mirce I. (*d.* 1418), Vaivode of Wallachia, in 1393 was compelled to become a tributary to Sultan Bajazet I., but joined the Christian alliance in 1396, which was defeated at Nicopolis. He repelled the Turkish invasion, however, and retained the independence of Wallachia for eighteen years.

Bessaraba, Rodolph, "The Black" (*d.* 1265), founder of the principality of Wallachia. He built the towns of Argissa and Tergovisti.

Bessarion, John (*b.* 1395, *d.* 1472), monk of the Order of St. Basil, in the Peloponnesus. John Palæologus made him bishop of Nicea and sent him to the Councils of Ferrara and Florence, summoned to bring about the union of the Greek and Latin churches. He favoured Rome, for which he received a cardinal's hat, but he had to leave Constantinople. His house at Rome was a great centre of learning; he was sent on many papal missions.

Bessborough, John William Ponsonby, fourth Earl of (*b.* 1781, *d.* 1847), entered Parliament as Lord Duncannon, in 1805, in the Whig interest. He was made Home Secretary in 1834, and Lord Privy Seal in 1835. In 1846 he became Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland under Lord John Russell, and during his viceroyalty the great famine occurred. His son (*d.* 1880) presided over the Irish Land Commission which bears his name.

Bessel, Friedrich Wilhelm (*b.* 1784, *d.* 1846), German astronomer, entered a merchant's office, and while there devoted his leisure to the study of astronomy, and succeeded in obtaining an appointment in the Lilienthal observatory. In 1810 an observatory was constructed at Königsberg under Bessel's direction, and here he spent the rest of his life in research and observations which have made his name famous.

Bessemer, Sir Henry (*b.* 1813), a distinguished inventor. He early displayed his mechanical genius in several useful inventions, and the great discovery with which his name is associated—the Bessemer steel process—was brought before the world in 1856.

Bessieres, Jean Baptiste (*b.* 1768, *d.* 1813), French general, and Duke of Istria, who rose from the rank of common soldier. He gained the special regard of Bonaparte, and served with distinction in many of his campaigns. He was mainly instrumental in gaining the victory at Marengo; succeeded Bernadotte in the command of the army of the north; and was killed the day before Lützen.

Best, William Thomas (*b.* 1826), organist, for many years held that position at St. George's Hall, Liverpool, and at the London Albert Hall. He introduced into England the use of the separate pedal board on Bach's system.

Bestujeff-Rumin, Alexis Petrovich (*b.* 1692, *d.* 1766), Russian statesman, was first a page to George I. of England, and in 1741 became chancellor to the Empress Elizabeth. His diplomatic machinations against Prussia at length brought about his banishment, but he was restored in 1762 by Catherine II.

Bethlen-Gabor (*b.* 1580, *d.* 1629), Prince of Transylvania and King of Hungary, rose to the former rank with the aid of the Turks in a period of disturbance, and taking the lead of the Hungarian Protestants against the Emperor Ferdinand II., was proclaimed King of Hungary in 1618. During the Thirty Years' war he was compelled to resign the title.

Betterton, Thomas (*b.* 1635, *d.* 1710), English actor, the son of a cook of Charles I. All contemporary critics speak of him with the highest praise, and he was always popular during his career of fifty years or more on the stage. His wife, a Miss Saunderson, was the great Lady Macbeth of her day.

Bettina, the assumed name of Anna Elizabeth von Arnim (*b.* 1785, *d.* 1859), a writer of the Romantic school, best known for her friendship with Goethe. She visited him in Weimar in 1807, and this led to a prolific correspondence extending over four years, which she published as *Briefwechsel mit einem Kinde.* She was the friend of many other illustrious men of the day, and in 1811 married Ludwig Joachim von Arnim, a distinguished poet and novelist. After her husband's death she lived in Berlin, where her house became the centre of Liberal movements, and where she wrote a number of social and political essays.

Bettinelli, Saverio (*b.* 1718, *d.* 1808), Italian Jesuit, and a writer and poet of distinction, was professor of literature at Brescia, and afterwards at Parma. His greatest works were a history of the period between the 10th and 14th centuries, a poem, *Il Parnaso Veneto*, and *Lettere di Virgilio.*

Beule, Charles Ernest (*b.* 1826, *d.* 1874), a French archæologist. An important series of excavations on the Acropolis secured for him the chair of archæology in the Bibliothèque Impériale, in which position he directed other excavations at Carthage. In 1871 he was elected to the National Assembly, and in 1873 was made minister of the interior. His position soon became so difficult that he resigned, and shortly after committed suicide.

Beurnonville, Pierre Riel de (*b*. 1752, *d*. 1821), French general, in 1793 was sent to arrest Dumouriez, but was delivered by him to the Austrians, and remained a prisoner for two years. Under the empire he was ambassador at Berlin and Madrid, and on the restoration was ennobled, and made a marshal of France.

Beust, Friedrich Ferdinand, Count von (*b*. 1809, *d*. 1886), German statesman and diplomatist, in 1849 became minister of foreign affairs to the King of Saxony, and later, prime minister. His policy at home was severely anti-democratic, and in foreign matters he strongly resisted the dominance of Prussia and Austria. After Sadowa he had to resign, but was at once appointed foreign minister to the Austrian Emperor. In this position he carried many Liberal reforms, and entirely reorganised the affairs of the empire. In 1871 he was sent as ambassador to London, and later to Paris.

Beveridge, William (*b*. 1638, *d*. 1708), English bishop and distinguished Orientalist. In his twentieth year he wrote a treatise on the Hebrew, Chaldaic, Syriac, Arabic, and Samaritan languages. In 1704 he was created Bishop of St. Asaph, and continued his literary labours to the end.

Bevern, August Wilhelm, Duke of Brunswick-Luneberg (*b*. 1715, *d*. 1782), Prussian general, who served with distinction during the Seven Years' war, and in 1762 defeated the Austrians at Reichenbach.

Beverninck, Jerome van (*b*. 1614, *d*. 1690), Dutch statesman, known as "the Pacificator," on account of his successful negotiation of many treaties. He was also an eminent botanist.

Bewick, Thomas (*b*. 1753, *d*. 1828), English engraver, entered into partnership with a Newcastle wood engraver, Ralph Beilby, with whom he published his *History of Quadrupeds*, which proved an immense success. After some more fine work, he produced *The History of British Birds*, and later, *Æsop's Fables*, the two best examples of his art.

Beyle, Marie Henri (*b*. 1783, *d*. 1842), French writer, who only devoted himself to literature after he had tried four or five other professions. He wrote, besides much excellent biography, two romances, and a *History of Painting in Italy*.

Beza, Theodore (*b*. 1519, *d*. 1605), Calvinist divine, was born in Burgundy, and entering the church secured rich benefices in Paris, where, for some time, he led a wild life. In 1548 he went to Geneva, where he made a public confession of the reformed faith, and obtained a Greek professorship at Lausanne. Besides much polemical writing at this time, he translated the Psalms into French verse, and the New Testament into Latin. In 1559 he went to Geneva, and became Calvin's right-hand man. He remained in France with Condé and Coligny during the civil war. After Calvin's death he became the foremost figure among the Calvinists of the Continent.

Bhôslay, Rhagojee I. (*d*. 1753), Mahratta general, who was granted the province of Berar from the Peshwah Bajee Rao II. The greater part of his life was occupied in war.

Bhôslay, Janoojee (*d*. 1773), succeeded the preceding as Rajah of Berar in 1753. He concluded an alliance with Nizam Ali for the purpose of obtaining the chief power in the Mahratta state; but Nizam Ali joined the Peshwah at the critical hour, and Janoojee had to agree to most disastrous terms of peace.

Bhôslay, Raghoojee (*d*. 1816), Rajah of Berar and commander of the Mahratta armies. He asserted his independence of the Mahratta-Peshwah, and in 1803 entered into alliance with Doulat Rao Sindia against the English. Their large and splendidly appointed army was utterly defeated at Assaye by Wellesley, and later actions compelled Raghoojee to effect a peace by the relinquishment of the greater part of his dominions.

Bhôslay, Moodajee (*d*. 1840), generally known as Appa Sahib, Rajah of Berar, succeeded to the throne by the murder of the Rajah Pursajee, and joined the Mahratta confederacy against the English. He was defeated and deposed, but was reinstated after a time, only again to stir up revolt against the British. He escaped from the imprisonment which he brought upon himself, and afterwards led a wandering life in Central India.

Bhôslay, Sivajee, Rajah of Mahrattas (*b*. 1627, *d*. 1680). His father was high in the service of the Beejapoor sovereign. Instigated by his mother, he, with three other men, Yessjee Kunk, Yannajee Maloosray, and Bajee Phasalkur, raised a force in the hills, and conducted such successful raids that the Emperor Shah Jehan took him into his service. He greatly enlarged his dominions during the struggle between the Mogul empire and the Beejapoor states, taking part now with one side, now with the other; and finally by stratagem he destroyed a powerful army sent against him from Beejapoor. After some years of successful predatory warfare, he was proclaimed Maharajah of the Mahrattas with widely extended dominions.

Bhow, Purishram Rao Putwurdhem, Mahratta general. In 1790 he commanded the Mahratta forces acting with the British against Tippoo Sultan, and his victorious campaign in northern Mysore helped to bring the Sultan to a speedy submission. In 1795 he utterly defeated the Nizam, and in the following year performed the remarkable feat of marching a large body of cavalry 200 miles in forty-eight hours. In a campaign against the Rajah of Kolapoor he was taken prisoner and cut to pieces.

Bianchi, Francesco, (*b.* 1752, *d.* 1810), Italian composer of note; in 1775 he produced at Paris his first opera, *La Reduction de Paris*, with much success, and in 1784 received an appointment at Milan cathedral, where he remained for nine years producing operas and oratorios. In 1793 he settled in London and married Miss Jackson, a popular vocalist.

Bianchi, Vincent Friedrich, Baron de, Duke of Casalanza (*b.* 1768, *d.* 1855), Austrian general, served against the Turks and through the French wars, in which he distinguished himself. In 1815 he assisted in the defeat of Murat at Tollentino, and at the convention of Casalanza secured the throne of Naples for Ferdinand IV. In 1817 he commanded the Austrian forces in Bavaria.

Bianconi, Carlo (*b.* 1788, *d.* 1875), the originator of the Bianconi cars in Ireland. His parents sent him as a boy to be apprenticed in London; but Bianconi went to Dublin, where he acquired the nucleus of his fortune as an itinerant fruit-seller, After some years he initiated his plan for very cheap car conveyance between the rural districts and the principal market towns, and with such success that his system was rapidly adopted all over Ireland.

Bianconi, Giovanni Lodovico (*b.* 1717, *d.* 1781), Italian physician and man of letters, in 1750 became chief physician to the Elector of Saxony, whom he followed into exile. In 1764 he was appointed resident minister at the Papal court, where he devoted himself to the literary pursuits which established his reputation through Europe.

Bichat, Marie François Xavier (*b.* 1771, *d.* 1802), physiologist and anatomist, was adopted by Dessault, whose works he edited, and after his death devoted himself to research in anatomy and surgery with such incessant industry as to undermine his constitution. He left numerous works of the highest value.

Bickerstaff, Isaac (*b.* 1735, *d.* 1787), an Irish dramatist, the author of several successful comedies and operas.

Bickersteth, Edward Henry (*b.* 1825), Bishop of Exeter; in 1866 he published his religious poem *Yesterday, To-day, and For Ever*, which had a wide vogue, and in 1870 *The Hymnal Companion to the Book of Common Prayer*. Several other works of a similar character have since appeared. He was ordained to the see of Exeter in 1885.

Bidder, George Parkes (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1878), engineer. In youth his grasp of figures earned him the title of the "Calculating Boy." Afterwards he assisted George Stephenson; was one of the engineers of the Blackwall Railway, and a promoter of the Telegraph Company.

Biddle, James (*b.* 1783, *d.* 1848), officer of the U.S. navy, during the war with Tripoli, 1800, was taken prisoner. He served with great distinction in the war with England, capturing two English men-of-war.

Biddle, John (*b.* 1615, *d.* 1662), religious controversialist, known as "the father of the English Unitarians," was sent to prison for heresy, and his book was ordered by the House of Commons to be burnt. In 1648, for the publication of his *Confession of Faith*, he was condemned to death, but the sentence was commuted; and he was released in 1651, only to be again imprisoned by order of the House of Commons. Cromwell subsequently banished him to the Scilly Isles, but in 1662 he returned to London, and was again sent to prison, where he died.

Biehl, Charlotte Dorothea (*b.* 1731, *d.* 1788), Danish woman of letters, known as a translator, a writer of tales and poetry, and the author of some successful comedies.

Biez, Oudard du (*d.* 1553), French general, made a marshal of France by Francis I., and appointed to succeed to the Chevalier Bayard's command. He failed to drive the English from Boulogne, and after the death of Francis I. was imprisoned by the Guises.

Bignon, Louis Pierre Edouard (*b.* 1771, *d.* 1841), French diplomatist and statesman, was employed on many important missions under the empire. For four years he directed the administration at Warsaw, and he was an under-secretary for foreign affairs during the Hundred Days. After the 1830 revolution he became foreign minister, and was created a peer, and Napoleon charged him with the compilation of a diplomatic history of France from 1799 to 1815, a task which he completed in fourteen volumes.

Bilderdyck, Willem (*b.* 1756, *d.* 1831), Dutch poet, a lawyer by profession, emigrated first to Germany and then to London, where he lived by teaching. He returned to Holland in 1806, and was taken into favour by Louis Napoleon, then King of the Netherlands. He afterwards settled in Leyden. The greatest of his numerous poems is his *Destruction of the First World.*

Bilfinger, Georg Bernhard (*b.* 1693, *d.* 1750), German savant, in 1724 went to Russia at the request of Peter the Great, to occupy a professorial chair, where he wrote his *Essay on the Cause of the Weight of Bodies*, to which the Paris Academy of Sciences awarded the first prize. He was afterwards curator of the university of Tübingen, and left several works.

Billaud-Varenne, Jacques Nicolas (*b.* 1756, *d.* 1819), French revolutionary of the most extreme type, was prominent from the first in the revolutionary councils for the ferocity of his designs; later he denounced Robespierre. In 1795 he was banished to Cayenne, and never returned to France, though pardoned.

Billé, Steen Andersen (*b.* 1751, *d.* 1833), Danish admiral, conducted in 1796 the successful blockade of Tripoli; fought in the battle of Copenhagen; and was appointed commissioner for the transfer of the Norwegian fortresses from Denmark to Sweden.

Billé, Steen Andersen (*b.* 1797), Danish admiral, son of the preceding, served with distinction in the French navy, and in 1845 commanded a Danish scientific expedition, which sailed round the world. He commanded the Danish navy in the war against Germany, and in 1852 became minister of marine.

Bineau, Jean Martial (*b.* 1805, *d.* 1855), French engineer and politician, inspector-general of the corps of engineers and mines, entered the legislature in 1841, and busied himself with extending internal communication. From 1849 to 1851 he was minister of public works, and in 1852 became minister of finance.

Binet, Jacques Philippe Marie (*b.* 1786, *d.* 1856), French mathematician, was for some time professor of astronomy in the College of France, and left behind him many papers of great value.

Bingham, Joseph (*b.* 1688, *d.* 1723), English clergyman, remembered as the author of *Origines Ecclesiasticæ*, a work of the greatest erudition. He was compelled to resign an Oxford fellowship for his part in the Trinitarian controversy.

Bini, Carlo (*b.* 1806, *d.* 1842), Italian patriot and writer, whose life was devoted to the national cause, most of his writings being directed to further it. He was the intimate friend of Mazzini, by whom his works were edited.

Biondi, Giovanni Francesco (*b.* 1572, *d.* 1644), Italian writer, came to England from Venice at the invitation of Sir Henry Wotton, and was taken into high favour by James I., who employed him on several foreign missions. He wrote a history of the Wars of the Roses.

Biondi, Luigi (*b.* 1776, *d.* 1839), Italian man of letters, was an industrious writer of prose and verse of a high quality. He was president of the Archæological Academy at Rome, and supervisor, for the King of Sardinia, of the study of fine arts in Rome.

Biot, Jean Baptiste (*b.* 1774, *d.* 1862), French man of science, was professor of mathematics at the College of Beauvais, and later professor of physics at the College of France. In 1803 he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences, and soon after became intimate with Arago and Gay-Lussac, with one or other of whom many of his later researches were conducted. He was employed in Spain in measuring the arc of the meridian, and in 1817 visited Great Britain with the object of further prosecuting his sidereal measurements. A life of industrious research in many branches of science, and especially in optics and in the polarisation of light, obtained for him fellowship in nearly all the great scientific bodies of Europe, including the London Royal Society and the French Academy, and Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres. In 1814 Napoleon I. bestowed on him the Legion of Honour, and in 1840 he received the Rumford medal of the Royal Society.

Birch, Charles Bell (*b.* 1835), English sculptor and Royal Academician, received his training at the Berlin Academy, in 1864 won the £600 prize given by the Art Union of London: in 1879 he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy, and in 1881 a member. Among his best-known works are *Marguerite with the Jewel Casket*, *The Wounded Trumpeter*, *Lady Godiva*, and the statue of *Lord Beaconsfield* at Liverpool.

Birch, Samuel (*b.* 1813, *d.* 1885), eminent antiquarian and Egyptologist, in 1836 he entered the Department of Antiquities at the British Museum, and in 1861 was appointed keeper of Oriental Antiquities, a post which he held till his death. He left numerous works of archæological interest, and was a great authority on hieroglyphics and Biblical archæology.

Birch, Thomas (*b.* 1705, *d.* 1766), English clergyman and man of letters, of Quaker parentage, was ordained in the Church of England in 1730, devoting much of his after life to literary work and antiquarian research. He was secretary of the Royal Society and a trustee of the British Museum, and he wrote *The History of the Royal Society of London.*

Bird, Edward (*b.* 1772, *d.* 1819), English painter, rose to the dignity of Royal Academician from the position of a Birmingham designer. His first notable picture was *Good News*, and his *Chevy Chase* and *Death of Eli* were purchased by the Marquis of Stafford. Later he was appointed painter to the Princess Charlotte.

Birdwood, Sir George Christopher Molesworth (*b.* 1832), distinguished Civil servant and authority on Indian questions, took his medical degree at Edinburgh and entered the Indian Medical Service in 1854. He served in the Persian war, and in 1857 accepted a chair at the Grant medical college and the curatorship of the Bombay museum. In 1867 he was sent as special commissioner from Bombay to the Paris Exhibition, and in 1868 he returned to England, entering the India Office. For some time he edited the *Bombay Saturday Review*, and he has published a *Catalogue of the Economic Products of Bombay*, among other botanical works.

Birger de Bielbo (*b.* 1210, *d.* 1266), Swedish noble, married the sister of King Eric, and was the father of King Waldemar, during whose minority he acted as regent. He subdued Finland, founded Stockholm, and built the cathedral of Upsal.

Birkbeck, George (*b.* 1776, *d.* 1841), the founder of mechanics' institutes, was born in Yorkshire, and took his degree as a doctor. In 1799 he was appointed professor of natural philosophy at the Glasgow Andersonian Institution. His lectures to working men in Glasgow proved so successful, that on coming to London he determined to found a mechanics' institute. After much trouble and labour he succeeded in establishing the now famous Birkbeck Institute, of which he was the director until his death.

Birks, Thomas Rawson (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1883), theological and philosophical writer, and a Church of England clergyman. His views were Evangelical, and for twenty years he acted as secretary to the Evangelical Alliance. In 1872 he was appointed Knightsbridge professor of moral theology, casuistical divinity and moral philosophy at Cambridge, and he left many works, such as *Modern Rationalism*, *The Difficulties of Belief*, *First Principles of Modern Science*, and *Modern Utilitarianism*.

Birney, James G. (*b.* 1792, *d.* 1857), American anti-slavery advocate, so early as 1834 agitated public opinion on the slavery question, liberating his own slaves, and founding a newspaper in the abolition interest. In 1836 he became secretary to the Anti-Slavery Society, and in 1840 was nominated for the office of president by the Republican party.

Biron, Armand de Gontaut, Baron de (*b.* 1524, *d.* 1592), French general, served in the Catholic army during the wars between the Huguenots and Catholics, and in 1569 was appointed grand-master of artillery. In 1577 he was created a marshal of France, and reduced Guienne and Languedoc to submission. In 1580 he undertook, with the Duc D'Epernon, the campaign in Flanders, and in 1586 he was wounded at the siege of Marans. He went over to Henry of Navarre immediately after the assassination of Henry III., his Protestant sympathies having been long suspected. He distinguished himself at Arques and Ivry, and was killed at the siege of Epernay.

Biron, Armand Louis de Gontaut, Duc de (*b.* 1747, *d.* 1794), son of Charles, Duc de Gontaut, and better known as Duc de Lauzun, which title was conferred on him in his twenty-first year. In 1768 he served with distinction in the conquest of Corsica; in 1779 he drove the English from Senegal, and later played a prominent part in America under Rochambeau. His interest at Court having been lost, he joined the revolution when it broke out, sat in the States General, and was employed on important missions. He successively commanded the armies of the North, the Rhine, and the Alps, and from the latter command he was suddenly transferred to La Vendée. Here he fell into disfavour with the central authorities, and after some months' imprisonment was guillotined.

Biron, Charles de Gontaut, Duc de (*b.* 1562, *d.* 1602), the son of Armand de Gontaut, under whom he served in the wars of Henry IV., was a great favourite of the king, who made him admiral of France in 1592, marshal in 1594, and duke in 1598. He entered, however, into a treaty with Spain and Savoy for Henry's overthrow, and, the design having been betrayed, he was beheaded.

Bisaccioni, Maiolino (*b.* 1582, *d.* 1663), Italian soldier, diplomatist, and writer. After taking a degree as doctor of laws, he distinguished himself in the Venetian service before he was seventeen, and later in the Pontificial army in Hungary. In 1640 he had to leave the latter service on account of a duel with his general, and for a similar reason he withdrew from the Prince of Correggio's forces, which he next joined. In the army of Moldavia he rose to high rank, and took part, with six others, in the defence of the bridge of Vienna against a large force of the enemy. Pope Gregory XV. employed him later as ambassador to several courts. He left numerous works in several fields of literature.

Bischof, Karl Gustav (*b.* 1792, *d.* 1870), a German geologist and chemist of high reputation, was known for much valuable research in physical science, and for his *Treatise on Chemical and Physical Geology.* He occupied for some years a chair at the Bonn university.

Bischoff, Theodor Ludwig Wilhelm von (*b.* 1807), German anatomist and physiologist, born in Hanover, graduated at Bonn in 1832, where later he became professor of pathological anatomy and physiology. In 1844 he became connected with Giessen university, where he founded a physiological institution and an anatomical museum. In 1850, at a famous trial, he demonstrated the impossibility of spontaneous combustion; and in 1855 became professor of anatomy at Munich. He has left many records of his valuable researches in embryology.

Bisette, Cyril Charles Auguste (*b.* 1795, *d.* 1858), a mulatto, born in the island of Martinique, for some years championed the cause of his fellows before the French Government. He established successively the *Revue des Colonies* and the *Revue Abolitioniste*, and in 1849 was elected to the Legislative Assembly. He retired after the *coup d'état.*

Bishop, Sir Henry Rowley (*b.* 1786, *d.* 1855), English composer, early devoted himself to the composition of dramatic music; and in 1809 produced his *Circassian Bride*, which was a great success. In 1810 he became connected with Covent Garden theatre, and produced many operas during this time, including *The Lady of the Lake*, *Guy Mannering*, and *The Slave.* In 1825 Bishop broke his connection with Covent Garden to go to Drury Lane, and he was succeeded at the former theatre by Weber. It was in rivalry with Weber's *Oberon* that Bishop produced the unsuccessful *Aladdin.* In 1840 his last dramatic piece, *The Fortunate Isles*, was produced at Covent Garden in honour of the Queen's wedding; in 1842 he was knighted; and in 1848 he became professor of music at Oxford. An extravagant habit of life kept Bishop at his most prosperous times in pecuniary difficulties, and more than one subscription was raised for his benefit. The ballads and glees which he wrote are the compositions on which his popularity rests, and which have made his name famous.

Bismarck, Otto Edward Leopold, Prince von (*b.* 1815), German statesman, and first chancellor of the German empire, is the son of Karl Wilhelm von Bismarck, a landed proprietor of Pomerania, on whose Schönhausen estate Bismarck was born. After a school-life spent in Berlin, he went to Göttingen university, where he was chiefly remarkable for the boisterousness of his spirits and the number of duels in which he took part. In 1835 he entered the public service; but in 1839 he took over the management of the paternal estates, and for nine years lived the life of a country gentleman. In 1847 he married Johanna von Puttkamer, after having overcome, with much difficulty, the objections of her parents to the person known as "mad Bismarck." In the same year Bismarck was elected to the Prussian Landtag, and the Berlin revolution of 1848 gave him an opportunity of showing his ability as a staunch supporter of the prerogatives of the Crown. His views were bitterly hostile to Austria, and he declared his hope of a United Germany under Prussian leadership. In 1851 he became leader of the Conservatives, and was appointed Prussian minister plenipotentiary to the Frankfort Diet. While occupying this position he was sent on several diplomatic missions, and in 1859 was appointed ambassador at St. Petersburg. From thence he was transferred to Paris, and in 1862 was appointed chief minister to the Prussian king. He was at first in great public disfavour owing to his uncompromising hostility to the constitutional majority of the Landtag. In 1863 the Danish war broke out, and Schleswig-Holstein was secured for Germany. In 1866 an attempt on his life was made. Austria's predominance was finally destroyed by the war which broke out in 1866, and in the same year one of the ambitions of Bismarck's life was an accomplished fact—the establishment of a North German Confederation with Prussia at its head. In 1867 Bismarck, now the most popular man in Germany, became chancellor of the Confederated German States, a post which he held uninterruptedly till 1890. When the inevitable war with France came in 1870, Bismarck secured the neutrality of all other European powers, and alienated sympathy from France. He attended King William throughout the war to the occupation of Paris, and in 1871 read the proclamation of King William on his being acclaimed German emperor. He settled the terms of peace with France; and was then created a prince and first chancellor of the German empire. From that time Prince Bismarck's influence was the dominating factor in European diplomacy until his retirement in 1890. In 1870 he came into diplomatic collision with the Pope, and having caused the expulsion of the Jesuits, all communication with the Papal See was suspended until 1880, when the dispute was adjusted. During this period Bismarck's life was attempted for the second time. His policy at home was one of consolidation for the empire and throne, and of stern repression for all Socialistic tendencies. In 1884 he initiated a colonial policy for Germany, by wholesale acquisitions in Africa and the Pacific. Bismarck's supremacy in Germany and Europe remained unquestioned till the death of the old Emperor. He was known to be antipathetic to the Emperor Frederick, but the untimely death of that sovereign, followed by the accession of the young Emperor William, seemed to give Bismarck a new lease of power. However, differences of policy between him and his new master were speedily developed, and culminated in the beginning of 1890 by his retirement. In 1891 he again entered public life as a member of the Reichstag. His son, Count Herbert Bismarck, was for some years at the head of the German Foreign Office. He resigned when Prince Bismarck retired from the chancellorship.

Bissen, Wilhelm (*b.* 1798, *d.* 1868), Danish sculptor of note, who studied for some years under Thorwaldsen. In 1850 he became president of the Copenhagen Academy of Fine Arts.

Bixio, Jacques Alexandre (*b.* 1808, *d.* 1865), French naturalist and politician, by profession was a physician, but took a deep interest in agriculture and horticulture. After the revolution of 1848 he was sent on a mission to Turin; was elected to the Constituent Assembly; and for a short time was minister of agriculture and commerce in Louis Napoleon's first cabinet. On the *coup d'état* he endured a brief imprisonment.

Bjerken, Peder von (*b.* 1765, *d.* 1818), Swedish surgeon and oculist, served as surgeon in the Finnish army during the war with Russia, and received a medal for his distinguished services at that time. He was appointed surgeon-in-chief in 1814, and highly decorated.

Bjoernstjerna, Magnus (*b.* 1779, *d.* 1847), Swedish general and diplomatist, served in the Finnish war; in 1809 was sent on a mission to France, and in 1812 arranged for the sale of Guadeloupe. He fought in the Danish war, and assisted at the negotiations which brought about peace with the transference of Norway to Sweden. In 1826 he was appointed minister in London. He left several works on political and fiscal matters.

Björnson, Björnstjerne (*b.* 1832), the national poet of Norway. In early life an historical drama of his, called *Valborg*, was accepted by the Royal theatre, but its author withdrew the piece. In 1856 the international students' reunion at Upsala stimulated him again to an effort to produce a national poetry, free from foreign influences. He began with *Synnöve Solbakken*, a story of peasant life, which was followed by *Arne* and many other pieces. In 1858 he became director of the theatre at Bergen, and produced quickly two dramas, *Mellem Slagene* and *Halte Hulda*, both treating of national subjects. *Marie Stuart* and *Sigurd Slenbe* are both well-known plays, and he has written, besides his dramas, a series of Folk Plays, an epic, and much beautiful lyric poetry. He receives a government pension, but lives abroad.

Black, Adam (*b.* 1784, *d.* 1874), the well-known publisher of Edinburgh, made a name by the publication of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. He also took over the *Edinburgh Review* when the Constables failed, and purchased the copyright of the Waverley novels. He took a prominent part in municipal affairs, and was elected lord provost of Edinburgh, while in 1856, on the retirement of Macaulay, he was returned to Parliament in the Liberal interest. He retained his seat in the House for nearly ten years.

Black, Joseph (*b.* 1728, *d.* 1799), distinguished chemist, a favourite pupil of Dr. Cullen, first turned his attention to the study of lime, and in 1754 he published a treatise, *Experiments on Magnesia, Quicklime, and other Alkaline Substances*, which gained him a high reputation. In 1756 he was appointed chemistry-lecturer at Glasgow, and in 1763 he announced his discovery of latent heat. In 1766 he became professor of chemistry at Edinburgh, in which post he remained till his death. He published several scientific treatises.

Black, William (*b.* 1841), English novelist, spent some years in the study of art, but regarding himself as a failure in the artistic profession, he turned to literature. His first novel, *Love or Marriage*, was published in 1867, being followed in 1868 by *In Silk Attire*, and in 1871 by *A Daughter of Heth*, which was a pronounced success. *The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton* and *A Princess of Thule* were published soon after, and his reputation as one of the best novelists of the day was established. For four years he acted as assistant-editor of the *Daily News*, but has long abandoned journalism.

Blackburne, Francis (*b.* 1782, *d.* 1867), eminent Irish lawyer and judge, took a gold medal at Trinity College, Dublin, and the medals for history and oratory given by the Irish Historical Society. Called to the bar in 1805, he was from 1823 to 1825 a judge under the Insurrection Act. In 1830 he was made Attorney-general for Ireland; in 1842 he was appointed Master of the Rolls; and in 1846, Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench. Under Lord Derby he was twice Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and in 1856 he became first Lord Justice of Appeal.

Blackie, John Stuart (*b.* 1809), Scotch professor and man of letters, was called to the Scottish bar in 1834, and published in the same year a metrical translation of Goethe's *Faust.* From 1841 to 1852 he was professor of humanity at Aberdeen; and from then till 1882 professor of Greek at Edinburgh. He has published many classical works, including a metrical translation of Æschylus's *Songs and Legends of Ancient Greece*, and *Homer and the Iliad*, with a translation in verse of the latter, besides several important critical essays on points of Greek antiquity and literature. In philosophy Professor Blackie's works have also been numerous, and exceedingly popular.

Blackmore, Sir Richard (*b.* 1650, *d.* 1729), English physician and poet, took his medical degree in Padua, and soon obtained a reputation in London. In 1697 he became one of William III.'s physicians, and received a knighthood. He was a most prolific writer of verse, the epic being his favourite subject. *Prince Arthur*, *King Arthur*, *Alfred*, and *Creation* all came from his pen, besides several works on medical science.

Blackmore, Richard Doddridge (*b.* 1825), one of the first of modern novelists, in 1852 was called to the bar, and practised for a short time. In 1860 he published for the first time, the work being a poem entitled *The Fate of Franklin.* This was followed by translations of the first two of the *Georgics*, and in 1864 by his first novel, *Clara Vaughan.* His great work, *Lorna Doone*, appeared in 1869, and has been succeeded by several others of less popularity.

Blackstone, Sir William (*b.* 1723, *d.* 1780), English lawyer, was the son of a City merchant, and at Oxford was a distinguished classical scholar, even publishing some verse. In 1746 he was called to the bar, but made so little progress that he thought of retiring. Some lectures on law gained him a reputation, however, and in 1758 he became the first Vinerian professor of common law at Oxford. Declining the chief justiceship of Common Pleas in Ireland, he entered Parliament in 1761, in 1763 was appointed Solicitor-general to the Queen, and in 1765 published the first volume of his famous *Commentaries on the Laws of England.* In 1770 he was made a Justice of the King's Bench, and later a Justice of Common Pleas, a post which he held till his death. He co-operated with Howard in the reform of prison discipline and the establishment of penitentiaries.

Blackwood, Sir Henry (*b.* 1770, *d.* 1834), an Irish naval officer, entering the navy in 1781, behaved with great gallantry against the French, and later as captain of the *Euryalus* he served under Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar. In 1807 he commanded the *Ajax*, in the expedition to Constantinople, and though the ship was burnt, Blackwood saved his crew under the greatest difficulties. He was created rear-admiral and baronet.

Blackwood, John (*b.* 1818, *d.* 1879), a member of the well-known Edinburgh firm of publishers, succeeded his brother Alexander in the conduct of *Blackwood's Magazine*, which he continued to direct for thirty-three years. He it was who first discovered George Eliot as a writer, and the *Scenes from Clerical Life* were first published in the pages of his magazine.

Blackwood, William (*b.* 1776, *d.* 1834), the founder of the Edinburgh firm of publishers bearing his name, began life as a bookseller, and his antiquarian knowledge enabled him to publish a valuable catalogue of Scottish historical and antiquarian books. In 1816 he turned to publishing, and started the magazine which made his name a familiar word in Great Britain.

Blagden, Sir Charles (*b.* 1748, *d.* 1820), English physician and chemist of high repute, for a long time acted as secretary to the Royal Society, to the *Transactions* of which he contributed numerous memoirs of value.

Blaine, James Gillespie (*b.* 1830), American politician, after being professor of mathematics, and editor of newspapers, was elected to Congress by the Republican party in Maine, and remained a representative till 1876, when he became a senator, having been for five years Speaker of the Lower House. In 1876 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the presidency, and again in 1880; but in 1881 he became secretary of state to President Garfield. In 1884 he was nominated by the Republican caucus for the presidency, but the Democrats carried the election owing to the split which Mr. Blaine's candidature caused. In the election of 1888 Mr. Blaine refused to be nominated; but on Mr. Harrison's election he again became secretary of state, and his term of office was noted for the diplomatic troubles with England and Italy.

Blainville, Henri Marie Ducrotay de (*b.* 1777, *d.* 1850), French naturalist of distinction, first studied art with the design of becoming a painter, but was attracted to natural history by hearing Cuvier lecture at the College of France. He took a medical degree in 1808, and for many years devoted himself with Oppel to the study of reptiles. He then began to work under Cuvier, and obtained the chair of anatomy and zoology in the Faculty of Sciences. In 1832 he succeeded Cuvier in the chair of comparative anatomy.

Blair, Hugh (*b.* 1718, *d.* 1800), Scottish minister, renowned in his own day as a preacher. When his fame as a pulpit orator was at its height, he began to lecture on rhetoric and belles lettres, and with such remarkable success that a chair was created for him at Edinburgh university. George III. granted him a pension of £200.

Blake, Joachim (*b. circa* 1768, *d.* 1827), Spanish general, who played a very prominent part in the Peninsular war, served with distinction in the war against France of 1793, and in 1808 he was made *maréchal de camp*. When the king abdicated, the Junta gave Blake command of the levies which were being raised. He was forced into an engagement by their enthusiasm, and so lost the battle of Medina del Rio Seco. Again he was defeated at Espinosa, but his reputation with his countrymen remained unimpaired, and he was appointed commander-in-chief in Aragon, Valencia, and Catalonia. He was defeated in Catalonia by Suchet, but fought a long and obstinate campaign; and together with Beresford won the battle of Albuera. Marching to Valencia, he was defeated and forced to capitulate, and for some years remained a prisoner in France.

Blake, Robert (*b.* 1598, *d.* 1657), British admiral, took part in the Civil war on the Parliamentary side, and proved a good soldier; but he had had no naval experience when in 1649 he was chosen by the Parliament to command the fleet of the Commonwealth against the Royal fleet under Prince Rupert. However, he drove the enemy into Kinsale harbour, and then, when they put to sea, followed them to the Portuguese coast, where he destroyed all the vessels but two. In May of 1642 he engaged the Dutch fleet under Van Tromp, and dispersed it, and soon after he blockaded the Dutch admiral in the Texel, besides taking twelve ships and nearly the whole Dutch fishing fleet. A few months later Van Tromp, with a greatly superior force, drove Blake into the Thames; but next year Blake met his old enemy again, and after a three days' fight completely defeated him. Again, in the same year, he gained a victory over the Dutch off the Foreland. In 1654 he was sent to the Mediterranean, to demand reparation for insults to the Commonwealth, and satisfaction was eagerly accorded him on all hands, though he had to bombard Tunis. In 1656 he blockaded the Spanish fleet in Cadiz, and next year he accomplished one of the most brilliant naval exploits on record. While the Spanish Plate fleet was lying at anchor in the Bay of Santa Cruz under the protection of powerful batteries, he sailed straight into the bay and destroyed the fleet, in spite of the heavy fire from the forts. On his way home to England he died of scurvy, and his body was laid in Westminster Abbey. After the Restoration it was transferred to St. Margaret's church.

Blake, William (*b.* 1757, *d.* 1828), poet, painter, and engraver, was the son of a London tradesman, and began life as an engraver's apprentice. His genius displayed itself early in poems, and in those visions which were with him throughout his life, and from which he drew his inspiration. In 1782 he married a servant girl, who proved to be a most devoted and sympathetic wife and helpmeet to the eccentric genius. At this time Blake not only wrote poems and executed designs, but he printed the books, and coloured the designs with no other help than that of his wife. In this manner the *Songs of Innocence* were given to the world. *The Book of Thel*, *The Marriage of Heaven and Hell*, and the *Proverbs of Hell* followed, all illustrated with Blake's own designs. *The Gates of Paradise*, *Songs of Experience*, *The Song of Los*, and other poems were produced, while the indefatigable Blake was executing orders for engravings, and in 1799 he exhibited *The Last Supper* at the Royal Academy. Blake then went to live for four years at Felpham in Sussex, and after his return produced his poems *Jerusalem* and *Milton*. He was engaged upon designs for illustrating Dante's *Divine Comedy* when he died. In 1891 the MS. of an unpublished poem by Blake was found.

Blakeney, William, Lord (*b.* 1670, *d.* 1761), distinguished soldier, of Irish descent, served at Carthagena and Boca-Chica, and as governor-general of Minorca in 1756 he held Fort St. Philip for twenty days against the French under Marshal Richelieu. For this action he was raised to the peerage.

Blakey, Robert (*b.* 1795, *d.* 1878), philosophical writer, and an authority on angling. His whole life was spent in the study of philosophy, logic and metaphysics claiming his special attention. He wrote a *History of Moral Science*, the *History of the Philosophy of the Mind*, and a *History of Political Literature*, besides several books on angling. In 1835 he accepted the chair of logic and metaphysics at Belfast.

Blanc, Jean Joseph Louis (*b.* 1811, *d.* 1882), better known as Louis Blanc, a French revolutionist, supported himself at first by teaching, but in 1834 he began to write for the *National* newspaper, and the *Revue Républicaine.* Later he edited the *Bons Gens*, and founded the *Revue du Progrès, Politique, Social et Littéraire*, in which his articles on the conditions of labour attracted much attention. In 1841 he published his *Histoire de Dix Ans*, which was a vehement attack upon the Bourbon rule, and which created a great impression. After the 1848 revolution he entered the provisional government, and became president of a government commission for labourers. His influence at this time was immense, and a procession of 200,000 workmen waited on him one day to offer him the dictatorship. The establishment, failure, and abandonment of the national workshops, with which Blanc was connected, lost him his popularity, and after the Communist insurrection he had to fly France. He lived in England for more than twenty years, writing his histories of the great Revolution, and the 1848 Revolution, and a series of letters on England to the French press. He returned to Paris in 1870, of which city he was elected a deputy.

Blanchard, François (*b.* 1738, *d.* 1809), French aeronaut, in 85 crossed the Channel from Calais to Dover in a balloon of his own construction provided with wings and rudder, and received in recognition of the exploit a handsome present and pension from Louis XVI. He made the first parachute descent in London, and soon after was imprisoned in the Tyrol for a political offence. He died of apoplexy while making his sixty-sixth balloon ascent at the Hague.

Blanchet, Alexandre Louis Paul (*b.* 1819, *d.* 1867), French physician, devoted the greater part of his life to the study of the blind, the deaf, and the dumb, and was appointed by the French government in 1846 surgeon-in-chief to the institution for deaf mutes. He wrote several works on his special study, and on his system for the education of deaf mutes.

Blandin, Philippe François (*b.* 1798, *d.* 1849), French surgeon and anatomist, was surgeon at the Hôtel Dieu, and left many professional works of great value, a *Traité d'Anatomie Topographique* among others.

Blandrata, Giorgio (*b.* 1520, *d.* 1590), Italian physician, better known, however, as the founder of Unitarianism in Poland and Transylvania. His heresies compelled him to fly to Geneva, but, incurring the enmity of Calvin, he fled again to Poland. Later he became attached as physician to the court of the Prince of Transylvania, and while there he invited the younger Socinus to come and expound his views. In 1590 he was murdered by his nephew.

Blane, Sir Gilbert (*b.* 1749, *d.* 1834), medical man of Scottish birth, served as surgeon in the royal navy for many years, rendering very valuable services, and publishing his work *On the Diseases of Seamen.* He was pensioned, appointed physician at St. Thomas's Hospital, physician extraordinary to George IV., and commissioner for sick and wounded seamen. His advice was sought for by several foreign governments as well as by the British government, and he was a member of many home and foreign learned societies.

Blangini, Giuseppe Marco Maria Felice (*b.* 1781, *d.* 1841), Italian composer and musician, in 1799 went to Paris, where he created no little stir by his concerts, at which he sang his own compositions. Later he obtained the appointment of kapellmeister to the King of Bavaria, and afterwards to the King of Westphalia. In 1814 he returned to Paris, where he was granted an official post, and made professor of singing in the Royal School of Music.

Blanqui, Louis Auguste (*b.* 1805, *d.* 1881), French revolutionary, student of law and medicine in Paris, became connected with the secret societies, and was wounded in the outbreak of 1827. He was imprisoned in 1835, and again in 1837, for complicity with conspiracies, and after the futile rising of 1839 he was condemned to imprisonment for life. The 1848 revolution set him free again, and he joined the Socialist faction, in which he soon became a leader. He headed the mob which burst into the Legislative Chamber to demand the restoration of Poland, and soon after was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for his communistic leanings. Released in 1859, he was again imprisoned for conspiracy in 1861. When the Prussian war broke out he founded a communistic paper entitled *La Patrie en Danger*, and took part in the conspiracy against the government of defence. In 1871 he was elected a member for the Commune, though under sentence of death. He was arrested, and early in 1872 tried and condemned to imprisonment for life. In 1879 he was returned as a deputy for Bordeaux, but the election was annulled, though Blanqui was soon after liberated. He continued his socialist propaganda until his sudden death from apoplexy.

Blanqui, Jérôme Adolphe (*b.* 1798, *d.* 1854), a French economist. He succeeded Say at the Conservatoire of Arts and Trades in Paris in 1833. He wrote a *History of Political Economy in Europe from the Ancients to the Present Time*, and *A Summary of the History of Commerce and Industry.*

Blavatsky, Helene P. (*b.* 1831, *d.* 1891), founder of the Theosophical Society, belonged to a noble Mecklenburg family settled in Russia, and at the age of seventeen married General Nicole Blavatsky, from whom she separated in a few months. After travelling over Europe and the East, she went to Canada in 1851, and from thence to New Orleans and Mexico. Later she made two several attempts to penetrate Thibet from India, and then settled for a time in Russia. She met with a serious accident in the Caucasus, and while recovering from it she first turned her attention to spiritualism. Afterwards, while in India, she was initiated into the *arcana* of Buddhism, and in 1875 she founded the Theosophical Society in the United States. In 1877 she published her principal book, *Isis Unveiled.* A very large part of her life was spent in India, and she was able to speak nearly forty European and Asiatic languages and dialects.

Blaze-Castil, François Henri Joseph (*b.* 1784, *d.* 1857), French musician, critic and writer, practised at the bar for some time, but then devoted himself to the study of music, publishing in 1820 his critical review, *De l'Opéra en France.* He wrote also a *Dictionnaire de Musique Moderne,* besides the score and libretto of three operas.

Blé, Nicholas du (*b.* 1652, *d.* 1730), French general, and Marquis of Uxilles, in 1672 served in Holland, and afterwards in Germany, where he distinguished himself by his obstinate defence of Mayence against the Duc de Lorraine. In 1703 he was made a marshal of France, and acted as minister plenipotentiary at Gertruydenberg and Utrecht.

Bleek, Wilhelm (*d.* 1875), German philologist, who specially devoted himself to the study of the South African languages. In 1854 he accompanied an English expedition to Jehadda and the Niger, and next year went with Bishop Colenso to Natal. After eighteen months he went to Cape Town, and in 1861 was appointed keeper to the Grey Library, continuing his philological investigations among the lower grade tribes. He wrote, among other works, *The Languages of Western and Southern Africa, Hottentot Fables and Tales,* and *A Comparative Grammar of South African Languages.*

Blenker, Ludwig (*b.* 1815, *d.* 1863), a German revolutionary, who played a leading part in the insurrections of 1848. He was chosen colonel of the National Guard at Worms, and led the insurgents in the revolution at Baden. He took Worms, and engaged the Prussians at Bobenheim and Baden; and later he commanded the insurgent forces on the Neckar. He ultimately escaped to Switzerland, and afterwards to America.

Blessington, Margaret, Countess of (*b.* 1789, *d.* 1849), novelist, and for many years a leader in literary society. When quite a girl she was married to a Captain Farmer, but the union, which was a most unhappy one, was dissolved in 1817 by her husband's death. Next year she married the Earl of Blessington, and her salons in London were thronged with all the most distinguished people of the day. In 1822 she went abroad with her husband, and did not return to England till after his death in 1829. Then she resumed her famous *réunions* at Gore House, where she resided with Count D'Orsay, her daughter's husband. She wrote a good deal at this time, notably her *Journal of Conversations with Lord Byron,* of whom she was an intimate friend. In 1849 pecuniary embarrassments compelled her to leave London for Paris, where she died quite suddenly.

Blicher, Steen Steensen (*b.* 1782, *d.* 1848), Danish poet and writer of romances. He was a native of Jutland, and spent most of his life there in the discharge of his duties as a clergyman. He translated *The Vicar of Wakefield* and published two volumes of poetry, besides writing his *Romances of Jutland,* which attained great popularity.

Bligh, William (*b.* 1753, *d.* 1817), British naval officer, remembered as commander of H.M.S. *Bounty,* on which occurred the memorable mutiny. The ship was sent out for the purpose of carrying bread-fruit plants from Otaheite to the West Indies. When the vessel was three days out from Otaheite the crew mutinied, and turned Bligh, with eighteen men, adrift in the long-boat. After three months' severe privations the castaways reached the island of Timor, and from thence England. Bligh published a *Narrative of the Mutiny on board H.M.S. Bounty,* which attracted much notice. He was subsequently appointed governor of New South Wales, but after two years he was sent back to England on account of his tyrannical government.

Blind, Karl (*b.* 1826), German revolutionist, began his agitation when still a student, and in 1847 was imprisoned for a short time. He took part in the rising of 1848, and then fled to Alsace, from whence the French Government sent him to Switzerland. He joined Struve in the second Black Forest insurrection, and was condemned to a long term of imprisonment, but was liberated by the people. Being banished from France, and a fugitive from Germany, he went to Belgium, and afterwards to England, where he has written industriously in support of his political ideas. It was Blind's son-in-law who attempted Bismarck's life in 1866.

Blind, Mathilde, an English writer of verse, and step-daughter of the preceding.

She has published an edition of Shelley, and a translation of Strauss's *Old Faith and the New*, besides a *Life of George Eliot*, and a volume of poems entitled *The Prophecy of St. Oran.*

Blittersdorf, Friedrich Sandolin Karl, Baron von (*b.* 1792, *d.* 1861), German statesman of Baden, in 1818 he was *chargé d'affaires* at St. Petersburg, and in 1821 was returned to the Frankfort National Assembly as deputy for Baden. He succeeded Baron Tenkheim as foreign minister, but his reactionary policy caused his speedy retirement from the office, and after the 1848 revolution he retired from political life.

Blizard, Sir William (*b.* 1748, *d.* 1835), surgeon. As surgeon of the London Hospital he established, with Dr. Maclaurin, the first regular medical school in connection with London hospitals. He was twice president of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Blomfield, Charles James (*b.* 1786, *d.* 1857), Bishop of London and an accomplished Greek scholar. In 1819 he was appointed Rector of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate; in 1824, Bishop of Chester; and in 1828, Bishop of London. He was very actively concerned in the colonial extension of the Church, and in the erection of new churches. He published editions of several of the plays of Æschylus, an edition of Callimachus, and, in collaboration, *Posthumous Tracts of Porson.*

Blomfield, Arthur William (*b.* 1829), architect, fourth son of the preceding. Among the many examples of his workmanship may be mentioned St. Peter's church, Eaton Square, the chapel at Haileybury college, and St. Saviour's, Oxford Street.

Blondel, François (*b.* 1617, *d.* 1686), French diplomatist, mathematician, and architect. He was employed on several important missions, and was made a councillor of state and professor of mathematics at the Royal College. Among his architectural works in Paris was the triumphal arch at the Porte St. Denis.

Blood, Thomas (*b.* 1628, *d.* 1680), Irish adventurer, served in the Royalist army and in the Parliamentary army as well. He formed a plot for the assassination of the Duke of Ormond; and in the guise of a clergyman he endeavoured to steal the crown jewels from the Tower.

Bloomfield, Robert (*b.* 1766, *d.* 1823), English poet, at the age of eleven worked on a farm for a short time, and then came to London. An omnivorous reader, he soon appeared in print, contributing several poems to the *London Magazine*, and a few years later he produced his chief piece, *The Farmer's Boy.* Publishers refused the poem, which was printed by private means, and which immediately commanded a large sale. He also published *Rural Tales, Ballads, and Songs*, and other poems. His latter days were spent in great destitution.

Blount, Sir Henry (*b.* 1602, *d.* 1682), English traveller and writer, spent a great deal of time in the East and in various quarters of the Continent, writing an account of his experiences, which gained great popularity.

Blount, Sir Thomas Pope (*b.* 1649, *d.* 1697), English politician and writer and son of the preceding, was returned to Parliament for St. Albans and Herefordshire, and made a baronet by Charles II. His writings treated of natural history and poetry, his chief work being *Censura Celebriorum Authorum.*

Blow, John (*b.* 1648, *d.* 1708), English musical composer, while one of the children of His Majesty's chapel showed his genius in the composition of several anthems, and later in life his compositions, both secular and sacred, were very numerous. He succeeded Purcell as organist of Westminster Abbey and composer to the king.

Blücher, Gerhard Leberecht von (*b.* 1742, *d.* 1819), Prussian Field Marshal and Prince of Wahlstadt, first entered the Swedish, but soon passed to the Prussian army, in which he served during the Seven Years' war. He went through the Polish campaign of 1772. and gained rapid promotion during the struggle with the French invaders begun in 1792. He was placed in command of the army in Silesia, and while carefully refusing battle with Napoleon he defeated Marshal Macdonald at Katzbach. Soon after he defeated Bertrand, and contributed largely to the victory of Leipzig. At Auerstadt he behaved with great gallantry at the head of the Prussian cavalry; but soon afterwards had to yield to superior forces, and was sent a prisoner to Hamburg. In the campaign of 1814 Blücher held high command, and though defeated by Napoleon, he beat Marshal Marmont, and entered Paris with the Allies. Afterwards he visited London with the allied sovereigns, and was received with great cordiality. In the Waterloo campaign he commanded the Prussian army in Belgium, and was severely defeated by Napoleon at Ligny. However, by out-manœuvring Grouchy he was able to arrive at Waterloo in time to decide the victory for the Allies and pursue the routed French army. He then retired from active service and died four years later.

Bluhme, Christian Albrecht (*b.* 1794, *d.* 1866), Danish statesman; educated for the legal profession, was appointed a judge in 1822, and in 1843 director-general of customs and commerce. In 1851 he became home minister; in 1852 president of the Council, and in 1853 foreign minister. He excited much enmity by advising the neutrality of Denmark during the Crimean war and was impeached. In 1864 he became prime minister.

Blumenbach, Johann Friedrich (*b.* 1752, *d.* 1840), German ethnologist, took a doctor's degree at Göttingen in 1775; in 1776 was appointed keeper of the cabinet of natural history, and in 1778 professor of medicine. While continuing his researches and academic labours he obtained a world-wide reputation by his *Handbook of Comparative Anatomy and Physiology.* His remarkably fine collection of human skulls was bought by the government, and is now at Göttingen university. He first proposed the ethnological division of the human race into five types. He left many valuable records, and among his pupils were Hufeland and the two Humboldts.

Blumenthal, Jacob (*b.* 1829), pianist and composer; after spending some time in Hamburg, Vienna and Paris he came to London in 1848, and was appointed pianist to the Queen. He has composed a great deal for the pianoforte, but his best and most popular compositions are his songs, among which are *The Message*, *The Requital*, and *My Queen.*

Blumenthal, Leonard von (*b.* 1810), distinguished Prussian general, was sent in 1850 on two special missions to England. In the Danish war he rendered brilliant service as chief of the general staff, a post which he again filled in the Austrian war and the Franco-German war.

Boadicea (*d.* A.D. 62), one of the queens of early British history. Having been treated with great indignity by the Romans, she raised an army, but was completely defeated by Suetonius. She then poisoned herself.

Bobadilla, Francisco, Spanish knight, was sent as a commissioner in 1500 to investigate the State of Hispaniola, founded by Columbus. Having dismissed Columbus, and sent him to Spain in fetters, he was recalled, and died on the homeward voyage.

Boccaccino, Boccaccio (*b.* 1460, *d.* 1518), Italian painter, a native of Cremona, who takes a very high rank among the painters of his day. His son, Camillo (*b.* 1511, *d.* 1546), was also a painter.

Boccaccio, Giovanni (*b.* 1313, *d.* 1375), one of the greatest names in Italian literature. Residing in Naples as a young man, he acquired the friendship of Petrarch, a friendship which has become historical. In 1353 he published his *Decameron;* and later he filled the chair instituted for the explanation of Dante's *Divine Comedy* at Florence. He wrote a commentary on the first seventeen cantos of the *Inferno*, and a life of its author, besides many prose stories, and much verse in Italian and Latin.

Boccage, Manoel Maria Barbosa de (*b.* 1771, *d.* 1806), Portuguese poet who lived many years in Goa, and achieved a very high reputation by his verse. He was imprisoned for a short time by the Inquisition.

Boccanera, Giulio, naval commander in the Spanish service, though born at Genoa. In 1340 he went to help King Alfonso XI. of Castile against the Moors, when his conduct of the naval operations was most successful. In 1371, in the reign of Henry II. of Castile, he defeated the Portuguese, and in 1372 the English, under Lord Pembroke, at La Rochelle.

Boccanera, Simone (*d.* 1363), brother of the preceding. As a popular champion against the nobles, he was elected Doge of Genoa in 1339, but he was forced to abdicate in 1344. After residing in exile at Pisa, he returned in 1356, and having helped the Duke of Milan to crush the insurgent nobles, he supplanted the duke's authority, and was again elected Doge.

Boccherini, Luigi (*b.* 1740, *d.* 1806), musician of Italian descent; in 1771 his compositions and performances on the violoncello gained him a high reputation in Paris; and afterwards he received a post in the Spanish court. Being dismissed from this, the remainder of his life was spent in poverty.

Bochsa, Robert Nicholas Charles (*b.* 1789, *d.* 1856), French musical composer and harpist, developed his genius very early, and on going to Paris in 1806, obtained a speedy recognition of his gifts. In 1817 he came to London, and met with equal success, though he became bankrupt through extravagance. For some years he was director of the academy of music, and later of the king's theatre. He died in Australia.

Bock, Jerome (*b.* 1498, *d.* 1555), German savant, and one of the first of scientific botanists. He was a doctor of medicine and a Protestant clergyman.

Böckh, August (*b.* 1785, *d.* 1867), German archæologist and philologist; in 1811 was appointed to a chair in Berlin university, where his lectures were held in the highest estimation. Among his numerous works were *The Political Economy of the Athenians* and *Meteorological Investigations* *concerning the Weights, Coins, and Measures of Antiquity.*

Böcklin, Arnold (*b.* 1827), Swiss painter, after some years spent in Paris, Germany, and Italy, was appointed in 1858 one of the directors of the Weimar school of art. In 1861 he returned to Rome, and after that resided in Basel, Munich, and finally Florence. In spite of his undoubted genius, the unconventionality and grimness of his works have greatly militated against his prosperity.

Boczkai, Stephen (*d.* 1696), Hungarian patriot, who in 1604 secured the independence of the Transylvanian Protestants by a revolt against Austria, assisted by Turkish arms. He was crowned King of Upper Hungary, but later became feudatory to the Austrian throne.

Bode, Johann Elert (*b.* 1747, *d.* 1826), German astronomer of eminence, who was for some years director of the Berlin Observatory. His life was spent in astronomical pursuits, and besides the record of his important observations he left several works.

Bode, Johann Joachim Christoph (*b.* 1730, *d.* 1793), German musician and man of letters; of the humblest origin, by dint of his own industry he became a musician and a composer, and then turned his attention to poetry Having mastered several European languages he adapted dramas from foreign literatures for the German stage. He published translations of many European classics

Bodenstedt, Frederick Martin (*b.* 1819), German poet and writer; in 1840 he went to Russia, when he published German translations of the works of several Russian poets; and later, spending some time in Asia Minor and Greece, he wrote *A Thousand and One Days in the East*, which proved highly popular. In 1851 he published *Songs of Mirza Schaffy*, a series of Oriental poems purporting to be translations. He has also written some epics, lyric poetry, novels and translations of *Shakespeare*. He was appointed professor of Sclav languages and literature at Munich.

Bodichon, Barbara (*b.* 1827), well-known water-colour painter, and an active promoter of women's education, was largely instrumental in obtaining the *Married Women's Property Act*. She founded a school in London for the education of artisans' daughters; and she helped to establish Girton College. The daughter of Mr. Benjamin Smith, M.P., she married Dr. Bodichon, with whom she went to Algeria.

Bodley, Sir Thomas (*b.* 1544, *d.* 1612), founder of the Bodleian Library at Oxford, lectured at the University for some time, and then becoming attached to the court of Queen Elizabeth, was employed on several important diplomatic missions. Disappointed at failing to obtain the office of secretary of state, he forsook politics. He was knighted by James I., and laid the first stone of the Bodleian Library in 1610.

Boece, or **Boyce**, Hector (*b.* 1470, *d.* 1536), Scottish historian, and a man of great learning. After being professor of philosophy at Paris, he became principal of the Aberdeen college. He wrote a history of Scotland in Latin.

Boehm, Sir Joseph Edgar (*b.* 1834, *d.* 1891), an English sculptor of German origin, came to England to settle in 1862. In 1878 he was elected an associate, and in 1882 a member of the Royal Academy; while in 1881 he was appointed sculptor in ordinary to the Queen. His works are very numerous, and include *Lord John Russell* in Westminster Hall, *Thomas Carlyle* on the Thames Embankment, *Lord Lawrence* in Waterloo Place, and *The Duke of Wellington* at Hyde Park corner.

Boerhaave, Hermann (*b.* 1668, *d.* 1738), German physician, and one of the first authorities of his time on botany and chemistry. In 1709 he was appointed to the chair of medicine and botany at Leyden university, where his lectures made him famous; and in 1714 he was made rector of the university, and soon afterwards professor of chemistry. He was a great linguist and mathematician, and the author of numerous works, including *Institutiones Medicæ*. In 1729 he retired.

Boëthius, Anicius Manlius Torquatus Severinus (*b.* A.D. 455, *d.* 524), Latin writer and philosopher, in 487 was Consul of Rome under the rule of Odoacer, King of the Heruli; and he held the same office in 510 and 522 under Theodoric, King of the Goths. His public labours went side by side with his work in literature, and he translated several of the Greek philosophers, besides writing treatises of his own. At last he lost the favour of Theodoric, and was imprisoned; during which time he wrote his *De Consolatione Philosophæ*.

Boettcher, Adolf (*b.* 1815, *d.* 1870), German poet of considerable repute, translated the works of English poets, among others of Shakespeare, Milton, Pope, and Goldsmith.

Boettcher, Johann Friedrich (*b.* 1681, *d.* 1719), German chemist, whose labours led to the founding of the famous Dresden china factory, spent the greater part of his life in searching for the philosopher's stone; but the Elector Frederick Augustus of Dresden made him apply his knowledge of chemistry to the conversion of the Meissen clay into porcelain.

Bogardus, James (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1875), American inventor of great fecundity, who worked for some time as a watchmaker and engraver in New York. Among his inventions were the king-flyer for cotton spinning (1828); the eccentric mill (1829); the dry gas-meter (1832); a dynamo-meter, and a pyrometer (1848). In 1847 he built the first structure of cast iron in the United States.

Bogdanovitch, Hyppolytus Feodorovitch (*b.* 1743, *d.* 1803), Russian lyrical poet, after going to Dresden as secretary to the embassy, he published his *Dushenka*, which attracted much attention. He wrote dramatic pieces as well as poetry.

Boha Ed-Din, Abul-Hassan Yusef (*b.* 1145, *d.* 1232), Arabian historian and jurist, the Sultan Saladin made him Cadi of Jerusalem, and he wrote the life of his patron, as well as a history of the Crusades. He founded a college at Aleppo.

Bohemond, Mark (*d.* 1111), a famous Crusader of Norman descent, and son of Robert Guiscard, Duke of Apulia. After serving under his father in Illyria and Greece, he was ousted from his inheritance by his brother. Joining the Crusaders with Tancred, he captured Antioch, after a siege of seven months. He established himself in the town as prince, and his descendants retained the position for ninety years.

Boieldieu, François Adrien (*b.* 1775, *d.* 1834), French musical composer, born at Rouen, where some of his earlier compositions were produced, went to Paris about 1796, and produced his opera *Le Dot de Suzette*, which was a great success. In 1800 he wrote the *Caliph of Bagdad*, which gave him a European reputation. After producing *Ma Tante Aurore*, he went to Russia, and was received with much favour by the Czar; and returning to Paris in 1811, after an absence of eight years, he regained his prestige in France by his *Jean de Paris*. This was followed by several other operas, and in 1825 by *La Dame Blanche*, his greatest effort, which was received with the greatest enthusiasm. He only produced one more opera, *Les Deux Nuits*, a failure. In the revolution of 1830 he lost his pension, but recovered it later by the efforts of M. Thiers.

Boigne, Benoit, Count de (*b.* 1741, *d.* 1830), French soldier of fortune, entered the French army in 1768, and at the end of two years entered the service of Catherine II. of Russia, fighting against the Turks. Then he went to India, and received a commission in a native regiment, and finally took service with the Mahadajee Sindia. In this position he raised and disciplined to a high state of efficiency a force of 30,000 men with 200 pieces of artillery, and at the same time administered the provinces devoted to the army's maintenance. In 1796 he retired to France with a large fortune. The army which he had formed was broken up in 1802 at the battle of Assaye, though De Boigne had always advised friendship with the English.

Boileau-Despréaux, Nicolas (*b.* 1636, *d.* 1711), a French poet of high rank, after studying law and theology, gave his mind to literature, and in 1660 produced a satirical poem which at once attracted notice. This was followed by other satires, by his *Twelve Epistles*, and in 1674 by his *Art of Poetry* and *Lutrin*. These works secured him the society of the best literary people of the day, and earned a pension from the Crown. He was appointed joint historiographer with Racine.

Boileau, Gilles (*b.* 1631, *d.* 1669), brother of the preceding, and a poet of considerable merit. The two brothers were very jealous of each other, and inspired many of each other's satiric verses.

Boisrobert, François le Metel de (*b.* 1592, *d.* 1662), French litterateur and wit, going to Rome, won the favour of Pope Urban VIII., who gave him clerical preferment; and he was a familiar associate of Cardinal Richelieu. He wrote dramas, poems, and stories, and is believed to have been instrumental in founding the French Academy.

Boissonade, Jean François (*b.* 1774), French writer, scholar, and Hellenist, was professor of Greek at the Academy of Paris and College of France, and refused many lucrative posts for the sake of pursuing his learned researches. He left some valuable contributions to philological science.

Boissy, D'Anglas (*b.* 1756, *d.* 1826), French statesman, was an actor in the earlier scenes of the great revolution, sitting in the States General and the Convention, of which he later became secretary. He was instrumental in the overthrow of Robespierre, and behaved with great courage when the mob attacked the chamber. Later he was suspected of Royalist sympathies, and had to fly to England, but in 1802 he was elected president of the Tribunate. He was ennobled by Louis XVIII.; gave his adhesion to Napoleon during the Hundred Days; and acknowledged Louis on his restoration.

Boissy, Louis de (*b.* 1694, *d.* 1758), French poet and dramatist, commanded considerable contemporary popularity, but is now little read. His principal production was *L'Homme du Jour.*

Boiste, Pierre Claude Victor (*b.* 1765, *d.* 1824), French man of letters, who is remembered as the author of *La Dictionnaire Universelle de la Langue Française.*

Bojer, Wenceslas (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1856), distinguished Austrian naturalist and botanist, visited Mauritius, Madagascar, and Africa, sending home valuable collections of botanical and biological specimens.

Bojardo, Matteo Maria, Count of Scandiano (*b.* 1434, *d.* 1494), Italian scholar and poet, is remembered as the author of *Orlando Innamorato,* a poetical romance, which was almost the first really literary work of its kind. He was a finished Greek and Latin scholar, and wrote verse in Latin, besides translating the *History* of Herodotus. He held public posts under the Duke of Ferrara, and was Governor of Reggio at his death.

Boker, George Henry (*b.* 1824), American poet; his first published poem was *The Lesson of Life* (1847), and this was followed by two tragedies, which were produced on the stage. For ten years he was secretary of the Union League, Philadelphia, and his *Poems of the War* proved very popular. In 1869 he went as U. S. Minister to Constantinople. He published in 1882 an elegy, *The Book of the Dead.*

Bokhari, Abu-Abdallah Mohammed (*b.* 810, *d.* 870), Arabian doctor of Moslem law, wrote several works, and spent sixteen years in the composition of his *Al-djami Alsahy,* which is regarded with great reverence.

Boleyn, Anne (*b.* 1507, *d.* 1536), Queen of England, and daughter of Sir Thomas Boleyn of Kent, accompanied Mary Tudor to France, but returned to England after the battle of Pavia, and was appointed by Henry VIII. a maid of honour to Queen Catherine. The king having fallen in love with her, prevented her marriage with Lord Percy, and in 1532 created her Marchioness of Pembroke, taking her with him on his visit to Francis I. The proceedings for the divorce of Queen Catherine having been delayed, Henry married Anne Boleyn privately in 1533, in which year she bore Queen Elizabeth. By 1536 the king's passion had cooled, and Anne Boleyn was charged with criminal misconduct. Anne was found guilty by a court of twenty-seven peers, and beheaded barely three weeks after her arraignment.

Bolingbroke, Henry St. John, Viscount (*b.* 1678, *d.* 1751), philosopher and statesman, after a brilliant career at Oxford, entered Parliament in 1701 as a Tory, and soon became a prominent figure in the party. In 1704 he was appointed secretary at war, and in 1710 he became foreign secretary, and received the title of Viscount Bolingbroke. He was a strong adherent of the Stuart dynasty, and when the Hanoverian line was established, Bolingbroke was dismissed from office. He fled to France; an impeachment immediately followed, and he was found guilty of high treason. He then became secretary of state to the Pretender, but was dismissed in 1715. As the efforts of his friends to secure his pardon from George I. were unsuccessful, he lived quietly at Orleans, writing and gardening. In 1720 he married a niece of Madame de Maintenon, through whom he did at last procure his pardon. He returned to England in 1723, but was not allowed to sit in the House of Lords, for which he attacked Walpole with great fierceness. In 1735 he returned to France, and remained there for seven years, writing his *Letters on the Study and Use of History,* and his *Idea of a Patriot King.* His *Reflections upon Exile* was written during his earlier residence in France.

Bolivar, Simon (*b.* 1783, *d.* 1830), the founder and first president of the Republic of Columbia, known as "The Liberator of South America." Born in Venezuela, he was educated in Madrid, and travelled in Europe and the United States. When the revolt against the Spanish yoke broke out in Venezuela, he joined it, but had to fly. In 1813 he returned, and gathering a force together, defeated General Monteverde at Caracas. The tide then turned, and Bolivar fled to Jamaica, but he shortly returned, and after varying fortune in 1819 won the battle of Bojaca, resulting in the inauguration of the Republic of Venezuela in the same year, to which was afterwards united New Granada. In 1822 Bolivar went to help the Peruvians in their struggle for liberty, and was given the chief command. After a long campaign he won the great battle of Ayacucho. Upper Peru was constituted a separate republic with the title of Bolivia. As President of Columbia he had to endure much factious hostility; but though he tendered his resignation more than once it was never accepted, the supreme power being confirmed in him in 1828.

Bologna, Giovanni da (*b.* 1524, *d.* 1608), Italian sculptor, spent the greater part of his life in Florence, in which most of his works find place. *The Rape of the Sabines,* and *Mercury* are his best known productions. He was an architect also, and designed most of the internal decorations of the Florence San Marco.

Bombelli, Raffaelle, mathematician of

Bologna, who lived in the 16th century. He wrote a work on algebra, and was the first to attempt the extraction of the cube-root, and the solution of "the irreducible case" in cubic equations.

Bon, Louis André (*b.* 1758, *d.* 1799), French soldier, after having served in America, commanded a battalion of the national volunteers with much success; and in 1795 displayed admirable generalship in Italy. In 1798, as general of division, he went to Egypt with Napoleon, and was killed in the unsuccessful assault on St. Jean d'Acre.

Bonald, Louis Gabriel Ambroise, Vicomte de (*b.* 1754, *d.* 1840), French writer and theorist, at the outbreak of the revolution he went to Heidelberg, where he wrote his *Théorie du Pouvoir Politique et Religieux.* The book was considered so reactionary that the Directory proscribed it. In 1802 he published his *Législation Primitif.* When Napoleon was proclaimed Emperor he returned to Paris and received a government appointment, and as a deputy under the restored Bourbons he was so pronouncedly Conservative as to receive a title. After the 1830 revolution he was degraded, and retired from public life.

Bonald, Louis Jacques Maurice de (*b.* 1787, *d.* 1870), fourth son of the preceding, Cardinal Archbishop of Lyons, was a man of great eloquence and devotion to the Church, and his preferment was rapid. Ordained in 1811, he became in 1817 Grand Vicar and Archdeacon of Chartres; in 1823, Bishop of Puy; in 1839, Archbishop of Lyons; and in 1841, Cardinal. He was a supporter of the revolution of 1848.

Bonamy, Charles Auguste (*b.* 1764, *d.* 1830), French general, entered the army as a volunteer, and after seeing much service, gained considerable distinction as chief of the staff to Kléber in 1795. A charge of treason, though disproved, kept him in retirement for two years, when he went to Italy, becoming general of brigade. He narrowly escaped disgrace in 1799, and in 1800 he was retired by Napoleon. He served, however, in the Russian campaign, and behaved with the greatest gallantry. He was promoted and decorated under the restored monarchy, and served in the campaign of 1815.

Bonapartes, The. The family to which the Emperor Napoleon I. belonged came from Corsica. The father, Carlo Maria Bonaparte (*b.* 1746, *d.* 1785), was a lawyer and an adherent of Paoli, the insurgent. The mother, Letizia Ramolini (*b.* 1750, *d.* 1836), was celebrated for her beauty; and with the title, "Madame Mère," lived in Paris during the rule of Napoleon:—

(1) Joseph (*b.* 1768, *d.* 1844), the eldest son, practised as an advocate, and married a merchant's daughter at Marseilles. He was commissary-general to the army in Italy under Napoleon, and in 1797 was sent as ambassador to the Pope. An able diplomatist, he negotiated the treaties of peace at Lunéville (1801), and at Amiens (1802). When his brother was proclaimed Emperor, he was placed upon the throne of Naples, but being a merely nominal ruler, his good judgment and better instincts had no play. In 1808 he was transferred to the throne of Spain, where his position was still more unfortunate. He was twice compelled to fly from Madrid, and finally abandoned the throne after the battle of Vittoria. He was lieutenant-general of the empire during the 1814 campaigns and the Hundred Days; and after Waterloo he lived for some years in the United States as the Comte de Survilliers. He died in Florence, and left his highly interesting *Memoirs and Correspondence.*

(2) Napoleon, the second son. [*See* Napoleon I.]

(3) Lucien (*b.* 1775, *d.* 1840), in 1795 became commissary to the army of the North. In 1798 he was elected to the Council of the Five Hundred, and played an important part in the revolution which destroyed the Directory and made Napoleon First Consul. After becoming minister of the interior, he went as ambassador to Madrid; but his marriage with Mme. Joubuthon brought about an estrangement between him and the Emperor, and in 1804 he retired to his estates in Italy, as Prince of Canino, where he cultivated his tastes for literature and the fine arts. After the peace of Tilsit he was offered the crown of Italy, but he refused it; and in 1810 set out for the United States. Captured by a British cruiser, he was kept a prisoner in England till 1814. After Waterloo he induced Napoleon to abdicate in favour of his son; and he himself retired to Italy. He wrote an epic, *Charlemagne.*

(4) Marie Anne Elisa (*b.* 1777, *d.* 1820), married Felix Pascal Baciocchi, and was created Princess of Piombino and Lucca, and Grand Duchess of Tuscany. She retired from France in 1815, and died at Trieste.

(5) Louis (*b.* 1778, *d.* 1846), the father of Napoleon III. He served in the Italian and Egyptian campaigns; and in 1802 he was compelled to marry Hortense Beauharnais, from whom he was afterwards separated. Under the empire he was created a prince and constable of France, and after occupying Holland he was proclaimed king of the country. He became extremely popular with the people, but offended the Emperor, and in 1810 he abdicated, the country being absorbed in France. He spent most of his life after Napoleon's banishment in Italy, and wrote several books, of which the *Documents Historiques* is the most important.

(6) Marie Pauline. [*See* Borghese.]

(7) Caroline Marie Annonciade (*b.* 1782, *d.* 1839), married Marshal Murat in 1800.

(8) Jérôme (*b.* 1784, *d.* 1860). He was given a command in the navy, and while on the American station married a Miss Paterson, a marriage which he was forced to renounce by the Emperor. In 1806 he was made king of Westphalia, and married a daughter of the King of Wurtemberg, who became the mother of Prince Napoleon. In 1812 he proved so incapable a general during the Russian campaign that he was removed from command; but he commanded a division at Waterloo. After Napoleon's abdication he lived in exile, until 1847, when Napoleon III. made him a marshal of France and President of the Senate.

Of the second generation:—

(1) Napoleon, son of Louis. [*See* Napoleon III.]

(2) Napoleon, Joseph (*b.* 1822, *d.* 1891), commonly known as Prince Napoleon, and son of Jérôme Bonaparte. His early life was spent in travel, but after the 1848 revolution he was elected to the Assembly. In 1849 he held for a year the post of ambassador at Madrid; and in 1854 he commanded a division of the army in the Crimea. He threw up his command suddenly, and in 1858 became president of the ministry for Algiers. In 1859 he held a command in Italy, and married the Princess Clotilde, a daughter of Victor Emmanuel. In 1861 he created a sensation in the Senate by a fine oration in support of democratic principles, provoking a challenge from the Duc d'Aumale. His loudly-expressed approval of the Polish revolution brought him into disgrace with the Emperor more than once, and compelled his resignation of the presidency of the Commissioners for the Universal Exhibition. After the fall of Napoleon III., and the death of Prince Louis Napoleon, he was recognised as head of the Napoleon family. In 1883 he was imprisoned for a pronunciamento, and in 1886 he was banished from France, and died in exile.

(3) Charles Lucien Jules, Prince de Canino (*b.* 1803, *d.* 1857), the son of Lucien Bonaparte, a distinguished naturalist, in 1822 married his cousin, Zenaide, the daughter of Jérôme Bonaparte, and soon after went to America, where he devoted himself to the study of science, and published his valuable *American Ornithology*. In 1828 he returned to Italy; in 1833 he published his *Italian Fauna*, and in 1847 he succeeded to the title of prince. He was for a short time active in Italian politics, but finally settled at Paris. His son, Lucien (*b.* 1828), is a cardinal.

(4) Louis Lucien (*b.* 1813, *d.* 1891), the second son of Lucien Bonaparte. He passed his youth in scientific and linguistic study. In 1848 he was elected to the Constituent Assembly as deputy for Corsica, but the election was annulled. In 1852 he was made a senator, and in 1860 grand officer of the Legion of Honour. He has written a great deal, much of his work being translations.

(3) Pierre Napoleon, Prince (*b.* 1815, *d.* 1881), third son of Lucien. After getting into disfavour in Italy and America, he went to Paris in 1848, and sat in the Assembly. In 1849 he served in Algeria, and finally settled in England.

Of the third generation:—

Prince Louis, better known as the Prince Imperial (*b.* 1856, *d.* 1879), the only child of Napoleon III. and the Empress Eugénie. He accompanied his father at the opening of the Franco-German war, but after Sedan he came to England. He entered the Woolwich Military Academy, and in 1879 went with the expedition to Zululand. He was killed in this war, a small body of soldiers with whom he had gone out having been surprised by the Zulus. A monument was erected to his memory at Chislehurst.

Bonati, Theodoro Massimo (*b.* 1724, *d.* 1820), Italian physician, mathematician, and physicist, filled a chair at Ferrara university, executed many public works in Italy, and wrote much on hydraulics and physics.

Bonaventura, Giovanni de Fidenza, Saint (*b.* 1221, *d.* 1274), an Italian ecclesiastic. He belonged to the Franciscan Order, and was professor of theology at Paris, being known for his erudition as "Doctor Seraphicus." In 1256 he was made general of the Franciscan Order, and his influence in the Church was so great that in 1272 the cardinals agreed to elect to the Papal Chair whomsoever he should nominate.

Bonchamp, Artus de (*b.* 1759, *d.* 1793), the greatest of the generals of the Vendéan army, served in America, and then retired from the army; but when La Vendée rose against the republic he, as a territorial noble, was chosen one of the leaders. He displayed great courage and military ability in this position, and was regarded with the greatest confidence and affection by his troops. He was mortally wounded at the passage of the Loire.

Bond, Edward Augustus (*b.* 1815), principal librarian of the British Museum, in 1838 entered the Department of Manuscripts in the British Museum; in 1854 he was appointed assistant-keeper, and in 1866, keeper, a post which he held for twelve years. He helped to found the Palæographical Society, and edited for it *Facsimiles of Ancient Manuscripts*. He also edited Giles Fletcher's *Russia* for the Hakluyt Society; *Speeches in the Trial of Warren Hastings* for the Government; and the *Chronica Monasterii de Melsâ* for the Rolls Series. In 1878 he was appointed principal librarian of the British Museum, and made his tenure of office memorable by the institution of many admirable reforms.

Bond, William Cranch (*b.* 1789, *d.* 1859), American astronomer, was originally a watchmaker, but gave his attention to astronomy after seeing the eclipse of 1806. He discovered the comet of 1811; and in 1838 he was appointed by the government astronomer to Captain Wilkes's expedition to the South Seas. In 1840 he was appointed director of Harvard Observatory. He has recorded important observations of Saturn; he discovered the satellite of Neptune, and was the first to apply photography to astronomical observations.

Bone, Henry (*b.* 1755, *d.* 1834), English painter on enamel. First a china painter in Plymouth, he came to London in 1778, and supported himself by enamel painting for jewellers. In 1780 he exhibited at the Royal Academy, and at once achieved a reputation. He was made an Academician, and painter to the king.

Bonheur, Rosa (*b.* 1822), French animal painter, first exhibited in the Salon in 1840, and next year her *Sheep and Goats* attracted much attention. In 1855 she exhibited her *Horse Fair* in England, and established her reputation in this country. The picture is now in the National Gallery. During the siege and occupation of Paris in 1871, her house was respected by special order of the Crown Prince of Prussia.

Boniface, Saint (*b.* 680, *d.* 755), an English monk, known as the "Apostle of Germany," abandoned certain and distinguished preferment to go in 716 as a missionary to Germany. Having obtained authority from Pope Gregory II., he lived among the barbarous tribes for many years, and finally met a martyr's death near Utrecht.

Boniface VIII., Pope (*b.* 1228, *d.* 1303), succeeded to the papal chair in 1294, having induced Celestine V. to resign; and he at once came into collision with Philip the Fair, King of France, on the question of the taxation of the clergy. It was determined to try Boniface at a council at Lyons, when he issued his famous bull *Unam Sanctum*, and excommunicated Philip. The bull was publicly burnt in Paris, and an emissary was sent to bring Boniface before the council. He was seized and treated with great indignity, and died shortly after.

Bonner, Edmund (*b.* 1500, *d.* 1569), Bishop of London, was first noticed by Wolsey, and Cromwell afterwards employed him on missions, preferring him to the see of Hereford in 1538, and to that of London in 1540. In Edward VI.'s reign he was imprisoned and deprived of his office; but he was restored by Mary, to whose religious persecution he readily lent himself. He refused to take Elizabeth's oath of supremacy, and was again degraded and imprisoned, dying in the Marshalsea.

Bonnet, Charles (*b.* 1720, *d.* 1793), Swiss naturalist, whose observations and discoveries in entomology and botany were of great value, and who left works which are held in high estimation. He was a member of the Royal Society of London.

Bonnivard, François (*b.* 1496, *d.* 1570), a Frenchman who is known to fame for his efforts on behalf of the liberties of Geneva. He headed the resistance to Charles III., Duke of Savoy, but in 1519 was betrayed and imprisoned for two years. Then he again resumed his leadership till, in 1530, he again was taken prisoner, and remained in the Castle of Chillon for six years, when he was liberated by the Bernese, to be suitably honoured by the citizens of Geneva.

Bonnivet, Guillaume Gouffriere de (*b.* 1488, *d.* 1525), French general, won the favour of Francis I. at the siege of Genoa and the battle of Spurs, and was employed on embassies to England and Spain. It was during the retreat of his forces from Milan that Bayard was killed. Bonnivet was slain at the battle of Pavia.

Bonomi, Joseph (*b.* 1796, *d.* 1878), distinguished hieroglyphic draughtsman, studied art at the Royal Academy, where he showed great ability in drawing and sculpture. In 1824 he went to Egypt and Nubia with Hay, Lane, and Wilkinson, and rendered great services by his reproduction of the hieroglyphs. In 1833 he went with Arundell to Sinai and the Holy Land, and in 1842 he acted as draughtsman to the Prussian expedition to Egypt. In 1861 he was appointed curator of Sir John Soane's Museum in Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Bonpland, Aimé (*b.* 1773, *d.* 1858), French botanist, who served at one time as a naval surgeon, became the friend of Alexander von Humboldt in Paris, and accompanied him on the great expedition to America. He afterwards produced two valuable botanical works, besides collaborating with Humboldt. In 1816 he went to Buenos Ayres, and became professor of natural history there. In 1821, in attempting an inland expedition, he was imprisoned by the Director of Paraguay, and did not recover his liberty for many years. He finally settled in Santa Anna.

Boole, George (*b.* 1815, *d.* 1864), mathematician, earned his living as a schoolmaster while following up his mathematical studies, and in 1839 published his first paper, on *Analytical Formations*, in the *Cambridge Mathematical Journal*. This and the others that followed secured him a reputation; and in 1844 he received the Royal Society's gold medal for a paper on *A General Method in Analysis.* In 1847 he published his *Mathematical Analysis of Logic*, and in 1848 his *Calculus of Logic.* In 1849 he was appointed professor at Queen's College, Cork; and in 1859 he received the Keith Gold Medal of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and was elected a fellow of the London Royal Society. He continued to publish valuable memoirs until his sudden death.

Booth, Barton (*b.* 1681, *d.* 1733), English tragedian of note, who deserted the Church to follow his inclination for the stage. He first appeared in Dublin, and confirmed later in London the high reputation he there achieved. His great part was *Cato* in Addison's tragedy of that name.

Booth, Edwin (*b.* 1833), American actor, and the son of Junius Brutus Booth. He first made a name in 1851 in his impersonation of Richard III., and it is by his representation of Shakespeare's great characters that he is best known. In 1881 he was in England, and played at the Lyceum with Irving in *Othello*, the parts of *Othello* and *Iago* being alternated between them. He retired from the stage in 1891.

Booth, Sir Felix (*b.* 1775, *d.* 1850), an English merchant, who, from his own resources, equipped and maintained Sir John Ross's second expedition for the discovery of the North-West Passage.

Booth, John Wilkes (*b.* 1839, *d.* 1865), third son of Junius Brutus Booth, was the assassin of President Lincoln. He was an actor by profession until the Civil war broke out, when he sided with the South. He was shot by his pursuers, after committing the murder of the president.

Booth, Junius Brutus (*b.* 1796, *d.* 1852), tragedian, of English birth, but an American by adoption, appeared with great success at Covent Garden in 1814 as Richard III., and created a great sensation; but a theatrical riot, provoked by the rival admirers of himself and Edmund Kean, caused his withdrawal from the stage for a time. In 1821 he went to America, where he held the first place as tragedian. He revisited England in 1825 and 1836.

Booth, William (*b.* 1829), "General" and organiser of the Salvation Army, was born at Nottingham, and became a minister in the Primitive Methodist Connexion. In 1861 he withdrew from that body, and in 1865 started in the East End of London "The Christian Mission," which in 1878 developed into the Salvation Army, now possessing stations all over Great Britain, America, India, and the Continent. Many of the chief posts in the army are occupied by the members of the Booth family, of whom Mr. Bramwell Booth is the chief. Mrs. Booth, to whom much of the credit for the success of the Salvation Army is supposed to be due, died in the autumn of 1890. "General" Booth's book, *In Darkest England* (1890), attracted much attention and provoked a fierce controversy.

Bopp, Franz (*b.* 1791, *d.* 1867), philologist and Sanscrit scholar, was born at Mainz, and educated in Germany. Having devoted himself to the study of Sanscrit, he published his first work, *On the System of Conjugation in Sanscrit, compared with that of the Greek, Latin, Persian, and German Languages*, which is regarded as the foundation of scientific philology. In 1821 he became professor of Sanscrit and comparative grammar at Berlin. He published many other works, his greatest being a *Comparative Grammar of Sanscrit, Zend, Greek, Latin, Lithuanian, Old Sclav, Gothic, and German* (1833-1852).

Bordone, Paris (*b. circa* 1500, *d.* 1570), Italian painter of eminence, a pupil of Titian, excelled as a portrait painter.

Borghese, Marie Pauline Bonaparte, Princess de (*b.* 1780, *d.* 1825), second sister of Napoleon I. In 1801 she married General Leclerc, with whom she went to St. Domingo, and displayed great devotion during his fatal attack of yellow fever. In 1803 she married Prince Camillo Borghese, from whom she separated, living in Italy with the title of Duchess of Guastalla. She accompanied Napoleon to Elba, and endeavoured to go with him to St. Helena.

Borghesi, Bartolomeo (*b.* 1781, *d.* 1860), Italian antiquary, in 1818 published his *Nuovi Fiammento dei Fasti Capitolini*, an exhaustive work on ancient Rome, which achieved for its author a European reputation. The study of Roman archæology occupied the greater part of his life, though his participation in the Italian revolution of 1821 caused him to retire to San Marino.

Borgia, Cæsare (*b.* 1476, *d.* 1507), Italian master of statecraft of great but evil fame, was the fourth son of Pope Alexander VI., by Rosa Vanozza, and was created a cardinal, though he divested himself of the office in later years to suit his purposes. He compassed the death of his brother Giovanni, who was Duke of Candia, in order to gain complete ascendency in the papal government; and in 1498, having been sent as nuncio to Louis XII. of France, he was created Duke of Valentinois and married the daughter of Jean d'Albret, King of Navarre. After accompanying Louis XII.'s Italian campaign, he conceived the idea of a kingdom in Central Italy, and by force, treachery, and murder he had nearly succeeded in obtaining ascendency throughout the Roman States, when the death of his father deprived him of his great source of power. He was sent in 1504 a prisoner to Spain by Pope Julius II., but escaped, and joined the King of Navarre's army against Castile. In this campaign he was killed.

Borgia, Lucrezia (*b.* 1480, *d.* 1523), sister of the preceding, and like him the possessor of an infamous reputation. Her father compelled her twice to marriage and divorce before she became the wife of the Duke of Bisceglia. After her third husband had been murdered by Cæsare Borgia, she married Alfonso of Este, and passed her life in the court of Ferrara, cultivating literature and art.

Boris, Godonov (*d.* 1605), a Russian noble, brother-in-law to the Czar Feodor Ivanovitch, on whose death he contrived to usurp the throne. His rigorous rule provoked a rebellion, and Boris poisoned himself.

Born, Bertrand de (*b. circa* 1145, *d. circa* 1209), a troubadour, many of whose songs still exist. Dante gives him a place in the *Inferno.*

Born, Ignaz von (*b.* 1742, *d.* 1791), Austrian mineralogist. In 1770 he became director of the mint and mining department at Prague; and in 1776 Maria Theresa commissioned him with the arrangement of the Vienna natural history museum, where he laboured till his death.

Börne, Ludwig (*b.* 1786, *d.* 1837), German political writer and critic, of Jewish descent, and bearing the name Lot Baruch. He became a professed convert to Christianity. In 1818 his theatrical criticisms in the Frankfort press attracted much notice; and in 1830 he went to Paris, at the outbreak of the revolution, writing his famous *Briefe aus Paris*, which gave him the position of leader in the German party of revolution. He continued to write in advocacy of his political aspirations, his most brilliant work being the *Menzel der Franzosenfresser.*

Borromeo, San Carlo (*b.* 1538, *d.* 1584), an Italian ecclesiastic, remembered for his piety and devotion, cardinal and Archbishop of Milan. He took part in the Council of Trent, and helped to found the Vatican Academy. His efforts for the reform and better instruction of the priesthood provoked an attempt on his life by the Umiliati; but he suppressed the order, and transferred their wealth to the hospitals, to which he had sacrificed all his own property. During the pestilence he devoted himself unflinchingly to the care of the sufferers, and died shortly after from over-exhaustion.

Borrow, George Henry (*b.* 1803, *d.* 1881), student of Gipsy life and language, abandoned the law for literature, and among other early works he edited the *Newgate Calendar.* In 1833 he was sent by the Bible Society to St. Petersburg, and later to Spain, where he spent much time among the Gipsy tribes. In 1840 he published *The Zincali*, dealing with the Gipsy language and life in Spain; and in 1843 he published *The Bible in Spain*, which proved very popular. In 1851 and 1857 appeared his greatest works, *Lavengro* and *The Romany Rye*, and in 1874 his *Romano Lavo Lit.*, a vocabulary of the English Gipsy language.

Borsieri de Kanifeld, Giovanni Battista, (*b.* 1725, *d.* 1785), a celebrated Italian physician, who founded the school of clinical medicine at Pavia university. He left many valuable works on medical subjects.

Boru, Brian (*b.* 926, *d.* 1014), a famous Irish king. On succeeding to the throne of Munster he drove the Danes from Limerick by a series of brilliant victories, and after another long struggle succeeded in being proclaimed king of Ireland. His government was as wise as his arms were victorious. He was killed at the battle of Clontarf, in which the Danes were defeated.

Bory de Saint-Vincent, Jean Baptiste Georges Marie (*b.* 1780, *d.* 1846), French naturalist and soldier, in 1800 accompanied Baudin's expedition to Australasia as naturalist, and published on his return *Essais sur les Iles Fortunées et l'Antique Atlantide*, and his *Voyage en Afrique*. Then he entered the army, and saw much active service, till his banishment after Napoleon's downfall. He edited the *Nain Jaune* in Brussels, and contributed largely to *Les Annales Générales des Sciences Physiques.* In 1828 he returned to France, and commanded a scientific expedition to the Morea; in 1830 he was appointed chief of the Historical bureau, and major-general of engineers.

Boscawen, The Hon. Edward (*b.* 1711, *d.* 1761), British admiral, third son of Lord Falmouth. After rendering brilliant service against the Spanish and French, he was given command in 1748 of the forces sent to India. In 1758 he commanded the naval force that co-operated with General Wolfe in America, and in the following year he defeated a French fleet in the Mediterranean.

Boscovitch, Rugiero Giuseppe (*b.* 1711, *d.* 1787), Italian Jesuit, and a distinguished mathematician. He was professor of mathematics at Rome, Pavia, and Milan, until the suppression of the Jesuits, when he went to Paris and was appointed director of optics to the navy. He was a member of the Royal Society, and wrote among other works, *Theoria Philosophiæ Naturalis.*

Bosquet, Pierre François Joseph (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1861), French general, in 1835 distinguished himself in Algeria, and obtained very rapid promotion. He went to the Crimea as general of division, and for the part he played at Inkerman he was thanked by Parliament, and made a G.C.B. In 1856 he was created a senator and marshal of France. He died from the effects of a wound received in a duel.

Bossuet, Jacques Bénigne (*b.* 1627, *d.* 1704), French divine, renowned for his eloquence and his controversial writings. After entering the priesthood at an early age, he became attached to the cathedral at Metz, and gained much credit by an able refutation of the Protestant catechism of Paul Ferri. His fame as a pulpit orator soon procured him the honour of preaching before the king (Louis XIV.), and in 1669 he was ordained Bishop of Condom. He resigned the see on being appointed tutor to the Dauphin, for whose benefit he wrote his great work, *Discours sur l'Histoire Universelle.* In 1671 he published *Expositions of the Doctrines of the Catholic Church on Matters of Controversy*, which had a European publicity. In 1681, the Dauphin's education having been completed, Bossuet accepted the bishopric of Meux, and in 1688 he published his *History of the Variations of the Protestant Churches.* At this time he was much engaged in efforts to promote the union of all Christian churches. At the general assembly of the Gallican clergy in 1682 Bossuet took up a strong attitude in favour of the independence of the Gallican Church, and against papal interference in temporal affairs; and he procured the formal adoption of these views by the Assembly. His last controversy was with Fénélon, Archbishop of Cambray, whom he attacked violently for defending the Quietists of Port Royal. He passed the rest of his life in his diocese, bearing the reputation of the greatest orator of his day.

Bossut, Charles (*b.* 1730, *d.* 1814), French Jesuit, and a famous mathematician, devoted himself especially to the study of hydrostatics and hydrodynamics, and achieved several highly valuable results. He was appointed professor of hydrodynamics at Paris, but lost his position during the revolution. Under the Empire he became examiner at the École Polytechnique. His works are very numerous.

Boswell, James (*b.* 1740, *d.* 1795), the friend and biographer of Dr. Johnson, was the son of a judge of the Scottish Court of Session, styled Lord Auchinleck. He was admitted to the Scottish bar in 1766, after he had spent some time in continental travel, during which he made the acquaintance of Paoli, the Corsican patriot. In 1768 he published his *Account of Corsica, and Memoirs of Pascal Paoli.* In 1773, having previously made Dr. Johnson's acquaintance, he was admitted to the Literary Club, and became the companion of the great doctor, whom he accompanied on his tour in the Hebrides. Having finally settled in London with his wife, he was called to the English bar in 1785, and attempted unsuccessfully to enter Parliament. His *Life of Samuel Johnson* was published in 1791.

Bosworth, Joseph (*b.* 1790, *d.* 1876), English clergyman and philologist. From 1829 to 1841 he was English chaplain in Amsterdam and Rotterdam, where he gained a high reputation as an authority on early English and the Low German dialects. In 1857 he was appointed professor of Anglo-Saxon at Oxford. He published an Anglo-Saxon *Grammar* and *Dictionary.*

Bothwell, James Hepburn, Earl of (*b. circa* 1530, *d.* 1577), in 1567 murdered Darnley and carried off Queen Mary to Dunbar Castle, where he married her on May 15th. He then became a fugitive, but was captured and imprisoned in Draxholm Castle, where he died.

Botta, Carlo Giuseppe Guglielmo (*b.* 1766, *d.* 1837), Italian historian, studied medicine, and was imprisoned in 1792 as a revolutionary. He took an active part in the government of Piedmont, set up by Napoleon, but before the Emperor's overthrow he devoted himself entirely to literature. He wrote *The History of Italy between* 1789 *and* 1814, and a *History of the American War of Independence.*

Botta, Paolo Emilio (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1870), archæologist, son of the preceding. When acting as French Consul at Mosul, in Assyria, he discovered the ruins of Nineveh.

Bottesini, Giovanni (*b.* 1823, *d.* 1889), Italian player of the double-bass, and composer.

Botticelli, Alessandro (*b.* 1447, *d.* 1515), Italian painter, in response to the invitation of Pope Sixtus IV. went to Rome and executed some fine paintings for the chapel of the Vatican. On returning to Florence he became a devoted follower of Savonarola.

Botzaris, Markos (*b.* 1790, *d.* 1823), Greek patriot, was engaged in the abortive insurrection of 1806, then joined the French Albanian corps, retiring to the Ionian Islands in 1815. In 1820 he raised a force of Suliotes, and carried on hostilities with the Turks for two years, when he was beleaguered in Missolonghi. He was killed in the desperate sortie which routed the Turkish besiegers.

Bouchardon, Edmonde (*b.* 1698, *d.* 1762), French sculptor, after acquiring a high reputation in Paris and Rome, was commissioned to execute the tomb of Clement XI. in 1733, and in 1746 he was appointed director of the French Academy.

Boucher, François (*b.* 1703, *d.* 1770), French painter of landscapes and figures.

Bouchotte, Jean Baptiste Noel (*b.* 1754, *d.* 1840), French revolutionist, was minister of war in 1793, in succession to Beurnonville.

Boucicault, Dion (*b.* 1822, *d.* 1890), actor and playwright. His first work for the stage, *London Assurance*, was produced with success in 1841; and for some time after that he devoted himself to adaptations from the French, such as *Louis XI.* and *The Corsican Brothers.* In 1855 he went to America, and in 1860 produced his *Colleen Bawn*, followed by *Arrah-na-Pogue*, the *Shaughraun*, and many others.

Bouflers, Louis François, Duc de (*b.* 1644, *d.* 1711), French general and marshal of France, after seeing much service in Holland and the Rhine provinces, defended Namur in 1695 against William III. with great obstinacy. In 1708 he defended Lille against Prince Eugene, and held the town in spite of repeated orders to surrender. For this service he was created Duc. He afterwards served in Flanders under Villars.

Bouflers, Stanislas, Marquis de (*b.* 1737, *d.* 1815), French nobleman distinguished in many capacities. As prior of the Knights of Malta he was known as "l'Abbé" and "le Chevalier"; and when the revolution came, he played a prominent part as member of the *Tiers État.*

Bougainville, Louis Antoine de (*b.* 1729, *d.* 1811), French navigator, sailed round the world in 1766, and later assisted the American revolutionists.

Boughton, George Henry (*b.* 1833), artist, a member of the National Academy of New York, and an associate of the Royal Academy since 1879. Among his paintings are *The Return of the Mayflower*, *Evangeline*, and *Milton visited by Andrew Marvell.*

Bouguer, Pierre (*b.* 1698, *d.* 1758), French mathematician, distinguished for his scientific work in connection with navigation. In 1736 he was sent to Peru with a scientific expedition.

Bouguereau, Adolphe Guillaume (*b.* 1825), French painter. In 1855 his *Triomphe du Martyre* was bought by the State, and previously he divided the honours of the Grand Prix du Rome with Baudry. Two of his later pictures which are well known are *The Youth of Bacchus* and the *Adoration of the Magi and the Shepherds.*

Bouhier, Jean (*b.* 1673, *d.* 1746), French man of letters of great versatility and wide information, was president of the Parliament of Dijon, and was elected to the Academy, though not resident in Paris.

Bouillé, François Claude Amour, Marquis de (*b.* 1739, *d.* 1800), French general, when he was only seventeen years old his gallantry won the battle of Gramberg. He served in America during the War of Independence, and was appointed commander of Metz under the Constituent Assembly. He endeavoured to effect the flight of the king, and failing, tried to induce Catherine of Russia and the Swedes to invade France.

Bouillon, Frederic Maurice de la Tour d'Auvergne (*b.* 1605, *d.* 1652), elder brother of Turenne, after serving in Holland under the Prince of Orange, joined the Comte de Soissons against Richelieu, and defeated the French at La Marfée. Then he entered the French service, and commanded in Italy; and after the death of Louis XIII. he commanded the Pontifical troops. He joined in the war of the Fronde, and part of his property was confiscated.

Boulanger, George Ernest Jean Marie (*b.* 1837, *d.* 1891), French general and politician, was made colonel during the siege of Paris, general of brigade in 1880, and minister of war in 1886. He achieved great popularity, and was elected in 1889 by the Nord, Somme, Charente Inférieure, and a division of Paris. A threat of prosecution drove him into exile, and he committed suicide at Brussels.

Boulogne, Étienne Antoine de (*b.* 1747, *d.* 1825), French prelate, was three times sentenced to deportation during the Reign of Terror; but in 1808 he was ordained Bishop of Troyes. Napoleon imprisoned him in Vincennes for a short time; he delivered the funeral oration over Louis XVI., and in 1817 he was appointed Bishop of Vienne and made a peer of France.

Boulton, Matthew (*b.* 1728, *d.* 1809), the partner of James Watt in the Soho Works, provided the money for Watt's experiments with the steam engine.

Bourbaki, Charles Denis Sauter (*b.* 1816), French general, served in the Crimea, and was aide-de-camp to the Emperor at the beginning of the Franco-Prussian war. He shared in the defence of Metz, and was given command of the wing for the relief of Belfort, his failure driving him to attempt suicide. As commander of the Lyons district he suppressed the Communist rising of 1871.

Bourbon, Charles, Duc de (*b.* 1490, *d.* 1527), commonly known as "The Constable," after serving in Italy, was created Constable of France, when only twenty-six years of age, by Francis I. He was left in command of a small force in the Milanese after Francis' successful campaign against the Emperor, and succeeded in holding his own. Recalled to France he fell into disfavour owing to the jealousy of the king, and entered into negotiations with Charles V. to operate against the French. Refusing the concessions offered by Francis, he fled to Italy, and defeated the French at Biagrano. An invasion of France did not succeed, but he contributed to the victory of Pavia, when Francis was taken prisoner. In 1527 he marched an army of 13,000 Germans across the Alps and attacked Rome, but was shot just as his troops had gained the day.

Bourbon, Louis, Duc de (*b.* 1279, *d.* 1341), the first duke of the family, saved the French army at Courtray, and distinguished himself in the English wars.

Bourdon, Sebastian (*b.* 1616, *d.* 1671), French painter; his reputation was established by his *Crucifixion of St. Peter*, in Notre Dame, which he produced when only twenty-seven years old. Later he was appointed first painter to Queen Christina of Sweden.

Bourgelat, Claude (*b.* 1712, *d.* 1799), Frenchman celebrated as the founder of veterinary schools in France, opened his first school in Lyons in 1772.

Bourgeois, Sir Francis (*b.* 1756, *d.* 1811), Englishman of Swiss descent, remembered for his bequest of paintings and money to the Dulwich gallery. A painter himself, he was appointed to the court of the King of Poland.

Bourget, Paul (*b.* 1852), French novelist, author of *Un Crime d'Amour*, *Mensonges*, and other works.

Bourgoyne, Louis, Duc de (*b.* 1682, *d.* 1712), dauphin of France, grandson of Louis XIV., and father of Louis XV., was remarkable for his goodness and gentleness, and showed himself an able general.

Bourmont, Louis Auguste Victor de, Comte de Ghaisnes (*b.* 1773, *d.* 1846), French general and a marshal of France, entered the army at fifteen, and served in the Vendée and elsewhere. He was imprisoned by Napoleon, but afterwards fought under him with distinction in several campaigns. He was appointed general of division in 1815, but deserted on the first day. The Bourbons conferred many honours on him, and he successfully commanded the Algerian expedition of 1830. He was dismissed from command on the revolution, and endeavoured unsuccessfully to raise the Vendée.

Bourne, Hugh (*b.* 1772, *d.* 1852), English dissenting minister, who in 1810 seceded from the Wesleyans, and founded the Primitive Methodist Connexion. In 1844 he went to America, where he was very successful as a preacher.

Bournon, Jacques Louis, Comte de (*b.* 1751, *d.* 1825), French mineralogist, emigrated to England during the revolution, and became a member of the Royal and Geological societies.

Bournouf, Eugene (*b.* 1801, *d.* 1852), distinguished Orientalist and professor of Sanscrit at the College of France. He translated much Sanscrit literature.

Bourrienne, Louis Antoine Faralet (*b.* 1769, *d.* 1834), secretary to Napoleon, whose memoirs he wrote.

Bouvart, Alexis (*b.* 1767, *d.* 1843), French astronomer and mathematician of great industry, first observed the perturbations of the planet Uranus, which led to the discovery of the planet Neptune in 1846.

Bouvet, Joachim (*b.* 1662, *d.* 1732), one of the earliest French missionaries dispatched by Louis XIV. to China, remained in that country from 1687 to 1697, and then brought with him forty-nine volumes of Chinese literature. He returned to China in 1699, and remained there till his death.

Bowdich, Thomas Edward (*b.* 1790, *d.* 1824), English traveller, after joining the African Company he was sent on a mission to the King of Ashantee. His record of the journey attracted much attention. In 1822 he returned to Africa, and died in Gambia of fever.

Bowditch, Nathaniel (*b.* 1773, *d.* 1838), American mathematician, entirely self-taught, spent five years at sea as a young man, and published his *Practical Navigator*. Then he became actuary to an insurance company in Boston, and, devoting his leisure to scientific pursuits, produced several valuable works, especially an uncompleted translation of La Place's *Mécanique Céleste.*

Bowdler, Thomas (*b.* 1754, *d.* 1825), editor of expurgated editions of Shakespeare and Gibbon.

Bowen, Sir George Ferguson (*b.* 1821), colonial governor, in 1847 he was appointed president of the university of Corfu, and in 1854 government secretary of the Ionian Islands. In 1859 he was named governor of Queensland; in 1867, governor of New Zealand; in 1873, governor of Victoria; and later of Mauritius and Hong-Kong.

Bowerbank, James Scott (*b.* 1797, *d* 1877), naturalist and microscopist, early devoted himself to science, and was among the founders of the Zoological, Palæontographical, Microscopical, and Ray societies.

In 1841 he turned his attention to *Spongiadæ*, forming a splendid collection, now in the British Museum, and publishing in 1864 his *Monograph of the British Spongiadæ*.

Bowles, William Lisle (*b.* 1762, *d.* 1850), English clergyman and poet, in 1789 published *Fourteen Sonnets*, which attracted much attention, and which was followed by other poetical writings In 1805 he became vicar of Bremhill, Wilts. He provoked a long and bitter controversy by his *dicta* on poetry, published with his edition of Pope.

Bowman, Sir William (*b.* 1816, *d.* 1892), oculist, in 1842 gained the Royal Medal in physiology, and from 1845 to 1856 he was professor of physiology and morbid anatomy at King's College. In 1877 he became consulting surgeon of the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital. He has written several medical works, including *Lectures on the Parts concerned in the Operations of the Eye*, *Observations on the Artificial Pupil*, and in conjunction with Dr. Todd, *The Physiological Anatomy and Physiology of Man.*

Bowring, Sir John (*b.* 1792, *d.* 1872), linguist and an active participator in public affairs. For some years he edited the *Edinburgh Review*, and published songs and ballads in translation of many European tongues, besides treatises on *Remunerative Prison Labour* and *African Slavery*. He was member of Parliament for Clyde from 1835 to 1837, and for Bolton from 1841 to 1849. In the last mentioned year he was appointed British Consul at Canton, and later plenipotentiary to China, and governor of Hong Kong. In 1855 he negotiated a commercial treaty with the King of Siam.

Bowyer, Sir George (*b.* 1811, *d.* 1883), barrister and public man, wrote *The Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster and the New Hierarchy*, in defence of the Pope's distribution of England into Catholic sees. He was M.P. for Dundalk from 1852 to 1868, and for county Wexford from 1874 to 1880.

Boxall, Sir William (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1879), English painter, and director of the National Gallery from 1865 to 1874. He was elected a Royal Academician in 1863.

Boyce, William (*b.* 1710, *d.* 1779), English composer of church music, etc., popularly known by his song *Hearts of Oak*.

Boydell, John (*b.* 1719, *d.* 1804), eminent English engraver, is known not only for his own engravings, such as his *Views in England and Wales*, but for the series of engravings, which he issued through many years, of the best pictures done by the best engravers.

Boyer, Alexis (*b.* 1757, *d.* 1833), French surgeon, picked up his first knowledge of surgery in a barber's shop, but by attendance at the schools of anatomy he received an appointment at *La Charité*, and later became second surgeon at the *Hôtel Dieu.* Napoleon created him premier surgeon and baron of the empire, and he was consulting surgeon to Louis XVIII. and his two successors.

Boyer, Jean Pierre (*b.* 1776, *d.* 1850), president of the republic of Hayti, a mulatto by birth, took part in the revolution of 1793, succeeded Pétion as president, and in 1822 took possession of St. Domingo. His tyranny alienated the support of the people, and his conduct of affairs with France resulted in the destruction of Port-au-Prince by a French fleet. Finally he was compelled to fly the island.

Boyle, Charles, Lord Orrery and Baron Boyle (*b.* 1676, *d.* 1753). His publication of an edition of *The Letters of Phalaris* provoked a famous controversy with Bentley, in which many of the scholars of the day were engaged. He served under the Duke of Ormonde in Flanders, and was committed to the Tower under George I. for a Jacobite conspiracy.

Boyle, Richard (*b.* 1566, *d.* 1643), Earl of Cork, an Englishman by birth, went to live in Ireland in 1588. After the rebellion he was made clerk of the council of Munster; and years of active service to the Crown were rewarded by a peerage. Later he became Lord High Treasurer of Ireland, and during the 1641 rebellion displayed the greatest activity in its suppression.

Boyle, Robert (*b.* 1626, *d.* 1691), youngest son of the preceding, a distinguished man of science, was an early member of the Royal Society, and besides conducting chemical and physical research, studied Oriental languages in order to be better able to expound the Scriptures. He instituted the "Boyle Lectures" on Christian evidences; and promulgated the gaseous law known as "Boyle's law."

Boyle, Roger, Lord Broghill (*b.* 1621, *d.* 1679), son of the first Earl of Cork, gained the complete confidence of Cromwell by his behaviour against the Irish rebels, and was made a privy councillor and president of the council in Scotland. For his services in Ireland, Charles II., on the Restoration, made him Earl of Orrery, lord president of Munster, and a lord justice of Ireland.

Brabourne, Edward Knatchbull-Hugessen, Lord (*b.* 1829), politician, sat for Sandwich from 1857 to 1880, when Mr. Gladstone raised him to the peerage. As a commoner he was a Liberal, but in the House of Lords he has generally voted with the Tories. He is the author of several highly popular fairy tales.

Brackenbury, Henry (*b.* 1837), British general, fought in the Indian Mutiny, and in 1870 was sent to the Franco-German war by the British National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded. He served with Wolseley in Ashantee, and afterwards in Natal; and commanded a division, under General Earle, in the Nile Expedition of 1884-5. He has written *A Narrative of the Ashantee War* and *The Nile Column.*

Braddock, Edward (*b.* 1695, *d.* 1755), British general, served in the Peninsula and Germany, and in 1754 was appointed to the command of the forces in Virginia. In 1755 he led an expedition against Fort Du Quesne, where his troops fell into an ambush and were routed, and himself killed.

Braddon, Mary Elizabeth (*b.* 1837), popular novelist, after contributing to the provincial press, succeeded in getting a comedy, *Loves of Arcadia*, accepted at the Strand theatre. In 1861 she produced a volume of poems, *Garibaldi*, and then turning to fiction, published rapidly *Lady Lisle*, *Lady Audley's Secret*, *Aurora Floyd*, and *Henry Dunbar*. These books established her as one of the most popular novelists of the day, and later works, which she has published in large number, have not diminished her reputation.

Bradford, John (*d.* 1555), English martyr, was converted by Latimer to the reformed faith, and became chaplain to Edward VI. His eloquent advocacy of the Protestant faith brought on him an imprisonment of eighteen months under Mary, and death at the stake at Smithfield.

Bradford, William (*b.* 1588, *d.* 1657), one of the Pilgrim Fathers. In 1621 he succeeded Carver as governor of New Plymouth. He wrote a *History of the Plymouth Plantation.*

Bradlaugh, Charles (*b.* 1833, *d.* 1891), politician, after working in several humble capacities, enlisted in the army. In 1853 he entered a solicitor's office; and then he achieved a great influence with working men as a Radical, and an antagonist of the Christian religion. His lectures in the Hall of Science, London, on social, political, and religious questions, were very popular; and in 1860 he started the *National Reformer*, against which a futile government prosecution was instituted. In 1870 he secured a judicial decision in favour of affirmation in courts of law, but the expenses of the trial made him bankrupt. In 1872 he published his *Impeachment of the House of Brunswick*, and the question of perpetual pensions always formed one of his favourite subjects. In 1880 he was returned for Northampton to Parliament, but refusing to take the oath, he was not allowed to take his seat until after the general election of 1885, although he was repeatedly returned by the constituency. Afterwards he earned a high reputation in the House of Commons, and though a thorough Radical, opposed the advocates of socialism. In 1889 he visited India, his interest in Indian affairs having always been pronounced.

Bradley, James (*b.* 1692, *d.* 1762), English astronomer, took orders, but in 1721, being appointed Sylvian professor of astronomy at Oxford, he devoted himself entirely to science. He discovered the aberration of light and established the formula for the law of refraction, and in 1742 was appointed astronomer-royal.

Bradshaw, John (*b.* 1602, *d.* 1659), English lawyer and a prominent Parliamentarian during the Civil war, presided over the commission which tried Charles I., and was appointed lord president of the council.

Brady, Henry Bowman (*b.* 1835), English zoologist, who for many years was a pharmaceutical chemist at Newcastle-on-Tyne. His special work has been in connection with the minute forms of invertebrate life, and he has written *A Monograph of Carboniferous and Permian Foraminifera*, and *The Foraminifera of the Challenger Expedition.*

Bragg, Braxton (*b.* 1817, *d.* 1876), American general, served in the Mexican war, and at the outbreak of the Civil war was given a command in the Confederate army. He achieved a series of victories in the Mississippi campaign, but was at last defeated by Grant.

Brahé, Tycho (*b.* 1546, *d.* 1601), Swedish astronomer, in his observatory at Huen he made the observations on which he founded his planetary system. He died at Prague.

Brahms, Johannes (*b.* 1833), German musical composer. Schumann early expressed the highest opinion of Brahms' genius, but for many years he was not appreciated in Germany. In 1861 he went to Vienna, where he acquired a high reputation, and held several important musical posts. In 1868 he composed the *Deutsches Requiem*, which, after the Franco-German war, was performed all over Germany, and since then his compositions have been very highly valued.

Bramah, Joseph (*b.* 1748, *d.* 1814), English locksmith and machinist, the son of a Yorkshire farmer. Coming to London, he invented his famous lock, which for sixty-seven years resisted all attempts to pick it. In 1795 he invented the hydraulic press; 1797, his beer pump; and in 1806, at the invitation of the governor of the Bank of England, he invented a machine for printing the numbers and date-lines on bank notes.

Bramhall, John (*b.* 1594, *d.* 1663), bishop of the English Church. In 1634 he was consecrated Bishop of Derry, and his insistence on the rights of the Church caused him to be summoned before the Star Chamber in 1637. Later he was imprisoned in Ireland by the Parliament, but was released by the king. After the restoration he was created Archbishop of Armagh.

Brand, Sir John Henry (*b.* 1823, *d.* 1888), president of the Orange Free State, to which position he was elected in 1863. His tenure of office proved beneficial for the republic. During the Transvaal war President Brand preserved the strict neutrality of his state, and acted as mediator at the conference of 1881, when peace was concluded.

Brande, William Thomas (*b.* 1788, *d.* 1866), chemist, in 1813 became professor of chemistry at the Royal Institution, and in 1818 he was awarded the Copley medal of the Royal Society.

Brantome, Pierre de Bourdeilles, Seigneur de (*b. circa* 1540, *d.* 1614), historian, left valuable *Memoirs.*

Brasidas (*d.* 422 B.C.), Spartan general, relieved Megara in 424, and defended Amphipolis, where he was killed.

Brassey, Thomas (*b.* 1805, *d.* 1870), railway engineer. He constructed several of the important railways in Great Britain, the French Western Railway, and others in Spain.

Brassey, Thomas, Baron (*b.* 1836), a prominent politician. For many years he represented Hastings in Parliament, and has occupied positions in the Admiralty in Mr. Gladstone's governments. He was raised to the House of Lords in 1886.

Bravo, Nicolas (*b.* 1790, *d. circa* 1854), Mexican general, was prominent during the revolution, and was at the head of the provisional government which succeeded on Iturbide's downfall; in 1827 he was banished by Guerriero; and in 1829 he again headed the administration. In 1833 he was defeated by Vittoria, and retired to the United States.

Bravo-Murillo, Don Juan (*b.* 1803, *d.* 1873), Spanish politician, after La Granja's revolution became a leader of the Conservative Opposition. He fled to France in 1840 during Espartero's dictatorship, but returned in 1847 and became head of the government. His reactionary policy compelled his resignation in 1852.

Bray, Anna Eliza (*b. circa* 1790, *d.* 1883), novelist and writer, in 1826 published her first historical novel, *De Foix*, which was followed by others of the same class. She also wrote a *Life of Handel*, and some historical sketches. She was twice married; in 1818 to Thomas Stothard, and in 1825 to the Rev. E. A. Bray.

Brazil, Emperors of—

(1) Pedro I., de Alcantara (*b.* 1798, *d.* 1834), eldest son of John VI. of Portugal, was taken to Brazil by his father on the French invasion of Portugal in 1807. In 1821 he was left as Regent, and in 1822 was proclaimed emperor of an independent Brazil. His reign was marked with revolution and discontent, and he was compelled to abdicate in 1831 in favour of his son.

(2) Pedro II., de Alcantara (*b.* 1825), successor of the preceding; in 1861 Brazil became involved in a quarrel with England, which lasted for several years; and in 1865 Brazil joined the alliance against Paraguay. In 1872 the emperor secured the passage of an Act providing for the emancipation of slaves, which disaffected many loyal supporters, and in 1889 a revolution broke out which expelled him from the throne, and set up a republican government.

Breckenridge, John Cabell (*b.* 1821, *d.* 1875), American politician, in 1851 entered Congress, and in 1856 was elected vice-president under Buchanan. In 1860 he was a candidate for the presidency in the Southern interest, but was defeated by Lincoln; and having denounced Lincoln's address as a declaration of war, he was expelled from the House of Representatives. He was given a command in the Confederate army.

Bremer, Frederika (*b.* 1801, *d.* 1865), Swedish novelist, many of whose works have been translated into English, and widely circulated in Great Britain and America. Her *Sketches of Every Day Life* and *The H—— Family* first brought her into notice; and besides her numerous stories, she has written accounts of travel in Europe and America.

Brennus, the celebrated chief of the Gauls who captured Rome about B.C. 390, and compelled a ransom of 1,000 pounds of gold, throwing his sword into the scale with the words "*Væ victis.*"

Brentano, Clemens (*b.* 1778, *d.* 1842), German poet of the romantic school, and the brother of "Bettina" (q.v.), eloped with the wife of Professor Mereau, and settling in Heidelberg, became associated with Von Arnim in a remarkable collection of German folk-songs and ballads. He continued to produce romances and poems rapidly, till he was seized with religious mania about 1812.

Breteuil, Louis Auguste, Baron de (*b.* 1733, *d.* 1807), French statesman, was employed by Louis XV. on many important diplomatic missions, and in 1783 Louis XVI. appointed him governor of Paris and minister of state. After the 1789 insurrection he succeeded Neckar as head of the government, but he withdrew from France after the fall of the Bastille.

Brett, John (*b.* 1830), English landscape and sea-piece painter of great merit, was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1882. His *Britannia's Realm* (1880) was bought by the Chantry Bequest.

Brett, Sir Piercy (*b.* 1710, *d.* 1781), British admiral, served with Anson in his voyage to the South Seas, and in 1745, as commander of the *Lion*, fought a desperate action of nine hours with a French line-of-battle ship conveying the Pretender to Scotland. He was knighted in 1753.

Breughels, The, a family of Dutch painters—

(1) Pieter the elder, known as "The Droll" (*b.* 1510 or 1530, *d.* 1569).

(2) Pieter the younger, known as "The Infernal" (*b.* 1559, *d.* 1637).

(3) Jan, son of Pieter the elder, and known as "Velvet" (*b.* 1569, *d.* 1625).

Brewer, John Sherren (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1879), English clergyman and historian; in 1858 appeared the first volume of his edition of the *Monumenta Franciscana*, followed by other reprints of mediæval classics; from 1862 till his death he was engaged on his great work, the *Calendar of Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, of the Reign of Henry VIII.*, which is of the greatest historical value.

Brewster, Sir David (*b.* 1781, *d.* 1868), physicist, in 1808 became the editor of the *Edinburgh Encyclopædia*, and attracted much attention by his investigations into the phenomena of light. He invented the kaleidoscope, invented or improved many optical instruments, and introduced polygonal lenses for lighthouses. In 1819 he was presented with the Rumford gold and silver medals by the Royal Society for his discoveries with regard to the polarisation of light, and in 1849 he was elected one of the eight foreign associates of the Institute of France. Besides numerous scientific works, he wrote a *Life of Newton*, *Martyrs of Science*, and *More Worlds than One*, books which possess a high literary merit.

Briconnet, Guillaume (*d.* 1514), French statesman and ecclesiastic, induced Louis XI. to undertake the conquest of Italy, and was appointed by that monarch Archbishop of Rheims and prime minister. In 1491 he was made cardinal; was excommunicated by Julius I., but was restored by Leo X., who made him archbishop of Narbonne.

Bridgeman, Sir Orlando (*b.* 1606, *d.* 1674), English judge, rapidly attained distinction at the bar, and was returned to the Long Parliament in 1640, when he supported the Royalist party. He sided with the king during the Civil war, and after the Restoration was made Chief Baron of the Exchequer and a baronet, and shortly after, Chief Justice of Common Pleas. He presided at the trial of the regicides, and succeeded Clarendon as Lord Keeper of the Seals.

Bridgewater, Francis Egerton, Duke of (*b.* 1736, *d.* 1803), youngest son of the first duke, is especially remembered for his enterprise in the construction of canals, notably the Bridgewater Canal, in completing which his resources were greatly strained. However, he died the possessor of great wealth.

Bridgewater, Rev. Francis Henry Egerton, 8th Earl of (*b.* 1758, *d.* 1829), son of Lord Egerton, Bishop of Durham. From him originated the celebrated Bridgewater Treatises. He left £8,000 for the writing and publishing of 1,000 copies of a work on the power, wisdom, and goodness of God.

Bridport, Alexander Arthur Hood, Viscount (*b.* 1728, *d.* 1814), British admiral and brother of Lord Hood, after fighting several gallant actions, and serving under Keppel and Howe, was knighted in 1788, and took part in the famous action of the 1st June, 1794. In 1795 he defeated the French fleet off Lorient, and in 1796 was created a peer of Great Britain.

Brienne, Gauthier (*d.* 1356), Duke of Athens and Constable of France, having lost his duchy, went, in 1336, to Florence as administrator for the King of Naples. In 1339 he fought with Philip de Valois against the English; and in 1341 defeated the Pisans, and became ruler of Florence. Having been expelled from the city, he returned to France, and was killed at Poictiers.

Bright, John (*b.* 1811, *d.* 1889), orator and statesman. He was born near Rochdale of a Quaker family, his father being engaged in the cotton-spinning trade. When sixteen years old John Bright entered his father's business, and began to take an interest in public affairs. He first met and became associated with Cobden in connection with the national education question, after returning from a visit to Eastern Europe; and in 1839 his name was prominent among the committee of the National Anti-Corn Law League, which sprang up at that time, and his devotion to the cause was intensified by the grief occasioned by the death of his wife in 1841, after a married life of only two years. In 1843 he was returned by Durham to Parliament, and was indefatigable in his efforts for the repeal of the corn laws. The movement set on foot by Lord Shaftesbury for the limitation of factory labour to ten hours a day was strongly opposed by Bright, who thereby incurred much unpopularity. His eloquence was next turned to Irish and Indian questions; and in regard to Ireland he advocated reform of the land laws and disestablishment of the Irish Church. In 1849 he married a second time. The parliamentary session of 1855 was rendered memorable as the occasion of some of Bright's finest orations, delivered in denunciation of the Crimean war. Illness compelled him to go abroad in 1857, when Palmerston was defeated on the Chinese question. In the general election which followed Bright was defeated at Manchester, for which constituency he had sat since 1847. In 1857 he was elected for Birmingham, and remained that borough's member till his death. After helping to defeat Lord Palmerston in 1858, he supported strongly Lord Derby's measure for the abolition of the East India Company; and on the outbreak of the American Civil war he again excited great unpopularity by his uncompromising advocacy of the cause of the North. After Mr. Gladstone's defeat in 1865 on the Reform Bill, Bright conducted a campaign in favour of reform, and obtained from Mr. Disraeli's government a measure embodying many of his principles. Again he turned to the questions of Irish disestablishment and land reform, and was president of the Board of Trade in Mr. Gladstone's government which passed the 1870 Land Act and the Irish Church Disestablishment Act. For two years he retired from public life, but joined Mr. Gladstone's Ministry in 1873, and from then until his return to office with the Liberals in 1880 took a prominent part in the agitation for the disestablishment of the English Church. In 1886 he opposed Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule policy, and became the great strength of the Unionist party, his influence going a very long way towards winning the general election of 1886.

Bright, Richard (*b.* 1789, *d.* 1858), English doctor, physician of Guy's Hospital, was the first to describe the affection of the kidneys known as "Bright's Disease"—a disease to which he himself succumbed.

Brindley, James (*b.* 1716, *d.* 1772), English engineer, after serving as a farm labourer, became a wheelwright, and also attained a reputation as a practical engineer, inventing an engine for the draining of coal-mines. He effected many improvements in mill machinery, and superintended the construction of the Duke of Bridgewater's canals. His last work was the construction of the Grand Trunk Canal connecting the Mersey and the Trent.

Brinkley, John (*b.* 1763, *d.* 1836), English astronomer and Regius professor of astronomy at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1814 discovered the parallax of the fixed stars, and in 1826 he was ordained bishop of Cloyne.

Brinvilliers, Marie Marguerite, Marquise de (*b.* 1630, *d.* 1676), French criminal, poisoned her father, brothers, and sister, for which crimes she was tortured and executed.

Brisbane, Sir Charles (*b.* 1769, *d.* 1829), British admiral, fought in many of the memorable naval engagements with the French and Dutch at the close of the last century, and in 1805 distinguished himself by a brilliant action against the Spanish at Havannah. In 1807 he sailed into the harbour of Curaçoa, and captured the island. In 1808 he was made governor of St. Vincent.

Brisbane, Sir Thomas Macdougall (*b.* 1773, *d.* 1860), soldier and astronomer, served with the army in Flanders, the Peninsula, the West Indies, and North America, and in 1821 was appointed governor of New South Wales. His administration was able and beneficial in a high degree. He founded a large observatory in Australia, and received the Copley medal of the Royal Society for his work in cataloguing 7,385 stars. On returning to Great Britain he devoted himself to astronomy, and succeeded Sir Walter Scott as president of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

Brisson, Henri (*b.* 1835), French statesman; in 1864 his articles in the *Temps*, in opposition to the second empire, gave him considerable reputation. After the fall of the empire he became deputy-mayor of Paris, but soon resigned the office. In 1871 he entered the Chamber of Deputies, and in 1879 became its president. In 1885 he formed an administration in succession to that of M. Ferry, and was succeeded in 1886 by M. de Freycinet.

Brisson, Mathurin Jacques (*b.* 1723, *d.* 1806), French physician and naturalist, was professor of physics at the College of Navarre, and instructor to the royal children. He wrote several scientific works, and was employed by government on several occasions.

Brissot-de-Warville, Jean Pierre (*b.* 1754, *d.* 1793), French politician and political writer, studied law in the same office as Robespierre, and gained some reputation by his *Theory of Criminal Laws*. He was committed to the Bastille for some time, and afterwards fled to England and America.

In 1789 he returned to France, and edited the *Patriote Français*, and he entered the National Assembly as representative for Paris. Falling under the suspicion of the extremists, he was guillotined in 1793.

Bristow, Henry William (*b.* 1817), distinguished geologist, in 1842 became connected with the Geological Survey of England, of which he was director for many years. He is a member of the Royal and Geological Societies, and has written, among other works, *Geology of the Isle of Wight*, *A Glossary of Mineralogy and British Sedimentary and Fossiliferous Strata*, the last in conjunction with Mr. Etheridge.

Brock, Thomas (*b.* 1847), R.A., sculptor, finished the O'Connell monument in Dublin, begun by Foley, and has executed statues of Richard Baxter, Robert Raikes, Sir Rowland Hill, and the bust of Longfellow in Westminster Abbey. His equestrian group, *A Moment of Peril*, was purchased by the Royal Academy, to which he was elected an associate in 1883.

Brockhaus, Friederich Arnold (*b.* 1772, *d.* 1823), a German bookseller, founder of the greatest publishing firm in Germany. He settled in Leipzig, where the business was carried on by his sons Heinrich and Friederich.

Brockhaus, Hermann (*b.* 1806, *d.* 1877), son of the preceding, a distinguished Orientalist, was professor of Indian literature at Leipzig, and translated several of the Sanscrit classics.

Brodhead, John Romeyn (*b.* 1814, *d.* 1873), American historian, in 1835 went to the Hague as *chargé d'affaires*, when he was commissioned by the Government to collect materials for a history of New York. In 1845 the first volume of the work appeared; and in 1846 Mr. Brodhead was appointed secretary of the Legation in London.

Brodie, Sir Benjamin Collins (*b.* 1783, *d.* 1862), surgeon, for many years was surgeon to St. George's Hospital, where his lectures were highly valued. In 1819 he became anatomical professor to the Royal College of Surgeons; and in 1823 became surgeon-in-ordinary to the king. Among his numerous works were *Physiological Papers* and *Physiological Inquiries*.

Broglie, Achille Léonce Victor Charles, Duc de (*b.* 1785, *d.* 1870), after the overthrow of Napoleon in 1815 joined Guizot's party as a member of the Chamber of Peers, and in 1832 he became Louis Philippe's foreign secretary, and retained the post for two years. In 1836 he was for a short time prime minister, and after the 1848 revolution was a strong opponent of Louis Napoleon.

Broglie, Albert, Duc de (*b.* 1821), son of the preceding, after writing several brilliant historical and theological works, became in 1871 ambassador to London; but, resigning in the following year, he became leader of the royalist party in the Chamber. His efforts were devoted to restoring the monarchy in France, and in 1873 he succeeded in placing Marshal McMahon in the president's chair instead of Thiers, while he himself became president of the council and foreign minister. He then set to work to displace republican officials throughout France, and carried the prolongation of the marshal's presidency for seven years. In 1876, however, his plans were upset by the defection of the Legitimists, and he had to resign. In 1877 he again became head of an administration, but was defeated in the same year, and was subjected soon after to a vote of censure from the Chamber. In 1885 he was rejected at the general election.

Broglie, Victor Maurice, Comte de (*b.* 1639, *d.* 1727), distinguished marshal of France, who served in most of the campaigns of his day.

Broglie, François Marie, Duc de (*b.* 1671, *d.* 1745), son of the preceding, entered the army at a very early age, and from 1689 to 1713 saw constant service in Germany, Flanders, or Italy. In 1733 he commanded in Italy, and in 1741 commanded the army in Bohemia, where he was shut up in Prague. As he found it impossible to defend Bavaria, he withdrew his army, for which he was exiled to his estates.

Broglie, Victor François, Duc de (*b.* 1718, *d.* 1804), son of the preceding, served in Italy and in Germany before he was twenty, and in 1745 succeeded to the title. Having fought throughout the Seven Years' war, in 1759 he achieved a brilliant victory against Prince Ferdinand, for which he was created prince of the empire. As commander-in-chief in Germany he defeated the Prussians at Corbach, and in 1761 again defeated Prince Ferdinand at Fillinghausen. In 1762 he was recalled and exiled, but restored in 1764. In 1789 he was compelled to fly from France, and joined in 1792 the Duke of Brunswick's invasion of Champagne. He died in Germany.

Broglie, Charles François, Comte de (*b.* 1719, *d.* 1781), brother of the preceding, for some years was ambassador at Warsaw, and then served under his brother in Germany. Later he was appointed director of the secret ministry; and was then exiled for a time. He was again exiled before the death of Louis XV.

Broglie, Claude Victor, Prince de (*b.* 1757, *d.* 1794), son of the preceding, joined the popular movement; was elected to the States General, and was for a time president of the National Assembly. Appointed commander of the army of the Rhine, he was recalled in 1792 for refusing to acquiesce in the king's deposition, and was shortly after executed.

Broke, Sir Philip Dives Vere (*b.* 1776, *d.* 1841), British admiral, memorable as the hero of the naval duel between the *Chesapeake* and the *Shannon* during the war with America.

Brontë, Charlotte (*b.* 1816, *d.* 1855), English authoress, the eldest of the three Brontë sisters. After some experience as a governess she became engaged with her sisters in the writing of novels, and in 1846 published with them a small volume of poems under the names of Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell. In 1847 she published the well-known story *Jane Eyre.* Its success was instantaneous and complete. Although adversely and severely criticised, it was and is admitted to be one of the most remarkable of English novels. Her second story, *Shirley*, was published in 1849, and her third and last, *Villette*, in 1853. Another story, *The Professor*, which had been refused by the publishers before *Jane Eyre* had made its authoress famous, was published after her death. In June, 1854, she married the Rev. Mr. Nicholls, who had been for a time her father's curate. But soon after her marriage consumption, which had carried off her sisters and brothers, settled on her, and she died in her fortieth year.

Brontë, Emily (*b.* 1818, *d.* 1848). At the same time that Charlotte was engaged in writing *The Professor*, and the younger sister *Agnes Grey*, Emily wrote *Wuthering Heights*, which was accepted and published.

Brontë, Anne (*b.* 1819, *d.* 1849), whose story of *Agnes Grey* was succeeded by *The Tenant of Wildfell Hall;* but neither of these stories is in any way remarkable. She died in less than six months after Emily.

Brooke, Gustavus Vaughan (*b.* 1818, *d.* 1866), tragedian, when only fifteen appeared in Dublin as William Tell, and in 1848 made a great success in London as Othello. In 1850 he went to New York, where he was enthusiastically received, and in 1854 to Australia. In 1866 he set out on a second visit to Australia in the *London*, in the wreck of which vessel he perished.

Brooke, Henry (*b.* 1706, *d.* 1783), an Irish man of letters, coming to London, married in his twentieth year his cousin, who was not quite fifteen. He did not succeed at the bar; and so turned to literature, producing a philosophical poem, *Universal Beauty*, in 1735. He was taken up by the literary celebrities of the day, and his next work, *Gustavus Vasa*, a tragedy, proved a great success, having been interdicted from representation on the stage. He retired to Ireland, and continued to write prolifically. His best-known work is *The Fool of Quality.*

Brooke, Sir James (*b.* 1803, *d.* 1868), known as the Rajah of Sarawak, at the age of twenty-two entered the service of the East India Company, and took part in the first Burmese war. In 1838 he went to Borneo in the yacht *Royalist*, and aided the Sultan to reduce the Dyak tribes of Sarawak, a service for which he was made Rajah in 1841. In 1847 he was made governor of Labuan, purchased by England from Borneo. He was deprived of his governorship, however, on a charge of undue severity, though acquitted by the royal commission at Singapore.

Brooke, Rev. Stopford Augustus (*b.* 1832), preacher, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and took his M.A. in 1868. He held the ministry of St. James's chapel from 1866 to 1875, and afterwards that of Bedford chapel, Bloomsbury, and in 1872 he was appointed chaplain-in-ordinary to the Queen. In 1880 he seceded from the Church of England. He is the author of several theological works.

Brooks, Charles William Shirley (*b.* 1815, *d.* 1874), journalist, was appointed editor of *Punch* in 1870, and he wrote *Aspen Court*, *The Gordian Knot*, and other works.

Brougham and Vaux, Henry Peter, Lord (*b.* 1778, *d.* 1868), statesman and lawyer, was educated at the High School and University of Edinburgh, and in 1800 became a member of the Scottish bar, becoming conspicuous as the centre of the group of young Whigs then in Edinburgh. He was one of the founders of the *Edinburgh Review*, the first number of which appeared in October, 1802, and for many years he continued to be one of its largest contributors. Later he was called to the English bar, and in 1809 was returned to Parliament for the small Cornish borough of Camelford. He became at once a leading orator of the Whigs and the special opponent of Canning himself, against whom he fought a famous election contest at Liverpool. The greatest achievement in his early parliamentary career was carrying through the bill which, by making the slave trade felony, made effectual Fox's Act for its abolition. As a lawyer, his successful defence of Leigh Hunt for republishing an article on flogging in the army brought him into the first rank of political advocates. He was largely influential in giving prominence to schemes of popular education, in 1823 co-operated with Mr. Birkbeck in founding mechanics' institutes, and was one of the most prominent amongst those who established the unsectarian London University. From 1820 his political importance continued to increase. He made political capital out of the wrongs of Queen Caroline, and obtained great popularity out of his conduct of her case. He advocated every motion for parliamentary reforms, and in 1822 brought forward an attack on the influence of the Crown. His famous speech in 1828 on the defects of the common law courts and the law of real property brought him into prominence as a law reformer; and in 1830 the fall of the Wellington ministry was precipitated by his announcement that he would introduce a Reform Bill. In Grey's Whig ministry he became Lord Chancellor and a peer. This was the culminating point of his career. As Lord Chancellor, his overbearing manners, coupled with his ignorance of equity law, made him extremely unpopular, and in the cabinet his inordinate vanity and reckless inconsistency made it impossible for his colleagues to work with him. The Whig ministry was thrown out in 1834, and on its return after Peel's failure no place was found for the late minister. For many years, however, he found useful scope for his energies as a law reformer, and in literature. He was the author of a *History of the House of Lancaster*, and *Sketches of the Statesmen of the Time of George III.*

Broughton, William Robert (*b.* 1763, *d.* 1822), English navigator, took part in Vancouver's expedition of 1790, and in 1793 undertook a voyage of discovery in the *Providence.* Having passed Japan, he was shipwrecked; but having refitted in Canton, set out again. He published *A Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean.*

Brouwer, Adria (*b.* 1608, *d.* 1640), Dutch painter of scenes of low life.

Brown, Ford Madox (*b.* 1821), painter, by many has been regarded as the leading light of the pre-Raphaelite school, though he was not the first to adopt its methods. Among his best-known works are *Chaucer Reciting his Poetry at the Court of Edward the Third*, which now decorates the gallery at Sydney, and *Christ Washing Peter's Feet.* Later in life he spent many years in Manchester, decorating the Town Hall of that city with a series of brilliant designs illustrative of its history. He married the sister of D. G. Rossetti.

Brown, John (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1882), doctor and author, wrote *Rab and his Friends*, *Pet Marjorie*, and other works.

Brown, John (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1859), American abolitionist, in 1859 conceived the idea of effecting the abolition of slavery by a general negro rising; but though he seized the arsenal of Harper's Ferry (Oct. 10th) the negroes refused to stir, and he was taken and hanged.

Brown, Robert (*b.* 1773, *d.* 1858), Scottish surgeon and botanist, was appointed naturalist to the *Investigator* in the Australian expedition of 1801. In 1810 he published the results of the voyage in *Prodromus Floræ Novæ Hollandiæ.* As librarian to the Linnæan Society he wrote many works of value, and ultimately became president of the society.

Brown, Robert (*b.* 1549, *d.* 1630), a Puritan, known as the founder of the Brownists, in 1561, while at Cambridge, was cited before Archbishop Parker for heterodoxy, and before he died he was imprisoned thirty-two times. In 1580 he accepted a ministry at Norwich, and later went to Holland. In 1585 he returned to England, and suffered excommunication.

Brown, Sir Samuel (*b.* 1776, *d.* 1852), English naval officer, is remembered for his skill as a mechanical engineer, and made several useful inventions in bridges, piers, and chain cables. The Brighton Pier and the Tweed Bridge are due to him.

Brown, Thomas (*b.* 1778, *d.* 1820), a celebrated Scottish metaphysician, studying in Edinburgh, published at the age of twenty, and took a medical degree in 1803. The first work which attracted much attention was his *Examination of Hume's Principles respecting Causation.* In 1810 he became joint professor of moral philosophy with Dugald Stewart, and his lectures were highly valued. He wrote several volumes of verse, which were well received.

Browne, Charles Farrer. [*See* Ward, Artemus.]

Browne, Edward Harold (*b.* 1811), theologian, educated at Eton, and Emmanuel, Cambridge, became a fellow and tutor of his college, and in 1857 Norresian professor. He was made Bishop of Ely in 1864, and when Bishop Wilberforce died was translated to the see of Winchester, and appointed prelate to the Order of the Garter. Dr. Browne has published a large number of works, chiefly on theological subjects.

Browne, Hablot Knight (*b.* 1815, *d.* 1882), distinguished artist and caricaturist, known to fame as "Phiz." Apprenticed to a mechanical engraver, he first attained success by his illustrations of *Pickwick* (1837), and from that time continued with increasing popularity. He illustrated, besides several of Dickens' works, nearly all Lever's novels, and some of Fielding and Smollett. In 1867 he was afflicted with a serious illness, in which he lost much of his capability for further work, and he was for some time in great pecuniary distress. Having failed to obtain a government pension, he received an annuity from the Royal Academy.

Browne, Sir Samuel James, K.C.B., K.C.S.I. (*b.* 1824), first saw service in the Punjaub campaign of 1848-9, and went through the Indian Mutiny, being twice severely wounded, and losing an arm at the battle of Seerporah. He was mentioned in despatches, and received the Victoria Cross and the C.B. He held a command in the Afghan war of 1878-9, and opened the campaign by the capture of Ali Musjid in the Khyber Pass.

Browne, Sir Thomas (*b.* 1605, *d.* 1682), English physician, eminent as a philosophical writer, took a degree at Oxford, and after extensive travel on the Continent, produced, in 1635, his famous *Religio Medici*, which at once acquired a European reputation. He settled in Norwich, where he produced many other works, the most important being *Pseudodoxia Epidemica.* In 1671 he was knighted by Charles II.

Brown-Séquard, Edward (*b.* 1818), American physician and physiologist, was appointed successively professor of pathology at Harvard, professor to the Faculty of Medicine at Paris, and succeeded Claude Bernard in the chair of experimental medicine at the College of France. He has published two important series of lectures on the *Paralysis of the Lower Extremities* and on *Functional Agitations.*

Browning, Elizabeth Barrett (*b.* 1806, *d.* 1861), English poetess; her first volume of verses was published in her nineteenth year, and in her twenty-fourth appeared *Prometheus Unbound* (to be styled afterwards "A Sin of My Youth"), and *Miscellaneous Poems.* Two years later another volume appeared, which included *Isobel's Child*, *The Romance of Margaret*, and the sonnet *Consolation.* About this time delicate health and the loss, by drowning, of her brother, brought her very near to death, and it was some years before anything more appeared from her pen. In 1845 she met the poet Browning, and the tale of their courtship she herself has told in *Sonnets from the Portuguese* (1850). Browning and she were married in 1846, and with him she settled in Florence. Here a son was born to them, and here in the glow of a new and happy life, and with new interests encompassing her, she wrote her *Casa Guidi* (1851), a poem that might have been written by an Italian patriot, and *Aurora Leigh* (1856). Her *Poems before Congress* appeared in 1860, but these, with the exception of *Last Poems*, which were published after her death by her husband, were her last works.

Browning, Robert (*b.* 1812, *d.* 1889), poet; his first poem, *Pauline*, was published when he was twenty-one, but it was not until two years later that the dramatic poem, *Paracelsus*, appeared—of 4,000 lines, and in five parts. Shortly afterwards he wrote for Macready (who produced it at Covent Garden) his first tragedy, *Strafford*, and published it in the same year. His next poem, *Sordello*, was then "nearly ready," but it was not produced until 1840. From 1841 to 1846 Browning brought out his *Bells and Pomegranates*, in eight parts. These contained three plays, of which *Pippa Passes* is, perhaps, the best known; four tragedies, including *A Blot on the 'Scutcheon*, and thirty fresh dramatic lyrics, three of which, *The Pied Piper of Hamelin*, *How they brought the Good News from Ghent to Aix*, and the *Lost Leader*, are among the most popular of his works. After marrying the poetess, Elizabeth Barrett, he settled in Florence, and remained there for fifteen years, until his wife's death in 1861. During this time he produced *Paracelsus* and *Men and Women.* In 1864 he opened the third period of his work with *Dramatis Personæ*, and four years later his most important work, *The Ring and the Book.* Since then, from time to time, he produced fresh poems, plays, and translations, the most notable among them being *Fifine at the Fair*, the English version of the *Alcestis*, the *Agamemnon* and *Jocoseria.* He was elected an honorary fellow of Balliol, Oxford, and the degree of M.A. was conferred on him by that university, as was that of D.C.L. by Cambridge. He died after a short illness in Florence, and was buried in Poets' Corner, Westminster Abbey.

Bruce, David (*b.* 1323, *d.* 1370), king of Scotland, and son and successor of Robert Bruce. The invasion of Scotland by Edward III. forced him to fly to France; but he returned during the war between France and England. He invaded England, but was defeated and taken prisoner. He was ransomed for £100,000.

Bruce, Edward (*d.* 1318), brother of Robert Bruce, fought with great bravery in the war against the English, and in 1315, being offered the crown of Ireland, he went to that country, maintaining his position with great success. He was killed in a battle against the English.

Bruce, Sir Frederick, W.A.W. (*b.* 1814, *d.* 1867), younger son of the seventh Lord Elgin, entered the diplomatic service, and was appointed envoy extraordinary to the Emperor of China in 1858. Subsequently he established the mission in Pekin, and in 1865 succeeded Lord Lyons as ambassador to the United States.

Bruce, James (*b.* 1730, *d.* 1794), traveller, in 1763 went out as British consul to Algiers, and in 1765 set out to search for the source of the Nile. In 1770 he had penetrated to Abyssinia, and traced the Abawi to its source, that being then believed to be the main source of the Nile. He returned to London in 1774, and in 1790 published his *Travels.*

Bruce, Robert (*b.* 1274, *d.* 1329), Earl of Carrick and King of Scotland ; his grandfather was, with Baliol, a claimant for the Scottish throne, and when Edward I. decided in favour of Baliol, the family withdrew to England. Having entered into a conspiracy for the overthrow of the English suzerainty in Scotland and having been betrayed, Bruce fled to Scotland and was crowned in 1306. He was defeated by the Earl of Pembroke, and hunted up and down the country, but in 1307 he succeeded in defeating Pembroke, when Edward marched against him, but died on the way to Scotland. Edward II. left the prosecution of the war to the Earl of Pembroke, against whom Bruce struggled for three years, ultimately establishing himself as King of Scotland. In 1314 Edward II. marched against him in person, but was totally routed at Bannockburn. In 1328 a peace was arranged, which Bruce only survived a short time.

Brucker, Johann Jakob (*b.* 1696, *d.* 1770), German Protestant divine and philosopher; in 1723 produced his *Historia Philosophica de Ideis*, and in 1741 his *Historia Critica Philosophiæ*, both works being of the greatest erudition and value.

Brueys, François Paul, Comte de (*b.* 1753, *d.* 1798), French admiral, commanded the French fleet at the capture of Malta in 1798, and at the battle of the Nile, when his fleet was destroyed by Nelson and he himself was killed.

Brugsch, Heinrich Carl, Pasha (*b.* 1827), German Egyptologist, was made curator of the Egyptian museum at Berlin, and became professor of oriental languages at Göttingen university. He resided many years in Egypt, and among several important works on that country, his *History of Egypt under the Pharaohs* is one of the best on the subject.

Bruix, Eustache de (*b.* 1759, *d.* 1805), French admiral, served in the American war of 1793, and took part in the expedition against Ireland. He escaped with his fleet from Brest harbour when it was blockaded by the British, and relieved Massena, who was besieged in Genoa. He was given the command of the fleet assembled at Boulogne for the invasion of England.

Brüllow, Charles Paulovitch (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1852), Russian artist, and president of the St. Petersburg Academy.

Brummell, George Bryan (*b.* 1778, *d.* 1840), "Beau," the noted dandy and friend of George IV.

Brune, Guillaume Marie Anne (*b.* 1763, *d.* 1815), French general and a marshal of France, joined the Republican cause, and in 1798 was appointed commander of the forces in Switzerland. Subsequently he was transferred to Holland, which he compelled the Duke of York to evacuate. He defeated the Austrians in Italy, but soon after offended the emperor, who did not again employ him till the Hundred Days' campaign, when he was given command of the army of the Var. He was murdered by a Royalist mob at Avignon.

Brunel, Sir Marc Isambard (*b.* 1769, *d.* 1849), engineer, was the son of a Norman farmer. Leaving France, he found occupation as an engineer in the United States. Coming to England in 1799, he induced the Admiralty to accept his designs for making ships' blocks by machinery. Minor inventions due to him were machines for winding cotton and nail-making. But his greatest engineering work was the Thames Tunnel, which, begun in 1824, was completed in 1843 with the assistance of his son.

Brunel, Isambard Kingdom, F.R.S., D.C.L. (*b.* 1806, *d.* 1859), engineer, son of the above, besides greatly assisting his father, was the constructor of the Monkwearmouth Docks, and the Clifton Suspension Bridge was built from his designs. He was the engineer of the Great Western Railway, and the "broad gauge" was due to his efforts. He designed the *Great Britain*, the first large iron ship, and the first large ship to use the screw propeller; his last great work was the ill-fated *Great Eastern.*

Brunelleschi, Filippo (*b.* 1377, *d.* 1446), Florentine architect, a very able goldsmith and sculptor, was outstripped by Ghiberti in the competition for the gates of the Baptistery. Then he turned wholly to architecture, and was commissioned to build the cupola of Santa Maria del Fiore, a work that was all but completed when he died.

Brunne, Robert of, a monk, who lived in the reigns of Edward II. and III., and was author of the *Handlynge Synne.*

Bruno, Giordano (*b. circa* 1550, *d.* 1600), Italian philosopher, spent many years in France, Germany, and England, disputing on philosophical theories, when he returned to Italy. He was seized by the Inquisition, and refusing to recant, perished at the stake.

Brun-Rollet, Antoine (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1858), a Savoyard traveller, as a merchant penetrated far into the Soudan, and ascended the Nile as far as Abyssinia. He stayed some time at Khartoum, from which he made expeditions into the neighbouring country. In 1855 he published *Le Nil Blanc et le Soudane.* He died in Khartoum.

Brunswick, Dukes of—

(1) Frederick William of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel (*b.* 1771, *d.* 1815) was the fourth son of Charles, who died in 1806, and commanded the allies in their first attack against France. He served under Blücher in the Jena campaign in 1805, and took a prominent and honourable part in the disastrous Wagram campaign. He was compelled finally to fly to England. He returned to his dominion of Brunswick on the occasion of the general uprising against Napoleon in 1813, and commanding the Brunswick troops at Quatre Bras on June 16th, 1815, he, "foremost fighting, fell."

(2) Charles (*b.* 1801, *d.* 1873), the eldest son of Frederick William. A few years after his accession to the throne of Brunswick, his subjects, weary of his extravagances, rose against him and he fled, the next year to be deposed by the German Diet.

(3) William (*b.* 1806, *d.* 1884), the younger son, was elected to the throne from which Charles had been deposed. He died unmarried.

Brunswick-Lunebourg-Bevern, Augustus William (*b.* 1715, *d.* 1781), one of Frederick the Great's generals, served in the first Silesian war, and during the Seven Years' war won the battle of Reichenberg. He was constantly employed by Frederick in important commands till he was defeated in 1757 and taken prisoner. On his release he was sent to Stettin, but was recalled to active service later.

Brunswick-Lunebourg, Charles William Ferdinand, Sovereign Duke of (*b.* 1735, *d.* 1806), nephew of the preceding, greatly distinguished himself in the Seven Years' war, and in 1787 commanded the Prussian expedition into Holland, and was in 1792 appointed to the command of the allied forces in the invasion of France. This campaign was abortive, and in 1794 he resigned. In 1806 he was defeated by Napoleon, and died of wounds received at Auerstadt. He was the father of Queen Caroline of England.

Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, Ferdinand, Duke of (*b.* 1721, *d.* 1792), known as Prince Ferdinand, served in the Prussian army during the first Silesian war, and the Seven Years' war; and in 1758 was appointed commander of the English forces in Germany. In 1759 he won the battle of Minden.

Brutus, Decimus Junius Albinus (*d.* 43 B.C.), one of the assassins of Julius Cæsar. After the murder of the consul, he was besieged in Mutina by Mark Antony, but drove off the enemy. Crossing into Macedonia he was betrayed into the hands of Antony and put to death.

Brutus, Lucius Junius, a Roman consul. Tarquinius Superbus, having put the father and brother of Brutus to death, Brutus feigned madness, until the rape of Lucretia, when he excited the populace to insurrection, and drove Tarquinius from the city. He and Collatinus were appointed consuls together, and in this capacity Brutus ordered the execution of his own sons for complicity in a conspiracy. He was killed by Tarquinius' son.

Brutus, Marcus Junius (*b.* 85 B.C., *d.* 42 B.C.), the nephew of Cato of Utica, sided with Pompey against Cæsar, and after the battle of Pharsalia retired to literary pursuits. Cæsar made him governor of Cisalpine Gaul, but he joined the conspirators who murdered the consul. After the assassination he collected troops in Macedonia, and assuming the title of Imperator, ravaged Rhodes and Lydia. In 42 B.C. he and Cassius were defeated by Octavius Cæsar and Mark Antony, when Brutus committed suicide.

Bryant, William Cullen (*b.* 1794, *d.* 1878), American poet and historian, when only nineteen published his poem *Thanatopsis*, which attracted much attention; and in 1825 he became editor of several periodicals in New York. Having twice visited Europe, he wrote his *Letters of a Traveller in Europe and America;* for more than thirty years he acted as editor of the *New York Evening Post*, and wrote much poetry, as well as many other prose works.

Bryce, Professor James, M.P. (*b.* 1838), after a distinguished career at Oxford, was in 1870 appointed regius professor of civil law. He was returned M.P. for Tower Hamlets in 1880, for Aberdeen in 1885, and in 1886 became under-secretary for Foreign Affairs in Mr. Gladstone's government, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in 1892.

Brydges, Sir Samuel Egerton (*b.* 1762, *d.* 1837), English writer and antiquary, in 1790 induced his brother to claim the succession to the title of Duke of Chandos. The claim was disallowed by the House of Lords, and Brydges impeached this decision in numerous publications. From 1812 to 1818 he was M.P. for Maidstone; and in 1824 he was created a baronet. He left many works in verse, fiction, politics, and archæology.

Buch, Leopold von (*b.* 1774, *d.* 1853), German geographer and geologist, by Humboldt was regarded as the greatest geologist of his time. He travelled, studying, through Styria, Auvergne, Italy, the coast of Scotland, Norway, Lapland, and Germany, and was the author of many valuable works embodying his researches.

Buchanan, George (*b.* 1506, *d.* 1582), Scottish poet and historian, after an unsettled life, spent partly in France, where he was converted to Protestantism, became professor of Latin at Bordeaux, and in 1547 at Coimbra. After a time he was imprisoned by the Inquisition, and one of the penalties imposed upon him was to translate the Psalms into Latin verse, a task which he performed with great success. After acting as tutor to the Comte de Brissac's son, he became in 1562 classical tutor to Mary Queen of Scots, and on her marriage wrote an *Epithalamium.* After Mary's marriage with Bothwell, Buchanan joined Murray's party, and was made a lord of the privy council and privy seal. In 1570 he was appointed tutor to James VI. of Scotland. He wrote in his last years *A History of Scotland*, and a treatise *De Jure Regni apud Scotos*, which in 1683 was burned at Oxford.

Buchanan, James (*b.* 1791, *d.* 1868), fifteenth president of the United States, elected to the state legislature in 1814, in 1820 became a member of Congress, and in 1833 was elected a senator. He was minister at the court of St. James's from 1853 to 1856, and in the latter year, as the democratic and pro-slavery candidate, was elected president. After his retirement in 1860 he took no further part in public life.

Buchanan, Robert (*b.* 1841), playwright and novelist. His first book, *Undertones*, was published in 1860. Since then he has produced *The Shadow of the Sword*, *The New Abelard*, and *God and the Man* among novels, and several plays and adaptations. He has also contributed largely to periodical literature.

Büchner, Friedrich Carl Christian Ludwig (*b.* 1824), materialistic philosopher, his book on *Force and Matter* (*Kraft und Stoff*, 1855), an exposition of extreme materialistic views, created great interest throughout Europe. He is the author of many philosophical works, some of them popular expositions of the ultimate theories of Darwin, Haeckel, and Huxley.

Buckingham, George Villiers, Duke of (*b.* 1592, *d.* 1628), the celebrated courtier, was taken into favour by James I., who rapidly promoted him to the highest dignities and titles. In 1623 he accompanied Prince Charles to Spain, when he went to woo the Infanta; and his behaviour caused the breaking off of the match and a war with Spain. He was the chief adviser of Charles I. in his disputes with Parliament, which would have impeached the favourite had it not been dissolved. In 1627 he commanded an unsuccessful expedition to the Isle of Rhé; and in 1628 he was stabbed at Portsmouth while organising a second expedition.

Buckingham, George, Duke of (*b.* 1627, *d.* 1689), son of the preceding, fought on the Royalist side during the Civil war, but after the battle of Worcester he fled to the Continent. In 1657 he returned and married Lord Fairfax's daughter, and under Charles II. was given several appointments. He was one of the famous "Cabal" ministry, and with them was dismissed in 1674.

Buckingham, James Silk (*b.* 1786, *d.* 1855), traveller and politician, after an adventurous life went to India, and established a newspaper in Calcutta, which was suppressed by the East India Company. Returning to England he lectured against the company's monopoly, and his losses were made good by public subscriptions. He established the *Athenæum* and wrote many books of travel, and from 1832 to 1837 sat for Sheffield in Parliament.

Buckland, Frank Trevelyan (*b.* 1826, *d.* 1880), surgeon, was a naturalist at heart, and his appointment in 1866 as inspector of fisheries gave him every opportunity for gratifying his intense love of animals and their habits. In his official capacity he visited nearly every part of the coast and all the salmon rivers. He strove vigorously to acclimatise foreign animals suitable for food or sport in this country, and his house was a museum of natural history, mostly living. The results of his researches are to be found scattered about in innumerable short papers in the magazines and newspapers, in his *Curiosities of Natural History*, and in the memories of many warm friends and admirers.

Buckland, William, F.R.S. (*b.* 1784, *d.* 1856), the founder of English geology, was a fellow of Corpus Christi, Oxon, and a canon of Christ Church. In 1819 he occupied the newly formed readership of geology in Oxford, and in this position conducted researches on the palæontology of the Reading beds, and the formation of the coal and the glacial period strata. He accumulated the collection known as the "Buckland Museum," Oxford, and was the author of the Bridgewater treatise on *Geology and Mineralogy with reference to Natural Theology*, which was afterwards revised by his son.

Buckle, George Earle (*b.* 1854), was a scholar of Winchester College and New College, Oxon. He obtained a double first in classics and history, and was elected a fellow of All Souls'. Adopting journalism as a profession, he became first attached to the *Manchester Guardian*, and afterwards wrote for the *Times*. On the death of Professor Chenery in 1884 he became the editor of the *Times*, having for some time occupied the post of assistant editor.

Buckle, Henry Thomas (*b.* 1821, *d.* 1862), historian. In 1857 the first volume of his *History of Civilisation in Europe* appeared, and was very well received. The second volume, published in 1861, found too an appreciative public, but in 1862 his health gave way, and he died leaving his work uncompleted.

Buckstone, John Baldwin (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1879), actor and playwright, was the author of many plays of the well-known Adelphi type, *The Green Bushes* and *The Flowers of the Forest* among them. He was the author too of many farces and "genre" pieces, of which class *Good for Nothing* and *The Rough Diamond* are excellent specimens.

Buffet, Louis Joseph (*b.* 1818), French statesman, returned for his department of the Vosges in 1848, became minister of commerce under Louis Napoleon. Having retired from public life for some years, he became in 1870 minister of finance, and in 1873 president of the Assembly.

Buffon, Jean Louis Leclerc, Comte de (*b.* 1707, *d.* 1788), French naturalist, after a tour in Italy and England became known for his scientific investigations, and was admitted to the Academy of Sciences. In 1739 he was appointed intendant of the Jardin du Roi at Paris, and in 1749 published the first volume of his monumental work, *L'Histoire Naturelle*, which secured to him a place in the front rank of men of science. In 1753 he was admitted to the Academy, and in 1776 he was created a count. Buffon only completed the mineralogical and a portion of the zoological section of his *Histoire Naturelle;* but the work was accompanied by several supplements, including his *Epochs of Nature.*

Bugeaud de la Piconnerie, Thomas Robert, Duc D'Isly (*b.* 1784, *d.* 1849), French general, rose rapidly during the Napoleonic campaigns, and after Waterloo won a brilliant victory at L'Hôpital, on the Isère, over a greatly superior force of Austrians. After the 1830 revolution he entered the Chamber of Deputies, and in 1836 went to Algeria in command of the French forces. In 1841 he was appointed governor-general of Algeria, and for his successful campaigns against Morocco was created marshal of France and Duc D'Isly. He died of cholera.

Bugenhagen, Johann (*b.* 1485, *d.* 1558), German scholar and reformer, a convert of Luther, whom he aided in his translation of the Bible. In 1537 he organised the church in Denmark.

Bugge, Thomas (*b.* 1740, *d.* 1815), Danish astronomer, was professor of astronomy at Copenhagen, and perpetual secretary of the Society of Sciences in Denmark. He left much valuable writing.

Bulgaria, Alexander I., Prince of. [*See* Alexander.]

Bull, John (*b.* 1563, *d.* 1628), English musical composer of some celebrity, in 1591 was appointed organist of the Chapel Royal; in 1595, professor of music at Gresham College, and later organist to James I. In 1617 he went to Holland, where he remained till his death. He is supposed to be the composer of the National Anthem.

Bull, Ole Bornemann (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1880), Norwegian violinist, and follower of Paganini.

Buller, Sir Redvers (*b.* 1839), soldier, first saw service in the China war of 1860. In 1870 he took part in the Red River expedition, and in 1874 in the Ashantee war. In 1879 he was sent on special service to the Cape, held command of the Frontier Light Horse in the Kaffir war of 1878-9, and served with great gallantry in the Zulu war. He was present at Tel-el-Kebir, at El Teb and Tamai, and accompanied the Nile expedition of 1884. In 1890 he succeeded Lord Wolseley as adjutant-general.

Bülow, Friedrich Wilhelm von (*b.* 1775, *d.* 1816), Prussian general, obtained field-marshal's rank in 1813, and by the victory at Lukan saved Berlin from the French. His victories at Grossbeeren and Dennewitz over Oudinot and Ney respectively twice again saved the Prussian capital at critical moments. He was present at Leipzig, and in command of the right wing of the allies he occupied the Low Countries. In 1814 he marched into France, and he was in command during the Waterloo campaign.

Bülow, Hans Guido von (*b.* 1830), pianist, conductor and composer, best known for his adherence to Wagner and Wagnerian theories. Of his own productions *Nirwana* is the most distinguished, but he is more remarkable for his transcriptions of Wagner's scores.

Bulwer, Sir Henry Ernest Gascoigne (*b.* 1836), after filling several less important positions in 1871, was in 1875 appointed lieut.-governor of Natal. He protested against the annexation of the Transvaal, and against the necessity of coercing the Zulu king (Cetewayo). His appointment ended in 1880, before the outbreak of war with the Boers, but in 1882 he was re-appointed governor of Natal. In 1885 he was appointed lord high commissioner of Cyprus.

Bulwer, Lytton. [*See* Lytton.]

Bulwer, Sir William Henry Lytton Earle (*b.* 1804, *d.* 1872), diplomatist, brother of Lord Lytton, in 1843 was sent as ambassador to Madrid, and remained till 1848, when he was ordered to leave by Narvaez. He next went to Washington, where he concluded the Bulwer-Clayton Treaty. From 1852 to 1855 he was envoy extraordinary to Tuscany; and from 1857 to 1865 ambassador to the Porte. He sat in Parliament for many years, and just before his death he was raised to the peerage under the title of Baron Dalling and Bulwer.

Bunsen, Christian Charles Josias, Baron von (*b.* 1791, *d.* 1860), philosopher and diplomatist, educated at Göttingen, became attached to the German diplomatic service in Rome. Here, in addition to his scholarly researches, he devoted himself to the difficult task of keeping peace between the Roman Catholics and Protestants of his own country. In 1838 he came to England, where he was some years later appointed ambassador. In 1854 he resigned his post and retired practically into private life at Heidelberg. He was the author of several important philosophical works.

Bunsen, Robert Wilhelm (*b.* 1811), German chemist, in 1852 accepted the post of professor at Heidelberg, where he constructed his great laboratory, and founded a school of chemistry. He has conducted innumerable important scientific researches, and has invented many special forms of apparatus. His most important publications are a *Treatise on Gas Analysis* and *Spectroscope Analysis*, but the mere list of his papers forms a large catalogue. He has received every distinguished scientific honour, and is one of the eight foreign associates of the French Academy.

Bunting, Edward (*b.* 1773, *d.* 1843), an Irish musician and organist, on the occasion of the meeting of the Irish bards in 1792 was commissioned to write down their melodies, and he afterwards went up and down the country collecting the airs of old harpists and minstrels. In 1840 he published the work in the compilation of which so much of his life had been spent, *The Ancient Music of Ireland*.

Bunyan, John (*b.* 1628, *d.* 1688), author of *The Pilgrim's Progress*, was a tinker by trade, belonging to a Bedfordshire family. In 1656 he began to preach in Bedford as a Baptist, his sermons being extremely popular. In 1660 he was committed to Bedford gaol for his religious teaching, and he remained there for twelve years. During this period he wrote his *Grace Abounding* and *The Holy City*. In 1672 he was released, and resumed his preaching before great crowds. During a second imprisonment, in 1675, he wrote *The Pilgrim's Progress*. He built a meeting house in Bedford, and annually visited the Baptist congregation in London, where he died. The *Holy War* was written in 1682.

Buonarroti, Filippo (*b.* 1761, *d.* 1837), an Italian patriot, at the outbreak of the French revolution went to Paris, and took an active part in affairs, opposing the usurpation of Napoleon. After suffering some imprisonment, he became in 1830 head of the "Veri Italiani" party in Paris.

Burbage, Richard (*b. circa* 1557, *d.* 1619), the foremost actor of the Elizabethan stage, and the original performer of Richard III., Hamlet, and Othello, etc.

Burckhardt, John Ludwig (*b.* 1784, *d.* 1817), one of the early Eastern travellers, was Swiss by birth, German by education, and English by adoption. He travelled as the envoy of an English association for promoting African discovery. The East having attracted him, he became Egyptian by habit and language, travelling as an Eastern merchant. He was the first European to visit Mecca. His valuable *Arabic Proverbs*, reprinted in 1875, are well known.

Burdett, Sir Francis (*b.* 1770, *d.* 1844), politician, was famous for his advanced views, which in 1810, on the occasion of a letter to his constituents commenting on the right of Parliament to commit for libel, resulted in the issue of a warrant by the Speaker for his arrest. In 1819 he was, for a like outspoken expression of opinion, fined and imprisoned.

Burdett-Coutts, Angelina Georgina, Baroness (*b.* 1814), the daughter of Sir Francis Burdett, succeeded in 1837 to the great wealth of her grandfather, Mr. Thomas Coutts. The Shoe-black Brigade, the Nova Scotia Gardens, model lodging houses, and Columbia Market are of her foundation. The poor and the distressed at home and abroad have had a constant benefactress in her; the East-End weavers, the Irish fishermen of Cape Clear, the Turkish peasantry after the Russo-Turkish war, are among those who have received her help. In 1871 the Queen made Miss Coutts a peeress, and in 1881 the baroness married Mr. William Ashmead-Bartlett.

Buren, Van. [*See* Van Buren.]

Bürger, Gottfried August (*b.* 1747, *d.* 1794), German lyric poet; *Lenore* and *The Wild Huntsman* are well-known ballads of his.

Burges, William, A.R.A. (*b.* 1827, *d.* 1881), architect, and a master of the Gothic style. The rebuilding of Cork cathedral and the speech-room at Harrow were after his designs.

Burgess, John Bagnold (*b.* 1830), artist, was elected an associate in 1877, and is best known as a painter of Southern and Eastern subjects.

Burgess, Thomas (*b.* 1756, *d.* 1837), English prelate, was preferred from the prebendary at Durham to the bishopric of St. David's, where he founded and liberally endowed the college of Lampeter. In 1805 he was translated to the bishopric of Salisbury.

Burghleigh, William Cecil, Lord. [*See* Cecil.]

Burgoyne, John (*b.* 1730, *d.* 1792), an English general and dramatic writer, in 1761 entered Parliament, and in 1772 moved a vote of censure on Lord Clive. In 1775 he was sent to command an expedition from Canada against the Americans, and was compelled to surrender at Saratoga. On returning to England the king refused to see him, whereupon he threw up all his appointments and joined the opposition. He was given further commands afterwards, but retired from active service in 1784.

Burke, Edmund (*b.* 1728, *d.* 1797), statesman and orator, an Irishman by birth, graduated at Trinity College, Dublin. Coming to London, he attracted attention by his essays on the *Sublime and Beautiful*, and devoted himself to literature, founding in 1759 *The Annual Register.* In 1761 he became private secretary to Hamilton, the new chief secretary for Ireland; and served Lord Rockingham in the same capacity when that nobleman became prime minister. He was returned to Parliament for Wendover, and his speeches on American affairs created a great sensation in the House of Commons. His position in political life was raised still higher by the pamphlets which he wrote on current questions. Returned for Malton, he produced in 1780 his great plan of economical reform; and in 1782 he became paymaster under Lord Rockingham's government. He again took office in the Duke of Portland's coalition ministry, when he made his famous speech on the India bill. In the impeachment of Warren Hastings Burke played a leading part, his opening speech extending over four days. The outbreak of the French revolution was the occasion of one of his finest efforts of oratory. Burke's attitude in this matter severed his friendship with Fox, and he seceded from the Whig party. In 1794 he retired from parliamentary life, though he continued to produce his pamphlets on political affairs.

Burke, Sir John Bernard (*b.* 1815), Irish Herald, Ulster king-of-arms in 1853; author of several valuable works on genealogical subjects.

Burke, Robert O'Hara (*b.* 1812, *d.* 1861), explorer, perished with Wills in an expedition across Australia.

Burke, William (*d.* 1828), a notorious criminal, who, with Hare, murdered many persons in order to provide "subjects" for the Edinburgh surgeons.

Burmah, The Kings of—

(1) Mentaragyi (*d.* 1819). His reign is remarkable for the first dispute with the British, amicably settled by General Erskine.

(2) Phagyi Dau (dethroned 1837) was involved in war with Britain in 1824, who conquered Aracan, which was ceded as the price of peace.

(3) Kounboug-men (*d.* 1846), usurped the throne in 1837. He was violently anti-English.

(4) Pagan-men (dethroned 1853), his son, imitated his father's policy, and precipitated the second Burmese war in 1852. It resulted in the annexation of Pegu, and a revolution ended the king's reign.

(5) Mendon-men (*d.* 1878). At first disposed to be hostile towards the Indian government, the king in 1862 consented to a treaty (renewed 1867). British travellers, by these conventions, were allowed to pass through Burmah.

(6) Theebaw (*b.* 1859, deposed 1885) signalised his accession to the throne by massacring eighty-six of his relations. Affairs shortly became unbearable at Mandalay, and in 1880 a war seemed imminent. In 1882 he made a fruitless attempt to negotiate a treaty, but the negotiations broke off. In spite of a continued weakening of his position, owing to internal rebellions, he massacred some two hundred of his subjects in 1884, and in 1885 began to direct aggressive operations against British commerce. An expedition was sent against him in 1889, and he was deposed and deported to India.

Burnaby, Frederick Gustavus (*b.* 1842, *d.* 1885), British officer, and an enterprising and daring traveller, was best known from his ride to Khiva on horseback. He was attached to the expedition to the Eastern Soudan, and fought and was wounded at El Teb. He was killed at Abu Klea, the first battle of the Nile expedition.

Burnand, Francis Cowley (*b.* 1837), journalist, barrister by profession, became a writer of farce and humorous literature by choice. In 1880 he succeeded Mr. Tom Taylor as editor of *Punch*. *Happy Thoughts* are among his happiest efforts; and the farces, *Ixion*, *Black-eyed Susan*, and the plays, *Betsy*, *The Colonel*, and *Artful Cards*, among the most successful of his dramatic works.

Burne-Jones, Edward, (*b.* 1833), painter, early fell under the influence of the pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, and his paintings are marked by the mediævalism and realism of that school. He was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1885.

Burnes, Sir Alexander (*b.* 1805, *d.* 1841), an explorer of Central Asia, entered the service of the East India Company at sixteen, and became known as an explorer of the north-west frontier. In 1836 he undertook a mission to Cabul, and remained at his post till assassinated.

Burnet, Gilbert (*b.* 1643, *d.* 1715), bishop of the English Church, in 1669 became professor of divinity at Glasgow, and having declined a Scottish bishopric, came to London, publishing in 1679 the first volume of his *History of the Reformation in England*. Charles II. offered him the see of Chichester, but he refused, and was soon after dismissed from his offices. Under James II. he went to the Continent, and became a chief adviser of William of Orange. He returned to England with William, and was ordained bishop of Salisbury.

Burnet, John, F.R.S. (*b.* 1784, *d.* 1868), painter and engraver. It is in the latter capacity he is chiefly known, and most of the engravings of Wilkie's pictures are by him. His most successful painting was *Greenwich Hospital and Naval Heroes*, a companion to Wilkie's *Chelsea Pensioners*.

Burnett, Frances Hodgson (*b.* 1849), American authoress, became first known as a contributor to the American magazines, and most of her sketches and stories, including *That Lass of Lowrie's*, and one fine novel, *Through One Administration*, have been republished from them. Among other works are the *Little Lord Fauntleroy*, *A Fair Barbarian*, and the drama, *Esmeralda*.

Burney, Frances. [*See* D'Arblay.]

Burnouf, Eugène (*b.* 1801, *d.* 1852), an eminent Orientalist, was an authority on the Zend language, and translated several important Buddhist manuscripts.

Burns, Robert (*b.* 1759, *d.* 1796), Scottish poet, was the son of an Ayrshire farmer, and with his brothers worked on the farm. His first volume of poems was published in 1786, and attracted much attention, Burns being invited to Edinburgh and made much of by literary society. At this time he was on the point of emigrating to Jamaica. In 1788 he married Jean Armour, and in 1789 became an excise officer, as well as a farmer in Dumfriesshire. In 1791, farming not being profitable, he removed to Dumfries, where he continued his post in the excise, and wrote poems for the Edinburgh publishers. The irregularities which had marked his earlier life returned in his later days, and accelerated his death.

Burnside, Ambrose Everett (*b.* 1824, *d.* 1881), general in the U.S. army, early distinguished himself in border warfare, and in the Civil war was present at the battles of Bull Run, South Mountain, and Antietam. He was defeated by the Confederates at Petersburg, but held command of the 9th army corps, under Grant, until Lee's surrender.

Burr, Aaron (*b.* 1756, *d.* 1836), a vice-president of the United States, distinguished himself in the war of independence. In 1807 he was arrested on a charge of conspiracy. It was supposed that he aimed to separate the Western States from the Union and annex them to Mexico, but he was acquitted. Coming to Europe, he was ordered to leave England for endeavouring to promote a filibustering expedition against Mexico. He returned to America in 1812, and spent the rest of his life in retirement.

Burritt, Elihu (*b.* 1811, *d.* 1879), an eminent American peace advocate. A blacksmith by trade, he devoted himself to the study of languages, acquiring a mastery of twenty-three. In 1845 he visited England, and established his "Leagues of Universal Brotherhood," and he was mainly instrumental in summoning several peace congresses. He was appointed U.S. consul at Birmingham, and wrote many works.

Burrows, Sir George (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1887), a distinguished physician, was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, of which college he became fellow and mathematical tutor. He was five times president of the Royal College of Physicians, and in 1873 became one of the physicians-in-ordinary to the Queen. He is the author of several medical works.

Burton, John Hill (*b.* 1809, *d.* 1881), historian, from 1833 a contributor to the *Westminster* and *Edinburgh Reviews* and *Blackwood's Magazine*, his first independent work was the *Life and Correspondence of David Hume*. The main work of his life was *The History of Scotland from the Invasion of Agricola to the Revolution of 1688*. In 1878 he was appointed historiographer royal for Scotland.

Burton, Sir Richard Francis (*b.* 1821, *d.* 1890), traveller, linguist, and author, in 1842 entered the East India Company's service, and in India explored the Neilgherry Hills, and acquired an extensive knowledge of the Eastern languages. He visited, disguised as a dervish, Medina and Mecca. In 1858, with Speke, he discovered Lake Tanganyika, and later explored the highlands of Brazil. He visited besides Utah, Palestine, Fernando Po, and the Gold Coast, wherever he went extending our geographical knowledge and increasing his store of information. He has written several books of travel, and a most scholarly translation of the *Arabian Nights*.

Burton, Robert (*b.* 1576, *d.* 1640), English clergyman and writer, celebrated as the author of *The Anatomy of Melancholy*. His life was one of retirement, spent at his vicarage in Leicestershire or at Oxford. His book appeared in 1621.

Busby, Richard (*b.* 1606, *d.* 1695), head-master of Westminster School, 1640.

Bussy, Charles Joseph Patissier, Marquis de (*b.* 1718, *d.* 1785), French officer, celebrated for his connection with India; his influence became paramount in the Deccan by his services to the Nizam Salabout Jung, whom he had placed on the throne. The Nizam attempted once to dismiss him, but was compelled to seek a reconciliation; and Bussy would have been able to assert French predominance over a great part of India had he not been recalled to Pondicherry. In 1760 he was taken prisoner by the English, but in 1783 he returned to India, and commanded the French forces there till his death.

Bute, John Stuart, third Earl of (*b.* 1713, *d.* 1792), was entrusted with the education of George III., on whose accession he became a secretary of state. In 1762 he formed a ministry, which proved highly unpopular, and only lasted a short time.

Butler, Elizabeth, Lady (*b.* 1843), an artist, as Miss Thompson became known for her series of brilliant paintings of military subjects. Her first picture at the Royal Academy was *Missing* (1873), and it was followed by the *Roll Call* (1874), *Quatre Bras*, *Balaclava*, and others. She married Colonel Sir W. F. Butler in 1877.

Butler, Joseph (*b.* 1692, *d.* 1752), English divine, and celebrated as the author of *The Analogy of Religion, Natural and Revealed, to the Constitution and Course of Nature.* After ordination he became preacher to the Rolls, and in 1725 was preferred to the benefice of Stanhope, where for some years he lived in close retirement, engaged in the preparation of his great work. In 1733 he became chaplain to the Lord Chancellor, and a prebend in Rochester, and in 1738 was ordained bishop of Bristol. In 1750 he was transferred to the see of Durham, where he excited some accusations of Popish tendencies.

Butler, Samuel (*b.* 1612, *d.* 1680), English satirist, in his seventeenth year became attached to the household of the Earl of Kent, when he frequently attended meetings at the house of a Sir Samuel Luke, a strict Puritan and Parliamentarian. The experiences of this time furnished him with the material for his famous work, *Hudibras*, the first part of which appeared in 1663, and achieved the widest popularity. Two other parts of the work appeared at intervals, but of Butler's life during that time little is known.

Butt, Isaac, Q.C., M.P. (*b.* 1812, *d.* 1879), the leader of the Irish Home Rule party from 1872 until he was superseded by Parnell. He first entered Parliament in 1852 as a politician of emphatically Conservative opinions. He retired from Parliament for six years, but at the end of that time reappeared (representing Limerick) as the head of the knot of Protestants who in 1872 started the Home Rule movement. Beyond a speech of polished oratory at the beginning of each session in exposition of his party's demands, he proved a supine leader. A more determined section, however, headed by Parnell, ousted him from his leadership, and his career, honourable as it undoubtedly was, ended in something very like failure.

Button, Sir Thomas, an English navigator of the time of James I., in 1812 was sent by the merchants of London on an expedition to the Arctic regions, and he was the first to cross the entire extent of Hudson's Bay, and to sight the Nelson river.

Buxhowden, Frederick William, Count of (*b.* 1750, *d.* 1811), Russian general, greatly distinguished himself in the Swedish and Polish wars, and was made governor of Poland. He had to fly to Germany, having lost the Emperor Paul's favour, but he was restored to his honours by Alexander. He held important commands during the French wars, and later conquered Finland.

Buxton, Sir Thomas Fowell (*b.* 1786, *d.* 1845), became known in 1816 as the champion of the Spitalfields poor, and shortly afterwards was associated in an inquiry into the state of prisons, which ultimately led to all the great improvements in gaol management. He was the successor of Wilberforce in his efforts to secure the emancipation of the slaves of the West Indies. He entered Parliament in 1818, and was created a baronet in 1840.

Byng, Sir George, Viscount Torrington (*b.* 1663, *d.* 1733), a British admiral, after much distinguished service commanded the fleet which captured Gibraltar, and took part in the battle off Malaga. In 1718 he was appointed to the command of the Mediterranean fleet, and totally defeated the Spaniards, forcing them to quit Sicily. On his return he was made a peer, and in 1727 appointed first lord of the Admiralty.

Byng, John (*b.* 1704, *d.* 1757), British admiral and son of the preceding, in 1747 was appointed to the command of the Mediterranean fleet, and in 1756 was sent out with a small fleet to relieve Minorca, which was threatened by a powerful French fleet. When he arrived the French had landed in force, and it was decided to retire in face of the great superiority of the enemy. However, an indecisive action was fought; and for this Byng was court-martialled on his return and shot on his own quarter-deck.

Byron, George Noel Gordon, Lord (*b.* 1788, *d.* 1824), poet, his early years were spent in Scotland, and in 1798 he succeeded his grand-uncle the "wicked Lord Byron." He was educated at Harrow and Cambridge, leaving the university in 1808. In 1807 he published *Hours of Idleness*, and in 1809 he left England to travel in Eastern Europe. In 1812 the first two cantos of *Childe Harold* were published, at once establishing Byron's reputation. Between this and 1815 several other poems were published, and Byron took a fitful interest in politics. In 1815 he married Miss Milbanke. The union proved most unfortunate, and in 1816 they were separated, and Byron again left England. He settled in Switzerland, where he wrote several of his poems, including *Manfred* and several cantos of *Don Juan.* In 1819 he made the acquaintance of the Countess Guiccioli, with whom he lived in Italy for more than three years, his poetical productions during that period being numerous. In 1823 he sailed from Genoa in an English ship freighted with arms and ammunition to help the Greeks. He reached Missolonghi next year, and obtained considerable influence among the patriots. But he was seized with fever and died in April of that year.

Byron, Henry James (*b.* 1835, *d.* 1884), actor and playwright, his earliest dramatic effort was a burlesque of *Fra Diavalo*, and was the first of a number of such pieces. After a time he turned his attention to comedy, and produced *Not Such a Fool as He Looks*, and the most successful of modern comedies, *Our Boys.* Several of his pieces were written specially for Mr. Toole, and include *A Fool and His Money* and *The Upper Crust.*

Byron, John (*b.* 1723, *d.* 1786), British admiral, and grandfather of the poet. He sailed as a midshipman in the *Wager* in Anson's expedition round the world in 1740. The *Wager* was lost, and the officers and crew endured great sufferings in South America, and the surviving remnant did not reach home for five years. Byron published an account of these adventures. In 1764 he was sent on a voyage of discovery to the South Seas; in 1769 he was appointed governor of Newfoundland, and in 1778 fought an indecisive action with a French fleet off Grenada. He was known as "Foul Weather Jack," owing to his ill-luck in encountering heavy gales.

C

Caamaño, José M. Placido (*b.* 1838), president of Ecuador, banished in 1882 for conspiring against the dictator-general, organised a revolutionary expedition in Lima, and returned to Ecuador in 1883; assisted in the storming of Guayaquil, was elected president of the Republic in 1884, and in that capacity did much to improve the internal condition of the country.

Cabakdji (*d.* 1808), Turkish commander, in 1807 led his troops to Constantinople, deposed the Sultan Selim, and proclaimed Mustapha in his stead.

Cabanel, Alexandre (*b.* 1825, *d.* 1889), French painter, began to exhibit in 1844; in 1868 was appointed professor of painting in the School of Art, and taught with success. His earlier works are chiefly on scriptural subjects; later he painted portraits and scenes from mythology.

Cabanis, Pierre Jean George (*b.* 1757, *d.* 1808), physician, man of letters, and philosophical writer, friend of Mirabeau, whose political aims he shared. His chief work is *Des Rapports du Physique et du Moral de l'Homme.*

Cabarrus, François, Comte de (*b.* 1752, *d.* 1810), went to Spain in early life, and there became minister of finance.

Cabasole, Philippe de (*b.* 1305, *d.* 1371), French cardinal, friend of Petrarch, and papal superintendent of **Italy** while the popes resided at Avignon.

Cabel or **Kabel**, Adrian van der (*b.* 1631, *d.* 1695), Dutch painter, excelled in landscapes, sea-pieces, and cattle. His style somewhat resembles that of Salvator Rosa.

Cabet, Étienne (*b.* 1788, *d.* 1856), founder of the "Icarians," Communists so-called from his Utopian *Voyage en Icarie*, published in 1842. In 1848 they made an attempt to realise their ideal in the city of Nauvoo in Texas, formerly inhabited by Mormons, Cabet being appointed ruler; the settlement did not survive his death.

Cabeza de Vacca, Alvar Nuñez, Spanish traveller, was appointed governor of La Plata in 1539, and left an account of Paraguay.

Cabezalero, Juan Martin de (*b.* 1633, *d.* 1673), Spanish historical painter of high reputation. His chief works are in Madrid, where he painted for the churches and convents.

Cable, George W. (*b.* 1844), American author, has written *Old Creole Days* (1879), *Dr. Sevier* (1883), and other novels, giving a graphic picture of creole and negro life.

Cabot, John (*b.* 1420, *d. circa* 1498), originally a Venetian pilot, settled in Bristol about 1472, obtained letters patent from Henry VII. to discover unknown lands, sailed with his sons in 1497, and sighted the coast of Newfoundland or Labrador and Florida.

Cabot, Sebastian (*b.* 1473 or 77, *d.* 1557), son of the preceding, accompanied his father in 1497; was in the service of Spain from 1512 to 1548, except for a visit to England in 1516-19; led an expedition to Brazil in 1526, and visited the river La Plata, remaining four years, but failed to effect the conquest of the country. After his return to England he founded the Company of Merchant Adventurers to trade with Russia.

Cabral, Pedro Alvarez (*b. circa* 1460, *d. circa* 1526), Portuguese navigator, in 1500 established a factory at Calicut, and on his way thither discovered Brazil.

Cabrera, Bernard de (*d.* 1364), Spanish statesman, minister of Pedro IV. of Aragon, conquered Majorca, and defeated the Genoese fleet, but losing favour with the king, was beheaded.

Cabrera, Don Ramon (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1877), Count de Morella and Duke de la Vittoria, entered the Church, but when civil war broke out, on the death of Ferdinand VII., in 1833, joined Don Carlos, and distinguished himself by his cruelty to the adherents of Christina. Completely defeated by General Espartero in 1840, and severely wounded at Pasteral in 1849, he left Spain, and passed the remainder of his life in foreign countries.

Cabrillo, Juan Rodriguez (*d.* 1543), Portuguese navigator, discovered Santa Cruz, Santa Rosa, and other islands.

Caccia, Guglielmo (*b.* 1568, *d.* 1625), Italian fresco-painter, named Moncalvo, from his place of residence. His masterpiece is the *Deposition from the Cross* at Novara. Other of his works are in Milan and Pavia.

Caccini, Giulio (*b. circa* 1560, *d. circa* 1610), Italian musician, composed several melodramatic works.

Cada-Mosto, Alvise (Luigi) (*b.* 1432), Venetian navigator in the service of the King of Portugal, explored the west coast of Africa, discovered the Cape Verde Islands, and left an account of his voyages.

Cade, Jack (*d.* 1450), an Irishman who assumed the name of Mortimer and headed a rebellion against Lancastrian misgovernment, probably in favour of the Duke of York. He defeated the royal forces at Sevenoaks, marched into London, and executed Lord Say; but his followers were soon dispersed, and he himself slain.

Cadell, Francis (*b.* 1822, *d.* 1879), Australian explorer, in 1850 sailed many hundred miles along the Murray. In consequence of his observations the "Murray Steam Navigation Company" was formed, which has done much to develop the resources of Australia.

Cadoc, Saint (*d. circa* 570), founder of the Welsh monastery at Llancarvan.

Cadogan, Hon. Henry (*b.* 1780, *d.* 1813), English officer, distinguished himself in the Peninsular war, and was mortally wounded at Vittoria.

Cadogan, William, Earl of (*b.* 1675, *d.* 1726), English officer, served under Marlborough at Blenheim, Ramillies, and elsewhere. He was made commander-in-chief and raised to the peerage by George I., who employed him as a diplomatist.

Cadoudal, George (*b.* 1771, *d.* 1804), a famous chief of the Chouans, who with the Vendéans upheld the cause of the royalists. In 1800 he retired to London, but returning to excite the royalists, he was accused of planning Napoleon's death, and executed.

Cadovius or **Müller**, John (*b.* 1650, *d.* 1725), learned native of Friesland, author of the valuable *Memoriale Linguæ Frisica Antiquæ*.

Cadroe, Scottish saint of the 10th century, studied at Armagh, and journeyed through England to Gaul, where he became abbot of Wassor on the Meuse, and St. Felix, near Metz.

Cadvan, Welsh saint of the 6th century, founder and first abbot of a monastery on Bardsey island. Also founded the churches of Llangadvan, in Montgomeryshire, and Towyn, in Merionethshire. In the latter a pillar called "St. Cadvan's Stone," with a Welsh inscription, still remains.

Cadwaladyr, called Vendigaid, or "The Blessed" (*d.* 664 ?), a king of the Britons, of whom little is known. He succeeded his father, Cadwallawn.

Cadwallader, John (*b.* Philadelphia *circa* 1743, *d.* 1786), American officer, prominent during the revolutionary war as a leader of militia and volunteers.

Cadwallon, a prince of North Wales in the 7th century, was constantly at war with the Saxons.

Cæcilius Statius (*d.* B.C. 168), a native of Milan, wrote comedies, of which fragments alone remain.

Cædmon, (*d. circa* 680), Anglo-Saxon poet, born in Northumbria, originally a cow-herd, was inspired in a dream to sing the story of the creation; entered the monastery of Whitby under the Abbess Hilda, and was taught the story of the Old and New Testaments, which he paraphrased in verse. Much of the poetry attributed to him is now known to be older.

Cæsalpinus, Andrea (*b.* 1519, *d.* 1603), Italian physician, naturalist, and adherent of Aristotle, whose system he expounded in his *Quæstiones Peripateticæ.* He is best known by his work *De Plantis.*

Cæsar, Aquilinus Julius (*b.* Gratz, Styria, 1720, *d.* 1792), a learned antiquarian.

Cæsar, Caius Julius (*b.* B.C. 100, *d.* B.C. 44), belonged to an old patrician family, but was connected with the popular party through his aunt Julia, who married Marius, and his wife Cornelia, daughter of the Marian leader L. Cinna. Proscribed by Sulla in 81 for refusing to put her away, he was spared through the intercession of the Vestal Virgins, but dreading his power, he withdrew into Asia, where he served under M. Minucius Thermus, earning a civic crown at the siege of Mitylene. On the death of Sulla (B.C. 78) he returned to Rome, and practised as an orator, winning much applause by his prosecution of Cn. Dolabella for extortion in his province of Macedonia. To perfect himself in oratory he repaired to Rhodes, but on his way there was captured by pirates. After gaining his liberty by paying a ransom of fifty talents, he fitted out a squadron at Miletus, subdued the pirate fleet, and caused the greater number of his captives to be crucified at Pergamus. He now studied for a time under Apollonius at Rhodes, and, crossing over to Asia in 74, collected a body of men on his own responsibility and defeated the general of King Mithridates. Elected pontiff during his absence, he returned to Rome, and became successively quæstor (68), curule ædile (67), and prætor (62). In 61, as proprætor in Spain, he subdued the Lusitanians, and on his return was elected consul, and formed the coalition with Pompey and Crassus known as the first triumvirate (60); his union with Pompey was further strengthened by the marriage of the latter to his daughter Julia. During his consulship an agrarian law and a measure of relief to the Equites increased his popularity, and a bill was passed by the people granting him the two Gauls and Illyricum for five years (58—53). An interview with Pompey and Crassus at Luca, in 56, resulted in the extension of his government over another five (to the end of 49). During the years 58—52 he defeated the Helvetii, and drove Ariovistus over the Rhine (58); subdued the Nervii (57); conquered the Gauls of the North-West, thus completing the subjugation of the country (56); routed two German tribes (55); twice visited Britain (55, 54), and gained some successes, though no permanent settlement was made, and quelled three Gallic insurrections (54, 53, 52); the year 51 was occupied in the pacification of Gaul. Meanwhile Pompey, whom the death of Crassus in 54 had left his sole rival, had attached himself to the senatorial party, and, with them, had intrigued against him in his absence. War between the two was now imminent. Cæsar led his army to Ravenna; the senate declared him an enemy to the state unless he disbanded his army by a certain day, and the consuls were invested with dictatorial power. Cæsar crossed the Rubicon (Jan. 16, 49), marched victoriously to Rome, and then pursued Pompey, who had fled to Brundisium and succeeded in escaping to Greece. After crossing to Spain and there defeating Pompey's lieutenants, Cæsar paid a short visit to Rome, where the office of dictator had been conferred upon him in his absence. In January, 48, Cæsar, now appointed consul, crossed over into Greece, where Pompey had collected a formidable army, and, though repulsed at first before Dyrrachium, defeated Pompey in the decisive battle of Pharsalia (August, 48), and pursued him into Egypt, where he was treacherously assassinated by Ptolemy's generals. Fascinated by Cleopatra, Ptolemy's sister, Cæsar arranged a division of the kingdom between her and her brother, and then proceeded to Pontus, where he defeated Pharnaces, son of Mithridates, in a battle near Zela. A two months' visit to Rome, where he had a second time been appointed dictator, was followed by a brief campaign against Scipio and Cato in Africa, resulting in the complete overthrow of the Pompeian army at Thapsus (April, 46); Cato committed suicide at Utica. Cæsar now felt himself master of the Roman world, and, instead of imitating the proscriptions of Marius and Sulla, determined by a liberal and magnanimous policy to establish his government on a firm basis. He celebrated four triumphs, all for victories over foreign foes; made sumptuary enactments; corrected the calendar; and was meditating further reforms, when he heard of the revolt of the sons of Pompey in Spain. They were defeated at Munda (March, 45). Cæsar returned in September, and was nominated consul for ten years, and dictator and præfectus morum for life. M. Antonius shared the consulship in 44, and M. Lepidus was made master of the horse. It is probable, from the schemes he is known to have planned, that Cæsar would have proved a beneficent ruler if his life had not been abruptly closed. Whatever may have been his motive in inducing Antonius to offer him the diadem at the feast of Lupercalia, it aroused the indignation of C. Cassius Longinus, who, in conjunction with M. Junius Brutus and others, assassinated him at the foot of Pompey's statue on the Ides of March (March 15), in the year 44. Of Cæsar's literary works, the *Commentaries*, containing accounts of the Gallic and civil wars, alone remain.

Cæsarius (*b.* 470, *d.* 542), prelate, who, as bishop of Arles, presided at several councils, and did much to restore the discipline of the Church.

Caffa, Melchior (*b.* 1631, *d.* 1687), Italian sculptor, pupil of Bernini; many of his works are to be seen in the churches of Rome.

Caffarelli, François Marie Auguste (*b.* 1766, *d.* 1849), entered the republican army as a private dragoon, commanded a division at Austerlitz, and in 1831 was made a peer of France.

Caffarelli du Falga, Louis Marie Joseph Maximilien (*b.* 1756, *d.* 1799), French officer of engineers, brother of the preceding, served in the campaign under Jourdan in 1795, and commanded the engineers in the expedition to Egypt. He was mortally wounded while conducting the investment of St. Jean d'Acre.

Caffaro (*b.* 1080, *d.* 1166), Italian chronicler, whose history of Genoa throws much light on the part taken by the Italian republics in the Crusades.

Cafferty, James H. (*b.* 1819, *d.* 1869), American painter of portraits and still life, became an academician in 1853.

Cagliari, Benedetto (*b.* 1538, *d.* 1598), painter of the Venetian school, brother of Paolo Veronese, also famed for his skill in architecture.

Cagliari, Carletto (*b.* 1570, *d.* 1596), son and pupil of Paolo, gave promise of great excellence, but died at an early age.

Cagliari, Paolo. [*See* Veronese, Paolo.]

Cagliostro, Alessandro (*b.* 1743, *d.* 1795), adventurer, endowed with a remarkable aptitude for enforcing belief. After improving his skill in charlatanism by a journey in the East, he assumed the title of Count, and married a Neapolitan, Lorenza Feliciani, with whom he travelled over a great part of Europe, pretending to have discovered the philosopher's stone, the water of beauty, etc. He was a protégé of Cardinal de Rohan, and was concerned in the affair of the diamond necklace. Imprudently returning to Rome in 1789, he was detected, seized, and imprisoned for life.

Cagniard de la Tour, Charles, Baron (*b.* 1777, *d.* 1859), French physicist, made numerous and valuable researches in mechanics, chemistry, and physics.

Cagnola, Luigi, Marquis of (*b.* 1762, *d.* 1833), Italian architect, who, besides other works, designed the *Arch of Peace* at Milan commemorating the marriage of Eugène Beauharnais, said to be the finest modern specimen of its kind.

Cagnoli, Antonio (*b.* 1743, *d.* 1816), distinguished astronomer and professor of mathematics at Modena, left several works on trigonometry and other mathematical subjects.

Cahen, Samuel (*b.* 1796, *d.* 1862), of Jewish descent, became director of a Jewish school at Paris, and there completed a translation of the Bible.

Caher B'illah, Abu Mansoor Mohammed (*d.* 950), nineteenth caliph of the Abassides, succeeded his brother in 922, but after two years was displaced and blinded, and spent the rest of his life in great want.

Caiet, Pierre Victor Palma (*b.* 1525, *d.* 1610), French divine and author of historical and controversial works. For many years a Calvinistic minister, he became in old age a convert to Roman Catholicism, and was in consequence charged with immorality and the practice of magic.

Caigniez, Louis Charles (*b.* 1762, *d.* 1842). French dramatic author. Among his best works are *Le Jugement de Salomon* and *La Pie Voleuse.*

Cailhava de l'Estendoux, Jean François (*b.* 1731, *d.* 1813), French writer of comedies, whose best piece was *L'Egoïsme.* He was an admirer and imitator of Molière.

Caillard, Antoine Bernard (*b.* 1737, *d.* 1807), French diplomatist and man of letters, author of *Mémoires sur la Révolution de Hollande.*

Caillé, René (*b.* 1799, *d.* 1838), French traveller, starting from Sierra Leone in April, 1827, disguised in Arab costume, made his way through unexplored regions to Timbuctoo, and thence to Fez, which he reached in August, 1828, thus obtaining the prize of 10,000 francs offered to the first traveller who should visit Timbuctoo.

Caillet, Guillaume, French peasant, headed the rising of La Jacquerie in the south of France in 1358, and was captured by Charles of Navarre and executed.

Cailliaud, Frédéric (*b.* 1787, *d.* 1869), French explorer of Upper Egypt, in 1815 traced the course of the Upper Nile into Nubia, and discovered the ancient emerald mines of Mount Zabareh. From 1820 to 1823 he explored the site of Meroë and the temple of Ammon, and has written on the life and manners of the ancient and modern inhabitants.

Caillot, Joseph (*b.* 1732, *d.* 1816), French comic actor; he retired from the stage in 1772.

Cain, the eldest son of Adam and Eve, and the murderer of his brother Abel.

Caird, The Rev. John (*b.* 1820), principal of Glasgow University, an eloquent preacher of the Scotch Established Church, has published sermons and *An Introduction to the Philosophy of Religion* (1880), which shows the influence of Hegel.

Cairnes, John Elliott (*b.* 1824, *d.* 1875), professor of political economy at Queen's College, Galway, and afterwards at University College, London, wrote *The Logical Method of Political Economy*, and other treatises marked by severe precision of argument.

Cairns, Hugh MacCalmont, Earl (*b.* 1819, *d.* 1885), Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, and was called to the English bar in 1844. Elected member of Parliament for Belfast, he soon became known as a ready and eloquent debater, was Solicitor-General in Lord Derby's administration of 1858, and in 1866 Attorney-General. The following year he was raised to the peerage as Baron Cairns of Garmoyle, and in Mr. Disraeli's administration (1868) became Lord Chancellor. He opposed the disestablishment of the Irish Church with much ability. Appointed leader of the opposition in the House of Lords, he originated the scheme for the fusion of law and equity, afterwards carried into effect by Lord Selborne; and to him are also due the Conveyancing Bill (1881) and the Settled Estates Bill (1882). He was again Lord Chancellor 1874-80. In 1878 he was created Viscount Garmoyle, and Earl Cairns in the peerage of the United Kingdom.

Cairo, Cavaliere Francesco (*b.* 1598, *d.* 1674), Italian painter, studied at Milan, Rome and Venice, and thus had three styles at his command. His picture of Saint Theresa at Venice, and that of the Virgin in the chapel of the Chartreuse at Pavia, are much admired.

Cairoli, Benedetto (*b.* 1826, *d.* 1889), Italian statesman, served as a volunteer in the revolution of 1848, and also against the Austrians (1859-1866), was appointed premier in 1878, and was subsequently minister of the interior. In 1878 he saved the king from assassination. Since his final retirement in 1881 Cairoli has been one of the leaders of the "Historic" Left.

Cait-Bey (*d.* 1495), seventeenth sultan of the Circassian dynasty of Mamelukes in Egypt and Syria, originally a slave, came to the throne in 1457, and after a struggle of six years secured his dominions against the Ottomans.

Caius, Cæsar (*b.* B.C. 20, *d.* A.D. 4), Roman general, son of Marcus Agrippa and Julia, daughter of Augustus, served in Germany under Tiberius, and afterwards fought with success against the Arabians, Armenians, and Parthians, but died when only twenty-three.

Caius, John (*b.* 1510, *d.* 1573), studied at Gonville Hall, Cambridge, and became president of the College of Physicians; was also royal physician, and bequeathed his fortune to build a new college to Gonville Hall, which then became Gonville and Caius College.

Caius, Saint (*d.* 296), native of Dalmatia, and nephew of Diocletian, became pope in 283.

Caius, Thomas (*d.* 1572), master of University College, Oxford, translated Euripides, Aristotle, Erasmus, etc., and also wrote on the antiquities of the college.

Cajetan, Cardinal, Thomas de Vio (*b.* 1469, *d.* 1534), Italian ecclesiastic, became general of the Dominican order 1508, and papal legate in Germany 1518, when Luther was summoned before him at Augsburg to retract his opinion on indulgences.

Calamis, Greek sculptor of the 5th century B.C., left a *Bacchus*, a *Venus*, and many other works.

Calamy, Edmund (*b.* 1600, *d.* 1666), clergyman of the Church of England, in consequence of the *Book of Sports* became a bitter Nonconformist, and was one of the Presbyterian representatives at the Savoy Conference. He was steadily opposed to the death of Charles I.

Calancha, Frey Antonio de la, Peruvian writer of the early half of the 17th century, and prior of a convent in Truxillo, wrote on the antiquities of his country.

Calandra, Giovanni Battista (*b.* 1568, *d.* 1644), worker in mosaic, employed by Urban VIII. to replace with mosaics some paintings in St. Peter's which were injured by damp.

Calandrelli, Ludovico (*b.* 1817, *d.* 1859), Italian officer of artillery, took a brilliant part in the defence of Rome against the French, and on the fall of that city retired to Berlin.

Calandrucci, Giacinto (*b.* 1646, *d.* 1707), painter of note, pupil of Carlo Maratti at Rome, executed some valuable works for the churches and convents of Palermo.

Calas, Jean (*b.* 1698, *d.* 1762), Protestant citizen of Toulouse, cruelly put to death on a charge of strangling his son to prevent his becoming a Roman Catholic; his innocence was afterwards established.

Calcagnini, Celio (*b.* Ferrara, 1479, *d.* 1541), learned man who combined with military and diplomatic business the study of literature and science, and forestalled Galileo in discovering the earth's motion.

Calcar, Johann Stephan von (*b.* 1499, *d.* 1546), pupil of Titian, to whom many of his paintings have been attributed. He also imitated Raphael with considerable success.

Calceolari, François, an Italian botanist and apothecary of Verona in the 16th century, left a treatise on the flora of Mount Baldo, entitled *Iter Baldi Montis.* The calceolaria was named in his honour.

Calchi, Tristan (*b.* 1462, *d.* 1516), called the "Livy of Milan," wrote a history of Milan to 1323, entitled *Historia Patriæ.*

Caldara, Antonio (*b.* 1678, *d.* 1763), musical composer and author of operas, went to Rome and to Vienna, where he taught the emperor Charles VI.

Caldas, Francisco José de (*b. circa* 1770, *d.* 1816), American scientist, measured the heights of Chimborazo and Tunguragua, and was director of the observatory at Bogota. He espoused the cause of independence, and was executed by Morillo.

Caldecott, Randolph (*b.* 1846, *d.* 1886), artist unrivalled in the representation of humour in animals, and scenes of old-fashioned country life, best known from his illustrated books for children. In 1882 he became a member of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, and occasionally exhibited in the Royal Academy.

Calder, Sir Robert (*b.* 1745, *d.* 1818), English admiral, served with distinction in the battle off Cape St. Vincent. In 1805 he encountered the French and Spanish fleet with a greatly inferior force, and though he took two of the enemy's ships, was reprimanded for not continuing the combat.

Calderon, Don Serafin Estevan (*b.* 1801, *d.* 1867), Spanish poet, and professor of poetry and rhetoric at Granada, wrote *Poesias del Solitario, Christianos y Moriscos*, and other works.

Calderon, Philip Hermogenes, R.A. (*b.* Poitiers, 1833), historical and subject painter, has exhibited *By Babylon's Waters* (1853), *Whither* (1868), *Home they brought her Warrior Dead* (1877), *St. Elizabeth of Hungary* (1891), and many other pictures, in the Royal Academy.

Calderon de la Barca, Don Pedro (*b.* 1600, *d.* 1681), Spanish dramatist, educated at the Jesuit college at Madrid, and the university of Salamanca. His mind early assumed a religious cast, first shown in the drama *La Devocion de la Cruz*, written at the age of eighteen. While serving against the Milanese in the Low Countries he wrote the *Siege of Breda*, and on the death of Lope de Vega, in 1635, became the leading poet in Spain. In 1651 he took holy orders, and thenceforward wrote little else than sacred dramas, or "autos." His position as court chaplain enabled him to give full rein to his imagination, and he left altogether 170 dramas, secular and sacred, besides many smaller poems, sonnets, etc. His works, which received a rare appreciation during their author's life, still enjoy a world-wide reputation, and have been translated into the various languages of Europe.

Calderwood, Rev. Henry (*b.* 1830), professor of moral philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, and author of works on ethics, psychology, and metaphysics.

Caldwell, George Chapman (*b.* 1834), American chemist, and authority on chemistry as applied to agriculture, has written on chemical analysis and kindred topics.

Calendario, Filippo, Italian architect of the early part of the 15th century, executed the work of the porticoes around the Piazzo San Marco at Venice.

Calepino, Ambrogio (*b.* 1435, *d.* 1511), Italian monk and philologist, author of one of the earliest Latin dictionaries (1502), which formed the groundwork of later collections.

Calhoun, John Caldwell (*b.* 1782, *d.* 1850), American lawyer and statesman, effected great reforms as secretary of war in 1817, and in 1825 became vice-president of the United States. He advocated slavery and the dissolution of the Union.

Calidasa, Hindoo poet of the 1st or 2nd century B.C. His most celebrated tragedy *Sakuntalâ, or The Fatal Ring*, has been translated into English by Professor Monier Williams (1855) and others.

Caligula, Caius Cæsar Augustus Germanicus (*b.* 12, *d.* 41), Emperor of Rome, son of Germanicus and Agrippina, succeeded his patron Tiberius in 37, and for a few months set himself to reform the state and society. Soon, however, he underwent a complete change; he claimed divine honours; his madness, cruelty, and extravagance were indescribable, and he was murdered by the Prætorian guards.

Calkoen, Johann Frederik van Beek (*b.* 1772, *d.* 1811), Dutch astronomer, studied at Amsterdam, was appointed professor of astronomy and mathematics at Leyden, and regulated the weights and measures in common use.

Call, Sir John (*b.* 1732, *d.* 1801), chief military engineer at Fort St. David, and afterwards at Madras; also distinguished himself in the campaign against Hyder Ali.

Callanan, James Joseph (*b.* Cork, 1795, *d.* Lisbon, 1829), Irish poet, leaving Trinity College, enlisted, and after his release gained a scanty livelihood by teaching. He wandered through Ireland collecting its legends, and afterwards went as private tutor to Portugal. Besides writing lyrics, of which *Gougane Barra* is the most famous, he translated some Portuguese poetry.

Callcott, Sir Augustus Wall, R.A. (*b.* 1779, *d.* 1844), at first a chorister, abandoned music, and became a painter of landscapes and sea-pieces; some of his pictures are now in the South Kensington Museum.

Callcott, John Wall (*b.* 1766, *d.* 1821), brother of the preceding, organist and musical composer, famous for his glees, catches, and canons; helped to form the Glee Club. Died insane.

Callcott, Maria, Lady (*b.* 1785, *d.* 1842), daughter of Rear-Admiral George Dundas, and wife of Sir A. W. Callcott, travelled in India, South America, and Italy; wrote *Three Months in the Environs of Rome*, a *History of Spain*, etc.

Callicrates, Greek architect of the 5th century B.C., who, with Ictinus, was employed by Pericles to construct the Parthenon of Athens.

Callicrates (*d.* 149 B.C.), native of Leontium in Achaia, appointed general of the Achæan league, always subordinated the interests of his country to those of Rome.

Callicratidas (*d.* 406 B.C.), Spartan general, superseded Lysander in the command of the fleet at Ephesus; was successful at Delphinium, Troas, and Methymna, but was drowned the same year in an engagement with the Athenians.

Callières, François de (*b.* 1645, *d.* 1717), French diplomatist and writer, acted as plenipotentiary at the congress of Ryswick.

Callimachus (*d. circa* 240 B.C.), Greek grammarian and poet, born at Cyrene, tutor of Apollonius Rhodius, against whom he wrote the *Ibis*, imitated by Ovid. Of his works only a few hymns and epigrams remain.

Callippus (*d.* 351 B.C.), native of Athens, and disciple of Plato; went to Syracuse and became a friend of Dion, but conspired against him, and assumed the government. He was soon afterwards defeated and assassinated by the friends of Dion.

Callippus (*b. circa* 330 B.C.), Greek astronomer, introduced into the calendar the "Callippic cycle," in which a day was to be subtracted every seventy-six years, commencing in 330 B.C.

Callisthenes, Olynthus (*b. circa* 365 B.C., *d.* 328 B.C.), great-nephew of Aristotle, accompanied Alexander the Great to Asia as historian of the expedition, but was accused of conspiring against him, and executed. His works have perished.

Callistus I. (*d.* 224), pope, born in slavery, constructed the cemetery on the Appian way.

Callistus II. (*d.* 1124), elected pope during the controversy respecting investiture. The Emperor Henry V. had set up the anti-pope Burdin, but Callistus reduced Rome, made Burdin prisoner, and concluded a concordat with the emperor, who relinquished his right to spiritual investiture by ring and crozier.

Callistus III.—
(1) An anti-pope, elected 1168, through the influence of Frederick Barbarossa.
(2) Callistus III. (*d.* 1458), pope, of Spanish birth, noted for his zeal against the Turks.

Calloigne, Jean Robert (*b.* 1775, *d.* 1830), Flemish sculptor, originally a potter.

Callot, Jacques (*b.* 1592, *d.* 1635), French engraver, studied at Rome and Florence, where he was patronised by Cosmo II.; afterwards settled at Nancy. Among his best engravings are those of the capture of Breda, and the sieges of Rochelle and the Isle of Rhé.

Calomarde, Don Francisco Tadeo, Duke (*b.* 1775, *d.* Toulouse, 1842), Spanish statesman, attempted to restore absolutism in Spain. He induced Ferdinand III. to change the succession while on his death-bed, and was forced to flee to France.

Calverley, Charles Stuart (*b.* 1833, *d.* 1884), won a high reputation as a scholar at Oxford and Cambridge, and wrote *Verses and Translations* (1862), *Fly Leaves* (1872), and a *Verse-Translation of Theocritus* (1869). His parodies are facile and humorous.

Calvert, Cecil (*d.* 1676), second Lord Baltimore, planted the colony of Maryland, but does not seem to have visited it himself. The colonists were mostly Roman Catholics, but all Christians were tolerated.

Calvert, George Henry (*b.* 1803), American author, descendant of the Baltimore family, studied at Harvard and Göttingen, edited the *Baltimore American*, and wrote *Count Julian* (a tragedy), *Scenes and Thoughts in Europe*, etc.

Calvert, Sir Harry, General (*b. circa* 1763, *d.* 1826), entered the army 1778, became adjutant-general 1799; served in America under Clinton, Howe, and Cornwallis, and in Holland under the Duke of York; founded military colleges and the military asylum at Chelsea, and received a baronetcy in 1818.

Calvert, Leonard (*d.* 1647), brother of Cecil, second Lord Baltimore, and sent out by him as first governor of Maryland in 1633.

Calvi, Lazzaro (*b.* 1501, *d.* 1606), Italian artist, pupil of Pierino del Vaga, worked in conjunction with his brother Pantaleo, their most famous painting being *The Continence of Scipio.* He poisoned Giacomo Bargone, and through jealousy of Cambiaso led a seafaring life for twenty years.

Calvin, John (*b.* 1509, *d.* 1564), born at Noyon, educated at the colleges of La Marche and Montaigu, Paris, held some livings, but preferring the legal profession did not proceed to priest's orders. While studying law at Bourges he learnt Greek, and on reading the New Testament became a Protestant. He removed to Paris, and wrote a commentary on Seneca's *De Clementia*, but forced by persecution to leave France, took refuge in Basle. In 1536 appeared his *Institutions of the Christian Religion.* In conjunction with Farel he attempted to establish a kind of theocracy at Geneva, but they were expelled by the council in 1538, and retired to Zurich. Passing on to Strasburg, Calvin became pastor to the French refugees, married, and published his *Romans.* In 1541 Calvin was invited back to Geneva. The theocratic government was resumed, and here he laboured till his death. Calvin did more than any other man towards formulating the doctrines of the Reformed Church. The opinions on predestination and election called "Calvinistic" are rather those of his disciples than his own.

Calvisius, Sethus (*b.* 1556, *d.* 1617), German chronologist and musician, director of the school of music, Leipsic, left numerous works, including *Opus Chronologicum.*

Calvo, Jean Sauveur de (*b.* 1625, *d.* 1690), joined the French army, and distinguished himself in Flanders, and afterwards against the Duke of Lorraine, and in the war between France and Spain.

Cam, Diego, Portuguese navigator of the 15th century, explored the African coast, and discovered the Congo.

Cambacérès, The Abbé (*b.* 1722, *d.* 1802), French divine, who fearlessly denounced the irreligion of his time.

Cambacérès, Jean Jacques Régis de, Duke of Parma (*b.* 1753, *d.* 1824), French jurist and statesman; minister of justice under the Directory, and also during the Hundred Days; second consul with Napoleon.

Cambert, Robert (*b. circa* 1628, *d.* 1677), French musician, and the first to compose an opera; went to England in 1673, and became master of the band of Charles I.

Cambiaso, or **Cangiagio,** Luca (*b.* 1527, *d.* 1585), Italian painter, who, on the invitation of Philip II., went to Spain, and executed several paintings in fresco and oil for the Escurial. Among his Genoese works are the *Martyrdom of St. George*, and the *Rape of the Sabines.*

Cambini, Giuseppe (*b.* 1746, *d. circa* 1830), musical composer, after travelling in Italy and Germany went to Paris in 1770, and there composed many oratorios, concertos, etc. Died in the hospital of Bicêtre, a victim to want and intemperance.

Cambray-Digny, Guglielmo, Conte di (*b.* 1823), Italian statesman, minister of finance in 1867. The unpopularity of his measures resulted in the fall of the government two years later.

Cambridge, H.R.H. Adolphus Frederick, Duke of (*b.* 1774, *d.* 1850), seventh and youngest son of George III., served under the Duke of York in Flanders, and was Viceroy of Hanover from 1813 to 1837.

Cambridge, H.R.H. George William Frederick, Duke of (*b.* 1819), son of the preceding, succeeded his father in 1850, distinguished himself in the Crimea, and was nominated commander-in-chief of the British army in 1856.

Cambridge, Rev. Octavius Pickard (*b.* 1835), naturalist, has contributed papers to the *Zoologist* and *Entomologist*, and written works on the Arachnida, concerning which he is considered the highest living authority.

Cambronne, Pierre Jacques Etienne, Baron de (*b.* 1770, *d.* 1842), French general, served under Massena in Switzerland, took part in the battle of Zurich, distinguished himself in the campaign of 1812-13, accompanied Napoleon to Elba, and commanded a division at Waterloo.

Cambyses (*d.* 521 B.C.), King of Persia, succeeded his father Cyrus in 529, conquered Egypt and took King Psammetichus captive; died from the effect of a wound accidentally inflicted by himself.

Camden, Charles Pratt, Earl of (*b.* 1713, *d.* 1794), English judge, called to the bar in 1738, became Attorney-General under Pitt, was appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1762, and in that capacity declared general warrants illegal, granting Wilkes £1,000 damages, a course which rendered him extremely popular. In 1765 he was created Lord Camden, and was Lord Chancellor from 1766 to 1770. He disapproved of the taxation of the American colonies, and was always opposed to Lord North's administration. In 1782 he was made president of the Council, and in 1786 received the title of earl.

Camden, John Jeffreys Pratt, Marquis of (*b.* 1759, *d.* 1840), statesman, son of the first Earl of Camden, entered Parliament in 1780, and became a follower of his father and Pitt; was for more than sixty years one of the tellers of the Exchequer, and held office as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland (1795-8) and Secretary for the Colonies (1804-5).

Camden, William (*b.* 1551, *d.* 1623), became a master in Westminster school in 1575, was ten years writing *Britannia, or a Chorographical description of England, Scotland, and Ireland* (1586), which established his fame; became head-master of Westminster in 1593, and in 1597 published his Greek grammar, which rapidly passed through forty editions.

Camelli, or **Kamel**, George Joseph, Jesuit and botanist of the 17th century, while occupied as a missionary in the Philippine Islands made some valuable observations, published in Ray's *Universal History of Plants.*

Camerarius, Joachim (*b.* 1500, *d.* 1574), scholar, successively rector of the universities of Tübingen and Leipsic. He was a friend of Melancthon, and highly esteemed by the Emperor Maximilian.

Camerarius, Joachim (*b.* 1534, *d.* 1598), physician and botanist, head of an academy of medicine founded at Nuremberg in 1592.

Cameron, John (*b.* 1579, *d.* 1625), Scottish scholar and divine, went to France, and returning in 1620, was appointed professor of divinity in the university of Glasgow.

Cameron, John (*b. circa* 1579, *d.* 1625), Scottish divine, principal of the university of Glasgow in 1620, which office he resigned on account of his views on "passive obedience."

Cameron, John Alexander (*b.* 1851, *d.* 1885), war correspondent; was in Natal in 1880; witnessed the bombardment of Alexandria, and perished with General Stewart's column on the Nile.

Cameron, Richard (*d.* 1680), Scottish Presbyterian, and opponent of Charles II.; was executed for treason-rebellion at Edinburgh.

Camicia, Chimenti, Florentine architect of the 15th century, long employed at the Hungarian court.

Camillo, Francisco (*b.* 1610, *d.* 1671), Spanish painter, whose works are to be found in Madrid, Toledo, and other towns. His picture of *Our Lady* in the church of St. John at Madrid is especially admired.

Camillus, Marcus Furius (*d.* 365 B.C.), Roman general; was made dictator in 396, captured Veii and Falerii; went into voluntary exile, but was recalled by the Senate on the capture of Rome by the Gauls, whom he defeated. He was five times dictator.

Camoens, or **Camões**, Luis de (*b. circa* 1524, *d.* 1579), Portuguese poet, born at Lisbon, educated at the university of Coimbra, remained at the court of John III. till driven from it owing to his passion for a lady of rank, perhaps Catarina d'Atayde. In 1550 he joined an expedition to Africa, and there lost his right eye whilst boarding a Moorish vessel. He returned in 1552, but finding himself neglected sailed to Goa, whence, after many adventures, he was banished by the governor, Francisco Barreto, in 1556. He remained for three years in exile at Macao, engaged on the *Lusiad;* on the appointment of a new governor he attempted to return to Goa, but was shipwrecked on the coast near Cochin, and lost everything but his poem, with which he swam to land. After undergoing an imprisonment for debt, Camoens returned to Portugal in 1569, and published the *Lusiad* (a beautiful but somewhat mythical description of Vasco de Gama's expedition to India) in 1572. He fell into great poverty, and is said to have died in an almshouse.

Campan, Jeanne Louise Henriette (*b.* 1752, *d.* 1822), lady of the bedchamber to Marie Antoinette, after the Reign of Terror kept a school at St. Germain; was made by Napoleon superintendent of the imperial school at Ecouen; wrote *Mémoires sur la Vie Privée de Marie Antoinette.*

Campanella, Tommaso (*b.* 1568, *d.* 1639), Italian metaphysician and political philosopher, attempted to substitute an inductive method for the purely deductive reasoning of the schoolmen. His theory that all nations would at last become united, and evil be extinguished, may be regarded as the germ of modern socialism. Persecuted on account of his political and religious views, he left Italy for Paris, where he enjoyed the patronage of Richelieu.

Campbell, Andrew (*b.* 1821), American engineer, invented the brush-drawer's vise in 1837, constructed the largest American omnibus in 1846, and the longest single-span wooden bridge over Cedar river, Iowa, in 1850; since 1851 has made great improvements in the construction of printing presses.

Campbell, Sir Colin. [*See* Clyde, Lord.]

Campbell, Sir George (*b.* 1824, *d.* 1892), entered the Indian Civil Service in 1842; was called to the bar in 1854. Again proceeding to India, he held various offices, and in 1871 became lieutenant-governor of Bengal. He returned to England in 1874, and was elected M.P. for Kirkcaldy in the Liberal interest in 1875, and again in 1880 and 1885.

Campbell, George (*b.* 1719, *d.* 1796), Scottish divine, principal of the Marischal College, Aberdeen, in 1759, was author of the *Philosophy of Rhetoric* (1776).

Campbell, John, Baron (*b.* 1779, *d.* 1861), English judge, son of a Scottish Presbyterian minister, came to London as a private tutor in 1798, entered Lincoln's Inn in 1800, and was called to the bar in 1806. In 1821 he married the daughter of Sir James Scarlett (afterwards Lord Abinger), and continued to rise steadily in his profession. He entered the House of Commons (1830), was attorney-general in 1834, and in 1841 was raised to the peerage and made Lord Chancellor of Ireland. In 1850 he became chief justice of the Queen's Bench, and nine years later Lord Chancellor of England. To the statute-book he added the Libel Act, allowing a person to plead justification, and the Act for the suppression of obscene publications, whilst to literature he contributed the *Lives of the Lord Chancellors* (1845), and the *Lives of the Chief Justices* (1849).

Campbell, Thomas (*b.* 1777, *d.* 1844), poet, educated at Glasgow University, was for some time a private tutor, went to Edinburgh in his twentieth year, and in 1799 published *The Pleasures of Hope*, which at once established his reputation as a poet. He visited Germany in 1800, and there wrote *The Battle of Hohenlinden* and other popular ballads. In 1803 he married and settled at Sydenham, where he remained twenty years, after which he lived in Middle Scotland Yard. He edited magazines, and wrote other poems, of which *Gertrude of Wyoming* (1809) is the best known.

Campe, Joachim Heinrich (*b.* 1746, *d.* 1818), German educationalist and author; his *Robinson the Younger* (1779), a pedagogic imitation of *Robinson Crusoe*, has had a wide circulation throughout Europe.

Campeggio, Lorenzo, Cardinal (*b.* 1474, *d.* 1539), was sent to England in 1519, as legate to Germany (1524) to check the progress of the Reformation, and again to England in 1529, when, with Wolsey, he presided over the court appointed to decide on Henry VIII.'s claim to be divorced from Catherine of Aragon.

Campen, Jacob van (*d.* 1638), Dutch architect, studied in Italy, and designed several public buildings, including the town-hall at Amsterdam.

Camper, Pierre (*b.* 1722, *d.* 1789), Dutch anatomist, filled the chairs of medicine and surgery at Franeker, Amsterdam, and Gröningen successively, made important discoveries in natural history, and left many valuable works.

Camphausen, Ludolf (*b.* 1803), Prussian politician, president of the council and plenipotentiary to the conference at Frankfort in 1848, remained leader of the moderate liberals till driven into private life by the tide of reaction in 1850.

Camphuysen, Dirk Theodore Raphael (*b.* 1580, *d.* 1626), Dutch painter and theologian, famous for his pen-and-ink sketches.

Campi, Bernardino (*b.* 1522, *d.* 1584), a painter of the same family, pupil of Giulio Campi, excelled in drawing the nude figure. His works are to be found at Cremona, Mantua, and Milan.

Campi, Galeazzo (*b.* 1475, *d.* 1536), head of a family of painters, of whom his son Giulio (*b.* 1500, *d.* 1572) is the best known.

Campion, Edmund (*b.* 1540, *d.* 1581), English Jesuit, at first a zealous defender of the Church of England, became a Roman Catholic, studied at Douay, and was sent to England by Gregory XIII. He was apprehended on a charge of high treason, and hung at Tyburn.

Campo-Basso, Nicola, Count di, Italian condottiere of the 15th century, aided the Duke of Anjou against the Aragonese dynasty in Naples, but went over to Charles the Bold of Burgundy, in whose murder he is supposed to have had a share.

Campomanes, Pedro Rodriguez, Count de (*b.* 1723, *d.* 1802), Spanish politician and author, president of the Cortes in 1788, became director of the Royal Academy of History, and wrote an essay on the Knights Templars, and dissertations on law and political economy.

Campos, Arsenio Martinez (*b.* 1834), Spanish general, in 1874 proclaimed Alfonso XII. King of Spain, extinguished the Carlist rebellion (1876) and the Cuban insurrection (1877), and was afterwards minister of war.

Campra, Andre (*b.* 1666, *d.* 1744), French musician of high repute, became master of the chapel royal, and wrote several operas.

Camus, Armand Gaston (*b.* 1740, *d.* 1804), French advocate, deputy to the States General and National Convention, and keeper of the archives; in 1796 was president of the Council of Five Hundred.

Camus, Charles Etienne Louis (*b.* 1699, *d.* 1768), a French mathematician and astronomer.

Camus, François Joseph de (*b.* 1672, *d.* 1732), French mechanician, wrote *Traité des Forces Mouvantes* (1722), invented automata, and introduced many improvements in the making of capstans, guns, coaches, etc., and in the tempering of metals.

Canale, Nicolas, Venetian admiral, by the burning of Eno in 1469 provoked the enmity of Mahomet II., who laid waste Scyros and took Negropont. In 1470 Canale was condemned for misconduct during the war and exiled.

Canaletto, Antonio (*b.* 1697, *d.* 1768), Italian artist, son of Bernardo Canale, under whom he studied at Venice, went to Rome and painted landscapes, but returned to Venice in later life, and is best known by his views of its palaces, churches, and canals, among which that of the Great Canal is the most famous.

Canani, Giovanni Battista (*b.* 1515, *d.* 1579), anatomist, physician to Julius III., wrote *Dissectio Picturata Musculorum Corporis Humani*, etc.

Cancrin, Georg, Count of (*b.* 1774, *d.* 1845), Russian statesman of German origin, went to St. Petersburg in 1796, was general superintendent of the army in 1812, and minister of finance from 1823 to 1844. He restored the national credit by ruthless exactions from the peasantry, was the most trusted minister of Alexander I. and Nicholas, and may be regarded as the embodiment of the Russian system. He wrote several works on political economy.

Candace, Queen of Ethiopia (a country lying in the south of Egypt and including the modern Abyssinia) in the time of Augustus.

Candiano, an ancient house of Venice, to which several doges of the early republic belonged.

Candiano I., Pietro (*d.* 887), doge in 886, was slain in a war with the pirates of the Adriatic.

Candiano II., Pietro (*d.* 939), son of the preceding, doge in 932. During his rule commenced the struggle between Venice and Ravenna for the possession of the rich fishery of Comacchio.

Candiano III., Pietro, son of the preceding, doge in 942, was chiefly engaged in vainly endeavouring to repress the ambitious designs of his son Pietro.

Candiano IV., Pietro (*d.* 976), son of the preceding, doge in 959, sought to render the office hereditary in his family by allying himself with Otto I. of Germany and the Marquis of Tuscany, but was massacred by the Venetians.

Candiano V., Vitale, brother of the preceding, doge in 977, after ruling peaceably for about fourteen months gave up his dignity to the tribune Memo, and retired to a convent.

Candlish, Robert Smith, D.D. (*b.* 1807, *d.* 1873), leader of the Free Church of Scotland, succeeded Dr. Cunningham as principal of New College, Edinburgh (1862).

Candolle, Augustin Pyramus de (*b.* 1778, *d.* 1841), botanist, pupil of Desfontaines, was commissioned in 1806 by the government to observe the state of agriculture throughout the French empire, and occupied successively the chairs of botany at Montpellier, and of natural history at Geneva. He completed a revised edition of Lamarck's *Flora of France* in 1815, and wrote among other works an *Elementary Theory of Botany*, in which he developed his new classification of plants, and an *Introduction to the Natural System of the Vegetable Kingdom*, containing a classification of all plants by orders, genera, and species.

Canga-Arguelles, Don José (*b.* 1770, *d.* 1843), Spanish statesman, distinguished himself in the revolution, and after being exiled in 1814 became minister of finance in 1820.

Canina, Luigi (*b.* 1793, *d.* 1856), Italian architect, learned in Roman archæology, was superintendent-general of the excavations carried on in Rome and its neighbourhood, and filled the chair of architecture at Turin.

Canning, Charles John, Viscount (*b.* 1812, *d.* 1862), youngest son of the preceding, entered the House of Lords in 1836, was under-secretary for Foreign Affairs (1841-46), Postmaster-General (1852-55), and Governor-General of India (1855-62).

Canning, George (*b.* 1770, *d.* 1827), born in London, son of a barrister of good family, entered Parliament in 1793 as a supporter of Pitt; was made under-secretary of State in 1796, and started *The Anti-Jacobin;* supported a motion for abolishing the slave-trade in 1798, and was strongly in favour of the union with Ireland. He left office with Pitt in 1801, and returned in 1804, becoming Foreign Secretary under the Duke of Portland in 1807, an office which he again held from 1822 to 1827, when he became Premier. Canning always favoured Catholic emancipation, but was opposed to parliamentary reform. He showed most ability in the conduct of foreign affairs, and especially in his determined resistance to Spain during the years 1826 and 1827.

Canning, Stratford. [*See* Stratford de Redcliffe.]

Cano, Alonzo (*b.* 1601, *d.* 1665), Spanish painter, sculptor, and architect. He studied painting at Seville under Pacheco and Castillo; in consequence of a duel fled to Madrid and became painter to Philip IV.; was charged with the murder of his wife in 1644, but acquitted; in 1652 became minor canon in the cathedral of Granada. He executed many works for Granada cathedral and the churches of Madrid.

Cano, Juan Sebastian del (*d.* 1526), native of Biscay, sailed with Magellan in 1519, and returned after three years, having circumnavigated the world.

Canonica, Luigi Della (*b.* 1742, *d.* 1834), Italian architect, built the Carcano theatre, and the amphitheatre *Della Porta Vercellina* at Milan.

Canova, Antonio (*b.* 1757, *d.* 1822), born at Possagno, near Treviso, the greatest follower of the classic style in modern sculpture, began life as a stonemason; he studied at Venice under Toretti, and afterwards at Rome; was much befriended by Napoleon, and received commissions from other potentates. Among his best-known works are *Hercules and Lycas* at Rome, *Theseus and the Minotaur* at Vienna, the *Psyche* in the Louvre, and the mausoleums for the Popes Clement XIII., Clement XIV., and Pius VI. He died at Venice.

Canovas del Castillo, Antonio (*b.* 1830), Spanish statesman, president of the ministry formed on the return of Alfonso XII. (1874), an office which he held intermittently till 1885.

Canrobert, François Certain (*b.* 1809), marshal of France, served for many years in Algeria; attached himself to Louis Napoleon in 1850. During the Crimean war was appointed successor to Saint Arnaud, shortly after the battle of Alma, but in 1855 resigned that command to General Pélissier, and returned to France. He also took part in the Italian war of 1859, and the Franco-German war; and after the capitulation of Metz was for some time a prisoner in Germany.

Cantacuzene, John V. (*b. circa* 1292), Emperor of the East, was in 1328 prime minister of Andronicus the Younger, who left him governor of the empire and guardian of his son. He was crowned by the army in 1341, and after six years recognised as joint ruler with John Palæologus, the rightful heir. Forced to resign in 1354, he withdrew to a monastery, and there wrote a history of the empire from 1320 to 1360.

Cantacuzene, Serban II. (*b. circa* 1640, *d.* 1688), a pretended descendant of the emperor, made an unsuccessful attempt on the empire, and is said to have died of poison.

Cantarini, Simone (*b.* 1612, *d.* 1648), Italian painter and engraver, pupil of Guido, whose style he imitated.

Cantemir, Antiochus (*b.* 1709, *d.* 1744), fourth son of Demetrius Cantemir, was an eminent statesman and writer, and for some time ambassador at London and Paris.

Cantemir, Constantine (*d.* 1693), born in Moldavia, and descended from a Tartar who fled thither in 1540, served in Poland under Ladislaus and Casimir; afterwards held a post in the Turkish army, and was made commander of the Moldavian forces.

Canter, Wilhelm (*b.* 1542, *d.* 1575), author of *Novæ Lectiones*, a critical examination of the text of the classics.

Canterbury, Charles Manners Sutton, Viscount (*b.* 1780, *d.* 1845), Speaker of the House of Commons (1817-1835), a post which he held with distinction and success.

Canterzani, Sebastiano (*b.* 1734, *d.* 1819), professor of mathematics at Bologna, and afterwards president of the Institute.

Canton, John (*b.* 1718, *d.* 1772), English electrician, inventor of the "pith-ball" electroscope, and other scientific apparatus.

Cantù, Cesare (*b.* 1805, *d.* 1881), Italian historian, a liberal and yet an Ultramontane, has written a *Universal History*, *Margherita Pusterla* (a novel), and some educational works.

Canute I., son of Thyra Danebod, founded the kingdom of Denmark in the 10th century, and was one of the earliest Danish invaders of England.

Canute II., surnamed The Great (*d.* 1036), succeeded his father Sweyn as king of Denmark in 1014, and invaded England, which Sweyn had almost entirely conquered, but was opposed by Edmund Ironsides, with whom he divided the kingdom, till the death of that prince in 1016 left Canute sole ruler. He did much to protect the lives and liberties of his subjects, and at his death was in undisputed possession of England, Denmark and Norway.

Canute III., surnamed Hardicanute (*d.* 1042), son of the preceding, whom he succeeded as king of Denmark. He became king of England on the death of his brother, Harold Harefoot.

Canute IV., "The Pious" (*d.* 1026), King of Denmark, succeeded his brother Harold in 1080, but was slain at Funen six years later during an insurrection.

Canute V. (*d.* 1157), King of Denmark, attempted to gain the throne on the death of Eric, but was assassinated after a struggle of ten years.

Canute VI. (*b.* 1162, *d.* 1202), King of Denmark, son of Waldemar the Great, whom he succeeded in 1182, subdued Pomerania, introduced Christianity into Livonia and Esthonia, and encouraged the progress of civilisation and letters.

Canuti, Domenico Maria (*b.* 1620, *d.* 1684), Italian artist, pupil of Guido, left many works, including *A Descent from the Cross by Moonlight*, in the church of the Olivetans at Bologna, known as the *Notte del Canuti.*

Canz, Israel Gottlieb (*b.* 1690, *d.* 1753), German philosopher and Protestant theologian, was successively professor of poetry, logic, and moral theology at Tübingen.

Capece, Conrad, Marino, and Jacopo (*d.* 1268), members of an ancient and illustrious Neapolitan family, beheaded as Ghibellines by Charles of Anjou.

Capecelatro, Giuseppe (*b.* 1744, *d.* 1836), a reformer of ecclesiastical abuses, who, although an archbishop, opposed papal theocracy.

Capefigue, Jean Baptiste Honoré Raymond (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1872), French historian and journalist, has written an account of Europe during the first empire, and other works.

Capel, Arthur (*b.* 1600, *d.* 1649), sat in the Long Parliament, was made a peer in 1641, and defended Colchester against Fairfax and Ireton, but was made prisoner and beheaded.

Capel, Arthur (*b.* 1635, *d.* 1683), son of the preceding, Earl of Essex, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in 1672, was implicated in the Rye-House plot, and committed suicide in the Tower.

Capel, Right Rev. Monsignor Thomas John (*b.* 1836), rector of the Roman Catholic university in Kensington from 1874 to 1878, has written an answer to Mr. Gladstone's attack on the Vatican Decrees (1874), and other works.

Capell, Edward (*b.* 1713, *d.* 1781), an editor and critic of Shakespeare.

Capella, Martianus Mineus Felix, Roman poet and philosopher, lived in the end of the 4th or the beginning of the 5th century.

Capellen, Godard Gerard, Baron van (*b.* 1778, *d.* 1848), Dutch statesman, was governor-general of the Dutch colonies in the East Indies from 1819 to 1825.

Capellen, Theodor Friedrich (*b.* 1762, *d.* 1824), Dutch admiral, commanded the fleet in the Mediterranean, and distinguished himself in the attack on Algiers made by Lord Exmouth in 1816.

Capet, Hugh. [*See* Hugh.]

Capistrano, San Giovanni de (*b.* 1385), Franciscan friar, bitterly opposed the Hussites, and by his preaching animated the defenders of Belgrade against the Turks.

Capito, Caius Ateius (*b. circa* 37 B.C., *d.* 22 A.D.), Roman jurist, who defended the old form of laws against the attacks of Labeo.

Capitolinus, Julius, a Roman writer about the end of the 3rd century, contributed the biographies of nine emperors (119 to 284 A.D.) to the *Historia Augusta*.

Capitolinus, T. Quinctus Barbatus, Roman patrician, six times consul; victorious over the Volsci and Æqui; refused the dictatorship in 439 B.C.

Capiton, or **Kœpstein**, Wolfgang Fabricius (*b.* 1478, *d.* 1542), German theologian of the reformed faith; endeavoured to reconcile the Lutherans and Calvinists, and took part in the conferences of Zurich, Augsburg, etc.

Capmany y de Montpalan, Antonio de (*b.* 1742, *d.* 1813), Spanish historian and philologist, wrote *A History of Barcelona*, etc.

Capo d'Istria, or **Capodistrias**, Comte de (*b.* 1776, *d.* 1831), president of Greece, was in 1803 appointed secretary of state to the Ionian republic, but when the islands fell again under the dominion of France, went to St. Petersburg, and entered the Russian diplomatic service. He was present at the treaty of Paris (in 1814), but in 1820 withdrew to Geneva, where he lived in retirement till his election (1827) to the presidency of Greece. His administration was at first popular, but his Russian sympathies aroused suspicion, a rebellion broke out in 1831, and Capo d'Istria was assassinated.

Cappellini, Alfredo Luigi (*b. circa* 1836, *d.* 1866), Italian naval officer, commanded the *Palestro* at the battle of Lissa. The ship took fire, and Cappellini and his crew perished with her, preferring death to falling into the hands of the enemy.

Cappellus, or **Cappel**, Louis (*b.* 1585, *d.* 1658), French Protestant divine, educated at Oxford, became professor of Oriental languages at the university of Saumur. He wrote several works, including *Arcanum Punctuationis Revelatum* on the Hebrew vowel points.

Capponi, Neri di Gino, military commissary of the republic of Florence during the league between that city and Venice against the Duke of Milan (1440), wrote a chronicle of contemporary events.

Capponi, Piero di Gino (*d. circa* 1496), defended the liberty of Florence against the ambitious Medici, and is noted for his answer to Charles VIII., when, on his journey through Tuscany to Naples (1493), he sought to compel the allegiance of Florence.

Capranica, Domenico, Cardinal (*b.* 1400, *d.* 1458), a supporter of the Roman court, mediated successfully between the Pope and Alfonso of Aragon, and wroto *De Contemptu Mundi* and other works.

Caprivi de Caprera de Montecuculli, Georg Leo von (*b.* 1831), the eldest son of Julius Edward von Caprivi, who held a legal post under the Prussian government, entered the Prussian army in 1848, distinguished himself in the campaigns of 1864 and 1866, commanded a division at Metz in 1883, and in 1884 was transferred to the naval service, being appointed head of the admiralty. Soon after the beginning of the present reign Caprivi reorganised the navy, and shortly afterwards became commander of the 10th army corps. On the retirement of Bismarck he was appointed Chancellor.

Cara Yazid, Abdul Halim (*d.* 1602), headed a rebellion against Mahomet III., was forced to capitulate, but was afterwards assisted by the governor of Bagdad and completely vanquished the Turkish army. He was ultimately conquered and fled to the mountains on the border of the Black Sea.

Cara Yousouf (*d.* 1420), chief of the "Black Sheep," dwelt at the foot of the Armenian mountains, and harassed the pilgrims to Mecca.

Caracalla, the surname of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Bassianus (*b.* 188, *d.* 217), Emperor of Rome. He succeeded his father, Severus, in 211, and disgraced his reign by wholesale and cold-blooded murders.

Caraccioli, Francesco (*b.* 1770, *d.* 1799), Neapolitan admiral, in 1793 commanded the Neapolitan fleet before Toulon, entered the service of the Parthenopean republic, and on the capture of Naples by Ruffo (1799) was executed, in violation of the terms of capitulation.

Caradog, or **Caractacus**, King of the Silurians, a British tribe, after resisting the Romans for nine years, was overcome, and took refuge with Cartismandua, Queen of the Brigantes, by whom he was betrayed to the Romans in 51. He was released by Claudius.

Caradog of Llancawan (*d. circa* 1147), Welsh ecclesiastic and chronicler, wrote in

Latin a history of the Welsh kings; a Welsh translation still remains.

Carafa, Michele (*b.* 1785, *d.* 1872), Neapolitan musical composer, enjoyed great popularity during his lifetime, and wrote *Le Solitaire*, *La Violette*, *Masaniello*, and other operas.

Caraman, Pierre Paul Riquet de Bonrepos, Comte de (*b.* 1646, *d.* 1730), French general, served in Flanders in 1702, and distinguished himself at the defeat of the French at Gette.

Caramuel de Lobkowitz, Juan (*b.* 1606, *d.* 1682), Spanish theologian, professor of theology at Alcala, renowned for his eloquence and for his valour at the siege of Prague in 1648.

Caramuru, or Diego Alvarez, a Portuguese seaman of the 16th century, who was wrecked off the coast of Bahia, in South America, and overawing the natives by the use of firearms, was made king of the country. His companions were put to death.

Carausius, Marcus Aurelius Valerius (*b. circa* 250, *d.* 293), a native of Flanders, put in command of a fleet by Maximian, sailed to Britain and proclaimed himself emperor. He was acknowledged by Diocletian, and reigned till murdered by Allectus, who succeeded him.

Caravaggio, Michael Angelo Amerigi da (*b.* 1569, *d.* 1609), a self-taught Italian artist, for some years painted portraits remarkable for their fidelity, and after studying the works of Giorgione, formed the style of chiaro-oscuro, imitated by many subsequent painters. Among his best-known works are the *Entombment of Christ* and the *Death of the Virgin*. He died in poverty and obscurity.

Caravaggio, Polidoro da (*b.* 1495, *d.* 1543), Italian painter of humble birth, his genius was noticed by Raphael, who employed him to paint the friezes for his works at the Vatican. Among his best works is the *Christ led to Calvary* at Messina.

Carbajal, Luis de (*b.* 1534, *d.* 1591), Spanish painter, employed by Philip II. in the Escurial, where he depicted the history of the Virgin.

Cardano, Girolamo (*b.* 1501, *d.* 1575), born at Pavia, natural philosopher and mathematician, to some extent the forerunner of Galileo in scientific observation. Visited England under Edward VI., and afterwards taught mathematics at Milan and Bologna. Was renowned as a physician.

Cardi, Ludovico (*b.* 1559, *d.* 1613), Italian painter, was called the "Florentine Correggio," on account of his close imitation of that artist, especially observable in his *Martyrdom of St. Stephen*. His masterpiece, *St. Peter healing the Cripple*, has been destroyed by damp.

Cardigan, James Thomas Brudenell, Earl of, K.C.B. (*b.* 1797, *d.* 1868), led the Light Brigade in their charge at Balaclava (1854).

Carducci, Bartolomeo (*b.* 1560, *d.* 1610), Italian artist, pupil and friend of Frederigo Zucchero, whom he assisted in painting the great cupola of the cathedral at Florence. Accompanying Zucchero to Madrid, he worked with him in the Escurial, and, in conjunction with Perugino, Tibaldi and Pellegrini, painted the ceiling of the library; the figures of Aristotle, Euclid, Archimedes, and Cicero are the work of Carducci. His masterpiece is a *Descent from the Cross*, in the church of St. Philip el Real at Madrid.

Carducci, Vincenzo (*b.* 1568, *d.* 1638), brother and pupil of the preceding, whom he followed to Spain. He painted the history of Achilles on the walls of the gallery in the palace of the Prado, and was painter to Philip III. and Philip IV.

Cardwell, Edward (*b.* 1787, *d.* 1861), ecclesiastical historian, completed part of a synodical history based upon Wilkins's *Concilia Magnæ Britannicæ*.

Cardwell, Edward, Viscount (*b.* 1813, *d.* 1886), was President of the Board of Trade (1852-5), and Secretary for War (1868-74), in which capacity he effected the abolition of purchase.

Carew, Bampfylde Moore (*b.* 1693, *d. circa* 1765), king of the gypsies.

Carew, Sir George, Earl Totnes (*b.* 1557, *d.* 1629), was Lord President of Munster in 1599, and reduced the Earl of Desmond.

Carew, Thomas (*b.* 1589, *d.* 1639), a writer of lyrics in the courtly style of the 17th century.

Carey, Henry (*b.* 1696, *d.* 1743), musical composer and author of songs, of which *Sally in our Alley* is the best known.

Carey, Henry Charles (*b.* 1793, *d.* 1879), an American political economist, wrote *The Past, the Present, and the Future* (1848), *Principles of Social Science* (1859), and other works.

Carey, Matthew (*b.* 1760, *d.* 1839), Irish political writer, started the *Freeman's Journal*, the violence of which occasioned his imprisonment. He fled to America, where he became a publisher, and amassed a large fortune. Among his works was the *Vindiciæ Hibernicæ* (1818). He died at Philadelphia.

Carey, William (*b.* 1761, *d.* 1834), Orientalist and missionary, founded the Baptist mission at Serampore (1799), and was appointed professor of Sanscrit, Bengalee, and Mahratta at Fort William (1801).

Carissimi, Giacomo (*b.* 1582 or 1604, *d.* 1671), musical composer, was one of the first to compose the cantata, and brought the recitative to perfection. *Jephtha* is considered his best composition.

Carlen, Emilie (*b.* 1807, *d.* 1883), Swedish novelist; has in her books depicted various phases of Swedish society.

Carleton, Sir Guy (*b.* 1724, *d.* 1808), English general, governor of Quebec, which town he defended successfully during the American war, and also defeated Arnold in 1776. In 1781 he was appointed commander-in-chief in America, and afterwards raised to the peerage as Lord Dorchester.

Carleton, William (*b.* 1798, *d.* 1869), Irish novelist and graphic delineator of Irish character, wrote *Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry*, *The Black Prophet*, etc.

Carli, or **Carli Rubbi,** Giovanni Rinaldo, Count de (*b.* 1720, *d.* 1795), Italian scholar and author, eminent as a mathematician and archæologist, was in 1771 appointed president of the council of finance, at Milan. His chief work is *Delle Antichita Italiche.*

Carlile, Richard (*b.* 1790, *d.* 1843), editor of political pamphlets, whose publication continually embroiled him with the government.

Carlingford, Chichester-Fortescue, Lord (*b.* 1823), son of Colonel Chichester-Fortescue, in 1847 entered Parliament as Liberal member for Louth, and retained his seat till 1874. He was successively Chief Secretary for Ireland, President of the Board of Trade, Lord Privy Seal (1881), and Lord President of the Council (1883), but resigned office with his party in 1885. He became Baron Carlingford in 1874, and was mainly instrumental in carrying the Irish Land Bill through the House of Lords.

Carloni, Giovanni (*b.* 1590, *d.* 1630), Italian fresco-painter, pupil of Passignani at Florence.

Carloni, Giovanni Battista (*b.* 1594, *d.* 1680), brother of the preceding, whom he assisted in painting in the cathedral of the Guastato at Genoa.

Carlos, Don (*b.* Valladolid, 1545, *d.* 1568), eldest son of Philip II. of Spain and Mary of Portugal, was constantly at variance with his father, who finally placed him in confinement, where he died.

Carlos, Don Luis Maria Fernando de Bourbon, Count of Montemolin (*b.* 1818, *d.* 1861), eldest son of Carlos, Count of Molina, and first cousin to Isabella II., on his father's abdication (1845) claimed the title of Carlos VI. of Spain. In 1848 Cabrera and others carried on a desultory war in his favour in the north of Spain.

Carlos, Don Maria de los Dolores, Juan Isidore Josef Francesco (*b.* 1848), Duke of Madrid, son of Don Juan, brother of Carlos, Count of Molina, began active attempts on the Spanish crown in 1869. In 1872 his brother, Don Alfonso, roused the inhabitants of northern Spain. Don Carlos himself arrived in 1873, and a desultory warfare ensued, marked on the Carlist side by continual breaches of military honour. The proclamation of Alfonso XII. (1874), and the reduction of the fortresses of Bilbao, Estella and Tolosa (1876) proved fatal to his cause. Don Carlos left the country, and after visiting England and America took up his residence on the Continent.

Carlos, Don Maria Isidor of Bourbon (*b.* 1788, *d.* 1855), Count of Molina, called by his adherents Carlos V. of Spain, was the second son of Carlos IV., and brother and for many years heir-apparent to Ferdinand VII. Ferdinand died in 1833, leaving an infant daughter, and though the repeal of the Salic law had made her the direct heir, Carlos insisted upon his own right to the throne. For six years the war between the Carlists and Christinos (supporters of the Queen Regent Christina) ravaged the north of Spain, but in 1839 Don Carlos was driven into France, and in 1845 abdicated in favour of his son. He afterwards withdrew to Austria, where he remained till his death.

Carlyle, Rev. Joseph Dacre (*b.* 1759, *d.* 1804), appointed professor of Arabic at Cambridge in 1794, travelled extensively, and wrote *Specimens of Arabic Poetry*, etc.

Carlyle, Thomas (*b.* 1795, *d.* 1881), Scottish historian and essayist, was the son of a small farmer of Ecclefechan, Dumfriesshire, and was educated at the parish school of Annan, and the University of Edinburgh. Instead of entering the Church, as his parents had intended, he became a schoolmaster, but his literary ambition led him back to Edinburgh. In 1823 he wrote the *Life of Schiller*, and going to London in 1824 as tutor to Charles Buller, translated Goethe's *Wilhelm Meister* for the *London Magazine.* In 1826 he married Jane Baillie Welsh, and in 1828 went with her to Craigenputtock, a Dumfriesshire farmhouse, and during six years' retirement there composed *Sartor Resartus*, containing his philosophy of life, which appeared first in *Fraser's Magazine*. In 1834 Carlyle left Scotland for Chelsea, which was henceforth his home. Among his other works the chief are *The French Revolution* (1837), *Heroes and Hero Worship* (1841), *Past and Present* (1843), *Latter-Day Pamphlets* (1850), the *Life of John Sterling* (1851), and the *History of Frederick the Great*, concluded in 1864.

Carmagnola, Francesco (*b.* 1390, *d.* 1432), originally a swineherd, entered the service of Philip Visconti, Duke of Milan, became his commander-in-chief, and won much territory for him from the Venetians, to whom he afterwards transferred his services, but incurred their suspicion and was beheaded.

Carmichael, James (*b.* 1776, *d.* 1853), practical engineer, invented the fan-blowing machine, and made improvements in the steam engine.

Carmichael, Richard (*b.* 1779, *d.* 1849), Irish surgeon, one of the founders of the "Carmichael" school of medicine in Dublin.

Carmona, Don Salvador (*b.* 1730, *d.* 1807), Spanish engraver, pupil of Charles Dupins; enjoyed a high reputation.

Carmontelle (*b.* 1717, *d.* 1806), French dramatic writer, author of *Proverbes Dramatiques*, and other works.

Carnarvon, Henry H. M. Herbert, fourth Earl of (*b.* 1831, *d.* 1890), Colonial Secretary under Lord Derby (1866-7), and Disraeli (1874-8); in 1885 became Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, but was compelled by ill-health to resign in 1886.

Carneades (*b. circa* 213 B.C., *d.* 129 B.C.), Greek philosopher, founder of the New Academy, and opponent of the Stoics. Being sent to Rome on a diplomatic mission, his eloquence provoked the anger of Cato, who persuaded the senate to expel him from the city.

Carnot, Lazare Nicolas Marguerite (*b.* 1753, *d.* 1823), French statesman and mathematician, sat in the Legislative Assembly, and as a member of the Committee of Public Safety directed the wars of the republic with great ability. Proscribed in 1795, he was recalled in 1799 by Napoleon, who made him minister of war.

Carnot, Marie François Sadi (*b.* 1837), President of the French republic, 1887.

Caro, Annibale (*b.* 1507, *d.* 1566), Italian writer, made translations from the Greek and Latin, and left letters.

Carolan, Turlough O' (*b.* 1670, *d.* 1738), famous Irish bard and musical composer. At an early age he lost his sight, but became extremely skilful on the harp, and wandered through the country as an itinerant musician.

Caroline Amelia Augusta (*b.* 1768, *d.* 1821), second daughter of Charles William, Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, was married in 1795 to the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV. The marriage was unhappy, and a separation took place soon after the birth of the Princess Charlotte. A "delicate investigation" into her conduct was undertaken by the Privy Council in 1806, and though the charges against her were refuted, she withdrew to the Continent in 1814. In 1820 she returned, claiming her rights as Queen Consort, whereupon a Bill to dissolve her marriage was laid before the House of Lords, but withdrawn after the third reading owing to the state of public feeling, always strongly in favour of the queen. At the coronation of George IV. (1821) she was refused admittance to Westminster Hall.

Caroline Matilda, Queen of Denmark (*b.* 1751, *d.* 1775), daughter of Frederick, Prince of Wales, and wife of Christian VII. of Denmark, was of an amiable disposition, but excited the dislike of her husband's grandmother and stepmother, who prejudiced the king against her. In 1773 her marriage was declared void, and she was imprisoned in the castle of Zell till her death.

Caroline Wilhelmina Dorothea (*b.* 1682, *d.* 1737), daughter of John Frederick, Marquis of Brandenburg, was married in 1705 to George, Electoral Prince of Hanover, and on his accession in 1727 became Queen of England.

Carolostadt, Andreas Bodenstein (*b.* 1483, *d.* 1541), reformer, and at first the friend and ally of Luther. He soon developed ultra-Protestant views, which he afterwards retracted publicly.

Caron, or **Carron,** Frans (*d.* 1674), was director of the Dutch commerce with Japan, and afterwards director-general of French commerce in India.

Carové, Friedrich W. (*b.* 1789, *d.* 1852), German lawyer, pupil of Hegel, wrote many works on theological and philosophical subjects.

Carpenter, Francis Bicknell (*b.* 1830), American portrait-painter, has had among his sitters President Lincoln, J. R. Lowell, and other distinguished men. He painted the large historical picture of President Lincoln signing the proclamation of the emancipation of slaves, which now hangs in the House of Representatives in Washington.

Carpenter, George W. (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1860), American scientist, and recognised authority on geology; has left numerous papers on scientific subjects.

Carpenter, Dr. Lant (*b.* 1780, *d.* 1840), Unitarian divine, became minister of the Unitarian Church at Exeter in 1805, whence he removed to Bristol in 1817.

Carpenter, Mary (*b.* 1807, *d.* 1877), daughter of the preceding, a zealous philanthropist, took an active interest in destitute children, juvenile criminals, and the women of India.

Carpenter, Margaret (*b.* 1793, *d.* 1872), portrait-painter, daughter of Captain Alexander Geddes. Among her portraits are those of Archbishop Sumner and Dr. Whewell; others are in the National Portrait Gallery.

Carpenter, Philip Pearsall (*b.* 1819, *d.* 1877), son of Dr. Lant Carpenter, was for many years a Presbyterian minister, and also interested himself in philanthropic schemes, but from 1855 onwards his life was almost entirely devoted to the study of conchology. There is a full report on his shells in the *British Association Reports* for 1856, and further details may be found in the *Smithsonian Reports* for 1860.

Carpenter, William Benjamin (*b.* 1813, *d.* 1885), physiologist, son of Dr. Lant Carpenter, wrote *Principles of General and Comparative Physiology*, etc., and in 1861 received the medal of the Royal Society.

Carpenter, The Right Rev. William Boyd (*b.* 1842), Bishop of Ripon (1884), and author of several works.

Carpentier, Pierre (*b.* 1697, *d.* 1767), French antiquary, wrote *Glossarium ad Scriptores Mediæ et Infimæ Latinitatis*, etc.

Carpi, Girolamo da (*b.* 1501, *d.* 1556), Italian painter, and admirer of Correggio, whose style he successfully imitated.

Carpi, Ugo da (*b.* 1486, *d.* 1530), artist, who discovered the method of wood-engraving called chiaro-oscuro, and in this manner copied many of Raphael's cartoons.

Carpioni, Giulio (*b.* 1611, *d.* 1674), Venetian painter, whose works are extremely rare and valuable.

Carpmael, Charles (*b.* 1846), meteorologist, in 1870 was a member of the British "Eclipse" expedition to Spain. Two years later he went to Canada, and became attached to the observatory at Toronto.

Carpocrates of Alexandria, founder of the Gnostic sect of the Carpocratians in the time of Hadrian.

Carr, Sir Robert (*d.* 1667), one of the four commissioners appointed to regulate the affairs of New England in 1664. They encountered much resistance, but succeeded in capturing New Amsterdam from the Dutch, and renamed it New York. He died at Bristol.

Carracci, Agostino (*b. circa* 1558, *d.* 1601), Italian artist, born at Bologna, painted some of the frescoes in the Farnesian gallery at Rome; *The Communion of St. Jerome* in the Bolognese gallery is considered his masterpiece.

Carracci, Annibale (*b.* 1560, *d.* 1609), brother of Agostino, was for eight years employed by Cardinal Farnese in painting his palace.

Carracci, Ludovico (*b.* 1555, *d.* 1619), studied the works of the Lombard and Venetian schools, especially those of Correggio. His picture, *Susannah and the Elders*, is in the National Gallery.

Carrara, an Italian family, lords of Padua in the 14th century.

Carrenno de Miranda, Don Juan (*b.* 1614, *d.* 1685), a Spanish artist, painter to Philip IV., who employed him to decorate his palace.

Carriera, Rosalba (*b. circa* 1672, *d.* 1757), Italian painter of portraits, especially miniatures, practised crayon-painting with much success, went to Paris in 1721, and afterwards to Vienna. In 1746 she became blind.

Carroll, Lewis, the pseudonym of the Rev. Charles Lutwidge Dodgson (*b. circa* 1833), humorist and author of *Alice in Wonderland* (1865), *Through the Looking-glass* (1872), *The Hunting of the Snark* (1876), *Rhyme and Reason* (1883), *A Tangled Tale* (1886), *Sylvie and Bruno* (1889), and other works.

Carruthers, Robert (*b.* 1799, *d.* 1878), Scottish miscellaneous writer, best known as editor and biographer of Pope.

Carstairs, William (*b.* 1649, *d.* 1715), Scottish divine and politician, was accused of participating in the Rye House plot, and withdrew to Holland, but returned with William III., and exercised great influence at his court.

Carstens, Asmus Jacob (*b.* 1764, *d.* 1798), Danish painter, of humble birth, produced several large pictures in imitation of Raphael.

Carte, Thomas (*b.* 1686, *d.* 1754), an English clergyman, chaplain to Bishop Atterbury, wrote *The Life of James, Duke of Ormond*, and a *History of England*, to which Hume was much indebted.

Carter, Elizabeth (*b.* 1716, *d.* 1806), learned English lady, very proficient in Greek, and also a good Latin and Hebrew scholar.

Carteret, John, Earl of Granville (*b.* 1690, *d.* 1763), warm supporter of the Hanoverian succession, was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (1724-30), and became Prime Minister after the fall of Walpole, but was obliged to resign, owing to his Hanoverian tendencies.

Cartier, Jacques (*b.* 1494), French navigator, discovered the estuary of the St. Lawrence, and sailed up the river as far as the site of Montreal.

Cartwright, Edmund (*b.* 1743, *d.* 1823), the inventor of the power-loom.

Cartwright, Thomas (*b.* 1535, *d.* 1603), professor of divinity at Cambridge, became head of the Puritans, but was forced to take refuge in Holland.

Carus, Karl Gustav (*b.* 1789, *d.* 1869), physician and physiologist, professor of medicine at Leipsic. His works were numerous and valuable.

Carus, Marcus Aurelius (*d.* 283), Roman emperor, elected by the army in 282, repelled the Sarmatians, and carried on a successful war against the Persians.

Carvalho da Costa, Antonio (*b.* 1650, *d.* 1715), Portuguese ecclesiastic, author of a topographical description of his country, entitled *Chorographia Portugueza.*

Carver, John (*d.* 1621), sailed in the *Mayflower* from Leyden; became first governor of Plymouth colony, and acted with discretion, establishing friendly relations with the Indians.

Cary, Alice (*b.* 1820, *d.* 1871), American writer of prose and verse, after encountering various difficulties, came with her sister to New York, where her ability soon attracted attention.

Cary, Phœbe (*b.* 1824, *d.* 1871), sister of the preceding, wrote *Poems and Parodies*, *Poems of Faith, Hope, and Love*, and other verses marked by a bright and cheerful tone.

Cary, Annie Louise (*b.* 1842), singer, of American birth, travelled much in Europe, and in 1870 returned to America, where she became very popular. After her marriage (1882) she withdrew from public life.

Cary, the Rev. Henry Francis (*b.* 1772, *d.* 1844), poet and translator, in 1805 published a verse translation of the *Inferno.* His translation of the *Divina Commedia* was completed in 1812. He also wrote lives of the later English poets, and was an intimate friend of Coleridge and Charles Lamb. He was from 1826 to 1838 assistant librarian at the British Museum.

Casa, Giovanni della (*b.* 1503, *d.* 1556), Italian ecclesiastic, devoted himself wholly to the classics, and became a great Italian and Latin scholar.

Casanova, Giovanni Jacopo (*b.* 1725, *d.* 1803), Venetian adventurer, who moved in high life, and wrote *Memoirs* of his experience at various European towns.

Casati, Gaetano (*b.* 1838), Italian explorer, served in the army till 1879, when he resigned and set out for Khartoum. After visiting Gessi Pasha, he proceeded to Rumbeck (Oct. 1880). No more was heard of him till Dec. 1881, when a letter arrived saying that he had been made prisoner by a chief named Azanga and had just escaped. At Lado he met Emin Pasha and Junker, the Russian explorer, and here the three found themselves shut in by the forces of the Mahdi. He afterwards went as resident to the territory of King Kabba Rega of Unyoro, who condemned him to death, but he escaped to Albert Nyanza, and there received succour from Emin (March 1888). Casati, with his companions, reached Zanzibar in 1889, and he proceeded thence to Italy.

Casaubon, Isaac (*b.* 1559, *d.* 1614), Greek scholar, professor at Geneva and Montpellier successively, became royal librarian at Paris, and afterwards went to London, where he was well received by James I.

Casiliar, John (*b.* 1811), American painter and engraver, and member of the Academy.

Casimir I. (*b.* 1022, *d.* 1058), King of Poland, ascended the throne in 1041, and did much to promote the civilisation of his people.

Casimir II. (*b.* 1117, *d.* 1194), King of Poland, protected the peasants against the nobles, and was surnamed "the Just."

Casimir III. (*b.* 1309, *d.* 1370), King of Poland, surnamed "the Great," succeeded Vladislas in 1333. He limited the authority of the Palatines by establishing a court of appeal at Cracow.

Casimir IV. (*d.* 1492), King of Poland, succeeded to the throne in 1447.

Casimir V. (*b.* 1609, *d.* 1672), King of Poland, son of Sigismund III., was previously a cardinal.

Casimir-Périer, Auguste Casimir Victor Laurent (*b.* 1811, *d.* 1876), French statesman, elected to the Legislative Assembly in

1849, to the Chamber in 1871, and the same year became minister of the interior. Elected life senator in 1875.

Cass, Lewis (*b.* 1782, *d.* 1866), American statesman and general, appointed governor of Michigan in 1813. He showed great prudence in his management of Indian affairs, and in 1831 became secretary of war in the administration of President Jackson. Whilst representative of the United States in France, he protested vigorously and effectually against the terms of the quintuple treaty, and returning to America was elected to the senate in 1845. In 1857 he became secretary of state, but about five years later withdrew from public life.

Cassagnac, Paul Adolphe Marie Prosper de Granier de (*b.* 1843), French journalist and politician, became editor of the *Pays* in 1866, which paper has been several times prosecuted, and in 1877 Cassagnac was imprisoned. He has been an untiring enemy of the republic.

Cassander, King of Macedonia (*b. circa* 354 B.C., *d.* 297 B.C.), son of Antipater, appointed Chiliarch under Polysperchon on his father's death, with the assistance of Ptolemy and Antigonus defeated both Polysperchon and Olympias, mother of Alexander. He afterwards assumed the title of king and by the victory of Ipsus, (301) established himself firmly on the throne.

Cassander, George (*b.* 1515, *d.* 1566), Roman Catholic, who endeavoured to effect a reconciliation between his own church and the Protestants.

Cassard, Jacques (*b.* 1672, *d.* 1740), French naval officer, served with distinction against the English, but was neglected by his countrymen, and died in confinement at Ham.

Cassell, John (*b.* 1817, *d.* 1865), temperance reformer and publisher, founder of the house of Cassell and Co., was of humble birth, first interested himself in temperance whilst working as a carpenter at Manchester. After holding an appointment as travelling temperance lecturer, he became a tea and coffee merchant in London. He always retained his interest in the temperance cause, in behalf of which he printed several tracts, and started a paper called the *Teetotal Times*, thus laying the foundation of the house at Ludgate Hill. He was a friend of Lord Brougham, and agitated for the repeal of the paper duty.

Casserio, Julius (*b.* 1545, *d.* 1616), Italian anatomist, professor of anatomy at Padua, made many important discoveries, and wrote *Tabulæ Anatomicæ*, etc.

Cassian, John (*b.* 351, *d.* 448), leader of the Semi-Pelagians, wrote a book on the Incarnation against the Nestorian heresy.

Cassie, James (*b.* 1819, *d.* 1879), Scottish painter, excelled in landscapes and sea-pieces.

Cassin, John (*b.* 1813, *d.* 1869), American ornithologist, who has described and classified many birds not noticed by Audubon and Wilson.

Cassini, Jean Dominique (*b.* 1625, *d.* 1712), appointed professor of astronomy at Bologna in 1650, went to France at the invitation of Colbert in 1672, and was installed at the royal observatory. He discovered four new satellites of Saturn, and left valuable tables on the motions of those of Jupiter.

Cassini de Thury, César François (*b.* 1714, *d.* 1784), French mathematician, member of the Académie des Sciences, and famous for his trigonometrical survey of France, to which he devoted his life.

Cassiodorus, Magnus Aurelius (*b. circa* 468, *d.* 562), was made governor of Sicily by Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths, and became sole consul in 514. Dismissed by King Vitiges from his offices, he retired to the monastery of Viviers in Calabria, where he lived many years in seclusion.

Cassius, Avidius (*d.* 175), general of Marcus Aurelius, against whom he rebelled, but was shortly afterwards assassinated by two of his own officers.

Cassius, Longinus Caius (*d.* 42 B.C.), followed Crassus as quæstor against the Parthians, and saved the remnant of his army. He took a principal part in Cæsar's murder, and commanded the left wing at the battle of Philippi, after which he committed suicide.

Cassivelaunus or **Cassibelan,** a British prince, vigorously but unsuccessfully opposed Cæsar's invasion (54 B.C.).

Castagno, Andrea del, painter of the 15th century, son of a Tuscan peasant, studied and painted at Florence, his masterpieces being the *Flagellation* in Santa Croce, and the paintings in Santa Maria Nuova. He excelled in design and composition. On his deathbed he confessed that he had murdered his rival, Domenico Veneziano.

Castaños, Don Francis Xavier de, Duke of Baylen (*b.* 1753, *d.* 1852), a Spanish general, served against the French, distinguishing himself at the battle of Vittoria.

Castel, René Louis Richard (*b.* 1758, *d.* 1832), French poet and naturalist.

Castelar, Emilio (*b.* 1832), Spanish statesman and writer, condemned to death owing to his attacks on the government in 1868. He fled to France, but shortly returned, and espoused the cause of the Federal republic; was appointed dictator on the resignation of Amadeus (1873), but resigned a few months later. He is an eloquent speaker, and has written many works.

Castell, Edmund (*b.* 1606, *d.* 1685), professor of Arabic at Cambridge, and author of the *Lexicon Heptaglotton*, or dictionary of seven languages.

Castelli, Benedetto (*b.* 1577, *d.* 1644), Italian mathematician and disciple of Galileo, devoted himself chiefly to hydraulics, on which he left a treatise.

Castelli, Giovanni Battista (*b.* 1500, *d. circa* 1570), called "Il Bergamasco," architect, sculptor, and painter, executed many frescoes in the churches of Genoa, his masterpiece being *Christ receiving the Elect*, on the ceiling of the church of Portoria. He was invited by Charles V. to Madrid, and assisted in decorating the palace of the Prado.

Castelli, Valerio (*b.* 1625, *d.* 1659), Italian painter, whose frescoes in the cupola of the church of the Annunziata in Genoa are much admired.

Castelvetro, Lodovico (*b.* 1505, *d.* 1571), a learned Italian, who devoted his life to the study of his own language.

Casti, Giambattista (*b.* 1721, *d.* 1803), Italian wit, popular amidst literary and courtly circles in various European capitals, especially at Vienna, author of *Gli Animali Parlanti*, a political satire on monarchs and diplomacy.

Castiglione, Baldassare (*b.* 1478, *d.* 1529), born at Mantua, accomplished knight and scholar, who spent much time in the various courts of Europe.

Castilho, Antonio Feliciano de (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1875), Portuguese poet, author of *Historical Pictures of Portugal* and other works.

Castilla, Ramon (*b.* 1797, *d.* 1867), a Peruvian general, in 1844 overthrew the dictator Vivanco, was president from 1845 to 1851, overcame his successor Echenique, and was again supreme ruler in 1855. He now abolished slavery, and in 1860 introduced universal suffrage, and forbade all religions but the Roman Catholic.

Castillo, Bernard-Diaz del (*b.* 1519, *d.* 1560), Spanish soldier, accompanied Cortes to Mexico, and wrote a history of the conquest.

Castillo y Saavedra, Antonio del (*b.* 1603, *d.* 1667), Spanish painter, whose best works are in the cathedral of Cordova.

Castlereagh, Robert Stewart, Viscount, second Marquis of Londonderry (*b.* 1769, *d.* 1822), statesman, entered political life as Chief Secretary of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland (1796), and has been charged with cruelty in suppressing the rebellion of 1798, but without due cause. He was Secretary for War in 1805, and from 1807 to 1809, and fought a duel with Canning, which led to his retirement. In 1812 he became leader of the House of Commons and Foreign Secretary, and was accused by his enemies of conspiring against liberty in both capacities. His unpopularity and ill-success so preyed upon his mind as to unhinge his reason, and he died by his own hand.

Castren, Matthias Alexander (*b.* 1813, *d.* 1852), professor of Scandinavian languages in the university of Helsingfors, also eminent as a Finnish scholar.

Castro, Inez de (*d.* 1355), married Dom Pedro of Portugal in 1354, but was put to death by his father, Alfonso IV.

Castro, Joao de (*b.* 1500, *d.* 1548), Portuguese general, viceroy of the Indies (1547).

Castruccio, Castracani (*b.* 1284, *d.* 1328), chief of the Ghibelline party in Tuscany, became supreme in Lucca through his military exploits and political talents. He made war against the Florentines, defeating them in 1328.

Catalani, Angelica (*b.* 1779, *d.* 1849), Italian singer, made her *début* at Milan in 1801; spent seven years in England, and was enthusiastically received in the principal cities of Europe. She retired to Florence in 1830.

Catesby, Mark (*b.* 1680, *d.* 1749), naturalist, travelled in America, and wrote and illustrated *The Natural History of Carolina, Florida, and the Bahama Islands.*

Cathcart, Hon. Sir George (*b.* 1790, *d.* 1854), general, third son of the first Earl of Cathcart, served in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814, was present as aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington at Quatre-Bras and Waterloo, became governor at the Cape in 1852, and commanded the fourth division in the Crimean war, but was mortally wounded at Inkermann.

Cathcart, William Shaw, first Earl of (*b.* 1755, *d.* 1843), English general, served in the American war of Independence (1779), commanded the expedition to the Baltic in 1807, and, after the capitulation of Copenhagen and the surrender of the Danish fleet, was raised to the peerage, and became an earl in 1814. He was for many years ambassador at St. Petersburg.

Cathelineau, Jacques (*b.* 1759, *d.* 1793), commander-in-chief of the Vendéans, took the field on behalf of the king in 1793, but was mortally wounded in an attack upon Nantes.

Catherine Howard (*b. circa* 1522, *d.* 1542), fifth wife of Henry VIII. of England, was accused of immorality by Archbishop Cranmer, found guilty by a commission, and beheaded on Tower Hill, seventeen months after her marriage.

Catherine Parr (*b.* 1512, *d.* 1548), daughter of Sir T. Parr, was married first to Edward Borough, secondly to Lord Latimer, and in 1543 became the sixth and last wife of Henry VIII. She was learned in theology and a zealous Protestant, and, according to Foxe, on one occasion only escaped death as a heretic by timely submission to the king. She survived Henry, and in 1547 married Lord Seymour of Sudeley, who was accused of hastening her death (in child-birth) by poisoning.

Catherine of Aragon, Queen of England (*b.* 1483, *d.* 1536), daughter of Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabella of Castile, married first Arthur, Prince of Wales, and subsequently his brother, afterwards Henry VIII. She was beautiful and virtuous, yet the king in 1527 sought a divorce on the ground that the marriage was uncanonical. After much temporising on the part of the Pope, the marriage was in 1533 pronounced invalid by Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, and his sentence was ratified by Act of Parliament. Catherine spent the rest of her life in Kimbolton castle.

Catherine of Braganza (*b.* 1638, *d.* 1705), Queen of England, was daughter of John IV. of Portugal, and in 1662 was married to Charles II. of England, bringing Tangiers and Bombay as part of her dowry. She returned to Portugal in 1693, acted as regent for her brother Pedro, and displayed much wisdom and prudence.

Catherine de Medicis (*b.* 1519, *d.* 1589), great granddaughter of Lorenzo the Magnificent, niece of Pope Clement VII., and queen to Henri II. of France, acted as regent during the minority of her second son, Charles IX.; her policy was to play off the parties of the Guises and the Condés against one another. She instigated the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

Catherine I., Empress of Russia (*b. circa* 1685, *d.* 1727), was the outcast infant of a Livonian peasant-girl, and became nurse in the family of the Protestant minister of Marienburg. In 1701 she married a Swedish dragoon, who soon afterwards went with his regiment to Riga, and never returned. After the capture of Marienburg by the Russians, Catherine became the mistress first of General Bauer, with whom she lived at Moscow, secondly, of Prince Menschikoff, and finally, of Peter the Great, who married her privately near Warsaw in 1711, and publicly the next year at St. Petersburg. She then embraced the Greek religion, and took the name of Catherine. On the death of Peter, in 1725, she was proclaimed Czarina. Her death was the result of intemperance.

Catherine II., Empress of Russia (*b.* 1729, *d.* 1796), the Princess Sophia Augusta, daughter of the Prince of Anhalt-Zerbst, on her marriage in 1745 with Peter, nephew and heir of the Empress Elizabeth, assumed the name of Catherine Alexiovna. Her refinement and love of study contrasted with her husband's vulgarity and intemperance; neglected by him, she ingratiated herself with some of the nobles; her intrigues were discovered by Peter, and, on ascending the throne in 1762, he threatened to repudiate her, whereupon she imprisoned him and had him strangled. The subsequent murder of Ivan, the next heir, left Catherine in undisputed possession of the throne. As Empress she seized the Crimea, and took part in the dismemberment of Poland. She promoted the welfare of Russia by encouraging literature and commerce, but her reign was sullied by disgraceful amours.

Catilina, Lucius Sergius (*d.* 62 B.C.), a Roman patrician, and in early life a partisan of Sulla, after failing to obtain the consulship in 63, organised a conspiracy, which was denounced by Cicero in the senate. He fled to his partisans in Etruria, where he was defeated and slain near Pistoria.

Catinat de la Fauconnerie, Nicolas de (*b.* 1637, *d.* 1712), French soldier, became marshal of France in 1693.

Cato, Dionysius, author of *Disticha de Moribus ad Filium*, a collection of distichs in hexameter verse, formerly used in schools.

Cato, Marcus Porcius, called Cato Major (*b.* B.C. 234, *d.* B.C. 149), after holding the offices of military tribune in Sicily, quæstor in Africa, under Scipio (204), and prætor in Sardinia (198), became consul in 195. He showed great ability as proconsul of Spain, distinguished himself against Antiochus in Greece, and in 184 B.C. was elected censor with L. Valerius Flaccus. This office he discharged with a strictness and integrity which made him many enemies. He was one of the chief instigators of the third Punic war.

Cato, Marcus Porcius, surnamed Uticensis (*b*. B.C. 95, *d*. B.C. 46), great-grandson of Cato Major, was early marked by his sternness and force of character, and adopted Stoic principles. He supported Cicero against the Catilinarians, and sided with Pompey against Cæsar. After the battle of Pharsalia he retired to Utica; here he received tidings of the defeat of his party at Thapsus, and, after a night spent in studying Plato's *Phædo*, died by his own hand.

Cats, Jacob (*b*. 1577, *d*. 1660), Dutch poet, author of *Trouwring*, etc.

Cattaneo, Carlo (*b*. 1803), Italian writer, founder of a scientific journal called *Politecnico*. His papers embrace a wide range of subjects. He took a prominent part in the insurrection of Milan in 1848.

Cattermole, George (*b*. 1800, *d*. 1868), English water-colour artist and historical painter.

Catullus, Caius Valerius (*b*. *circa* 87 B.C., *d*. *circa* 47 B.C.), Roman poet, went with Memmius to Bithynia as prætor, in the vain hope of repairing the fortune he had impaired in the pursuit of pleasure. Among his poems the elegy on his brother is the most famous. He wrote many lyrics.

Cauchy, Augustin Louis (*b*. 1789, *d*. 1857), French mathematician, whose essay, *Sur la Théorie des Ondes*, gave rise to the undulatory theory of light; he also gave much attention to the integral calculus.

Caus, Cauls, or **Caux**, Salomon de (*d*. *circa* 1635), French architect and engineer, wrote *Les Raisons des Forces Mouvantes*, *Institution Harmonique*, etc.

Caussin de Perceval, Jean Jacques Antoine (*b*. 1759, *d*. 1835), French Orientalist, became professor of Arabic at the College of France (1783), and keeper of oriental manuscripts in the royal library (1787).

Cavagna, Giovanni Paolo (*b*. 1560, *d*. 1627), artist who excelled in painting old men and children. His masterpiece is a *Crucifixion*, in the church of Sta. Lucia at Venice. His style resembles that of Paolo Veronese.

Cavagnari, Major Sir Pierre Louis Napoleon, K.C.B. (*b*. 1841, *d*. 1879), of French descent, but educated in England, in 1858 joined the 1st Bengal Fusiliers, served in the Indian mutiny, held several civil appointments in India, and in 1879 was sent with a small escort on an embassy to Cabul, where he was attacked, and, after a brave resistance, massacred with all his companions.

Cavaignac, Louis Eugène (*b*. 1802, *d*. 1857), French general and politician, appointed governor-general of Algeria by the provisional government of 1848, returned to Paris, became dictator, and drove the insurgents from the barricades (1851).

Cavalcanti, Guido (*d*. 1300), born at Florence, Italian writer of lyrical and love poems; was a leader of the Bianchi party in Florence, and an intimate friend of Dante.

Cavalcaselle, Giovanni Battista (*b*. *circa* 1820), art student and critic, well known in England by his works on the history of Flemish and Italian painting. He took part in the Italian revolution (1848-9) as a follower of Garibaldi.

Cavaliere, Emilio del (*b*. *circa* 1550, *d*. 1601), Italian nobleman, one of the first to introduce the form of music since developed into the opera and the oratorio.

Cavalieri, Bonaventura (*b*. 1598, *d*. 1647), Italian mathematician, pupil of Galileo, and author of a *Geometry of Indivisibles*.

Cavalli, Francesco (*b*. 1610, *d*. 1676), musician and composer of operas; was maestro di capella at the cathedral of St. Mark, in Venice.

Cavalli, Giovanni, General (*b*. *circa* 1816), distinguished military and scientific man, inventor of the gun called by his name.

Cavallini, Pietro (*b*. 1279, *d*. 1364), Italian painter, pupil of Giotto, whom he assisted in the mosaic over the grand entrance of the church of St. Peter. Most of his works are at Rome. His masterpiece is a *Crucifixion* at Assisi.

Cavanilles, Antonio Josef (*b*. 1745, *d*. 1804), Spanish ecclesiastic and botanist, who left many valuable works.

Cave, Edward (*b*. 1691, *d*. 1754), printer and publisher, founder of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and friend of Dr. Johnson, who wrote his biography.

Cavedone, Giacomo (*b*. 1577, *d*. 1660), Italian painter, pupil of the Carracci, went to Venice to study Titian, and his manner is a happy compound of the two styles. Some of his works are in the churches of Bologna.

Cavendish, Lord Frederick Charles (*b*. 1836, *d*. 1882), second son of the Duke of Devonshire; succeeded Mr. W. E. Forster as Chief Secretary for Ireland, but a few days later was murdered in Phœnix Park, Dublin, by a band of assassins calling themselves "the Invincibles."

Cavendish, Henry (*b.* 1731, *d.* 1810), natural philosopher, was son of Lord Charles Cavendish, and nephew of the third Duke of Devonshire. Independently of Watts he discovered the composition of water (1781), at the same time showing how it may be synthetically formed; determined the composition of nitric acid; but gained most renown through his determination of the specific gravity and therefore the weight of the earth.

Cavendish or **Candish,** Thomas (*b.* 1564, *d.* 1593), English navigator, passed through the Straits of Magellan, ravaged the coast-line of Chili and Peru, taking immense booty, and returned to England by way of the Pacific and the Cape of Good Hope, after circumnavigating the world in little more than two years.

Cavour, Count Camillo Benso di (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1861), Italian statesman, born at Turin, and descended from an ancient Piedmontese family, began life as an officer in the Sardinian army, but soon resigned his commission, and sought by travel in England, France, and elsewhere, and the study of political and social institutions, as well as of finance and agriculture, to gain a mass of experience which he might turn to the advantage of his country. In 1846 he started the *Risorgimento*, a paper of moderate and constitutional views; in 1848, when Charles Albert granted a constitution, took his seat in the chamber as representative of one of the Turin constituencies, was minister of agriculture and commerce from 1850 to 1852, and prime minister from 1852 onwards. He contrived that Sardinia should co-operate in the Crimean war, and brought the grievances of Italy before the Congress of Paris (1856). With the help of Louis Napoleon a successful war was carried on against Austria, and, notwithstanding the disappointing peace of Villafranca (1859), Cavour was able, by securing the annexation of Tuscany and Emilia, and by effecting a junction with the forces of Garibaldi, to accomplish the aim of his life, and see Italy a united kingdom under the rule of Victor Emmanuel.

Cawton, Thomas (*b.* 1605, *d.* 1659), English divine, and celebrated linguist.

Caxton, William (*b. circa* 1420, *d.* 1491), the earliest English printer, acquired a knowledge of the art whilst in the Low Countries, and set up a printing press at Westminster, probably in 1474.

Cayley, Arthur (*b.* 1821), mathematician, was in 1863 appointed first Sadlerian professor of pure mathematics at Cambridge, and in 1883, as president of the British Association, delivered an address on the possibilities and present limitations of mathematics, which attracted much attention.

Caylus, Anne Claude Philippe, Comte de (*b.* 1692, *d.* 1765), French archæologist, wrote *A Collection of Egyptian, Etruscan, Greek, Roman, and Gallic Antiquities*, etc.

Cayx, Remi Jean Baptiste Charles (*b.* 1795, *d.* 1858), French historian, inspector of the Academy of Paris in 1837; wrote on the history of his own country, and that of the Roman empire.

Cazales, Jacques Antoine Marie de (*b.* 1758, *d.* 1805), French orator and politician; was a member of the first National Assembly, but left France on the fall of the constitutional monarchy.

Cazan Khan (*d.* 1304), able and enlightened king of Persia of the Mogul dynasty.

Cazes, Pierre Jacques (*b.* 1676, *d.* 1754), French artist, was director (1744) and afterwards (1746) chancellor of the Academy.

Cazotte, Jacques (*b.* 1720, *d.* 1792), French writer of romances and tales, chiefly remembered as having correctly prophesied the deaths of several persons in the coming revolution. He himself suffered by the guillotine.

Cazouyny or **Cazwyny,** Zacharie Ben Mohammed Ben Mahmoud (*b. circa* 1210, *d.* 1283), celebrated Arabian naturalist, author of a work on geography, and another on celestial and terrestrial phenomena.

Cecco d'Ascoli, the name given to Francesco Stabili (*b.* 1257, *d.* 1327), scientific poet, author of the *Acerba*, a sort of encyclopædia in verse; he was condemned to the stake by the Inquisition.

Cecil, Richard (*b.* 1748, *d.* 1810), English evangelical divine.

Cecil, Robert. [*See* Salisbury.]

Cecil, William, Lord Burleigh (*b.* 1520, *d.* 1598), minister of State, son of Richard Cecil, of Burleigh, in Northamptonshire, rose steadily during the reign of Edward VI., opposed Lady Jane Grey, found favour with Mary, and became Elizabeth's chief Secretary of State. In this capacity he did more than any other man to promote that feeling of national unity which is the distinctive mark of the Elizabethan period. Recognising that the patriotism of the country centred in the queen, he continually besought her to marry, and thus secure for England a succession of Protestant rulers. It was under his management that a settled form was given to the English Church, and, though personally disposed to favour the Puritans, his political sagacity led him to adopt in all matters a prudent and middle course. Both his religious and political views led him to urge on the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots.

Cecilia, Saint, the patron saint of music, a Roman virgin, is supposed to have suffered martyrdom about the beginning of the 3rd century.

Cedd, Saint (*d.* 664), brother of St. Chad, and bishop of the East Saxons.

Celakowsky, Frantisek Ladislaw (*b.* 1799, *d.* 1852), philologist and author, professor of the Bohemian language at the University of Prague.

Céleste, Marie (*b.* 1815, *d.* 1882), French actress and ballet dancer, very popular in England and America. She withdrew from the stage in 1870.

Celesti, Cavaliere Andrea (*b.* 1637, *d.* 1706), Venetian painter of landscapes and historical and sacred pieces, some of whose works may still be seen in the churches of Venice.

Celestine I. (*d.* 432), pope in 422, contributed to the supremacy of the pontifical see by exerting his authority in the East with reference to the Nestorian controversy.

Celestine II. (*d.* 1144), pope in 1143, quarrelled with Roger, the Norman king of the Two Sicilies.

Celestine III. (*d.* 1198), pope in 1191, aided Henry VI. of Germany in establishing his power in Sicily.

Celestine IV., pope in 1241, reigned only seventeen days.

Celestine V., Pietro Morone (*b.* 1215, *d.* 1296), pope in 1294, was previously an anchorite, near Sulmona. His inexperience and simplicity made him a mere tool in the hands of Charles II. of Anjou. He was persuaded to resign his office, and spent the rest of his days in confinement.

Cellarius, Christoph (*b.* 1638, *d.* 1707), German teacher and writer of works on Latin and Hebrew.

Cellini, Benvenuto (*b.* 1500, *d.* 1571), born at Florence, sculptor and goldsmith, led an adventurous life. He worked for Francis I. of France, and at Florence for Cosmo de Medici. According to his autobiography, an Italian classic, he killed the Constable de Bourbon at the siege of Rome.

Celsius, Andreas (*b.* 1701, *d.* 1744), Swedish astronomer, introduced the "centigrade scale" for thermometers.

Celsus, Aulus (or Aurelius) Cornelius, philosopher, supposed to have lived at Rome in the 1st century, wrote *De Medicina*.

Celtes, Protucius Conrad (*b.* 1459, *d.* 1508), German poet, whose real name was Meissel. He was professor of rhetoric at the university of Vienna, and librarian to Maximilian I.

Cenci, Beatrice (*d.* 1599), Roman lady, who with her stepmother Lucretia, and her brother Giacomo, compassed the death of her cruel and incestuous father, Count Francesco Cenci. The three murderers were seized and executed at Rome. There is a doubtful portrait of Beatrice by Guido in the Colonna Palace at Rome, and her story is the subject of a drama by Shelley.

Censorinus, Appius Claudius (*d.* 269), was saluted emperor in 269, and assassinated seven days afterwards.

Centlivre, Susannah (*b. circa* 1667, *d.* 1723), English dramatist, wrote *The Wonder*, *The Busybody*, etc. In 1706 she was married to Joseph Centlivre, chief cook to Queen Anne.

Ceo, Violante do (*b.* 1601, *d.* 1693), Portuguese poetess, early entered the order of the Dominicans.

Ceolfrid or **Ceolfirth** (*b.* 642, *d.* 716), Saxon, founder of the Abbey of Wearmouth; amongst his pupils was the Venerable Bede.

Cephisodotus, Athenian sculptor of the 4th century B.C., executed a group in marble for the temple of Jupiter Soter at Megalopolis.

Cephisodotus the Younger, a son of the great Praxiteles, lived about 300 B.C. Amongst his works was a statue in wood of Lycurgus.

Ceracchi, Giuseppi (*b. circa* 1760, *d.* 1802), Corsican sculptor, who with three others was executed in 1801 for attempting to assassinate Napoleon.

Cerdic (*d.* 534), Saxon chieftain, founder of the kingdom of Wessex.

Cerinthus, heresiarch of the 1st century, said to have been educated at Alexandria. Some have supposed that the Gospel of St. John was written in refutation of his doctrines.

Cerquozzi, Michelangelo (*b.* 1602, *d.* 1660), Roman artist, called Michelangelo delle Battaglie from the excellence of his battle pieces. One of his pieces, representing a mob cheering Masaniello, is in the Palazzo Spada at Rome.

Cervantes de Saavedra, Miguel de (*b.* 1547, *d.* 1616), Spanish author, born at Alcalá de Henares, belonged to an ancient Galician family, and was educated at the university of Salamanca, where he spent his time chiefly in writing verses. After following Cardinal Aquaviva as chamberlain into Italy, he enlisted under Marc Antonio Colonna, and distinguished himself at the battle of Lepanto (1571), where he lost his left hand; in 1575 was captured by a corsair, and spent five years in slavery at Algiers. In 1588 he settled at Seville, and for the next ten years devoted his time mainly to writing dramas. In 1605 the first part of *Don Quixote* appeared, and the second followed ten years later. Among the other works of Cervantes are *Novelàs Exemplares*, *Viage al Parnaso*, and *Galatea*.

Cervolle, Arnaud de (*b. circa* 1300, *d.* 1366), surnamed l'Archiprêtre, chief of one of the "companies" which devastated France in the 14th century.

Cesalpino or **Cæsalpinus**, Andrea (*b.* 1519, *d.* 1603), eminent Italian botanist, was one of the first to attempt a scientific method in the study of botany and mineralogy.

Cesare, Giuseppe. [*See* Arpino.]

Cesari, Antonio (*b.* 1760, *d.* 1828), ecclesiastic, sought to restore Italian to its early purity through the study of writers of the 14th century.

Cesarotti, Melchiore (*b.* 1730, *d.* 1808), Italian poet, and professor of Greek and Hebrew at Padua, wrote an *Essay on the Philosophy of Language*, translated Homer, Æschylus, Demosthenes, etc., and was very successful in rendering Ossian in Italian blank verse.

Cesi, Bartolommeo (*b.* 1550, *d.* 1629), Italian artist, friend and rival of the Caracci. Among his works are *The Descent of the Holy Ghost*, in the Certosa, and the frescoes, illustrating the life of Æneas, in the Palazzo Favi.

Cesi, Carlo (*b.* 1626, *d.* 1686), historical painter and engraver; one of his best works is *The Judgment of Solomon*, in Sta. Maria Maggiore.

Cesi or **Cæsius**, Frederico, Prince of (*b.* 1585, *d.* 1636), patron of science, was the founder of the Academy "de' Lincei" in Rome.

Cesnola, Count Luigi Palma di (*b.* 1832), Italian explorer, born at Turin, whilst American consul at Larnaca in Cyprus in 1865 began a series of excavations, which he continued for about ten years. The statuettes, vases, and coins he discovered are now in the Museum of Art at New York. He published an account of his labours in 1878.

Cespedes, Pablo de (*b.* 1538, *d.* 1608), Spanish painter, sculptor, scholar, and writer, visited Rome, where he painted some frescoes in the church of the Trinity. His chief works are at Cordova.

Cesti, Marc Antonio (*b. circa* 1620, *d.* 1681), Italian musician, maestro di capella at Florence in 1646.

Cetewayo, King of Zululand (*b.* 1821, *d.* 1884), became regent for his father Panda in 1856, and succeeded him in 1873. His policy towards Natal was at first conciliatory, but harassed by aggressions of the Boers, for whose conduct Britain became responsible on annexing the Transvaal, he became tyrannical and suspicious, and the British declared war in 1879. The war ended in the burning of Cetewayo's kraal at Ulundi; he fled, but was captured and sent as a prisoner to Cape Town, his country being divided among thirteen petty chieftains. In 1882 the British Government determined to restore Cetewayo, and after visiting England he returned to Zululand, January, 1883. Internal troubles and wars broke out; Cetewayo failed to drive out Usibepu, and after surrendering to the British resident, he died suddenly in 1884.

Chabanon, Michael Paul Gui de (*b.* 1730, *d.* 1792), French poet and musician of note, born at St. Domingo; left several dramas and poems.

Chabert, Joseph Bernard, Marquis de (*b.* 1724, *d.* 1805), French admiral and man of science, went on several voyages to correct the naval charts then in use; served in the American war; during the French revolution retired to England; returned in 1802, and was well received by Bonaparte.

Chabot, François (*b.* 1759, *d.* 1794), French Capuchin friar, who was guillotined as an accomplice of Danton.

Chabrol de Crouzol, André Jean, Count (*b.* 1771, *d.* 1836), French statesman, who as minister of marine (1824) and of finance (1829) rendered great public services.

Chabrol de Volvic, Gilbert Joseph Gaspard, Count (*b.* 1773, *d.* 1843), brother of the preceding, accompanied the Egyptian expedition in a scientific capacity. He was appointed prefect of the Seine in 1812, and retained the office after the restoration.

Chad or **Ceadda**, Saint (*d.* 672), Bishop of York, and afterwards of Lichfield.

Chahyn Gherai, last Khan of the Crimea, was in 1783 compelled by the Russians to abdicate.

Chaillu, Paul Belloni du (*b.* 1835), African explorer, author of *Explorations and Adventures in Equatorial Africa* (1861), and *The Land of the Midnight Sun* (1881).

Chaka or **Charka** (*d.* 1829), King of the Zulus, assassinated by his brothers.

Chalcondylas, Demetrius (*b. circa* 1424, *d.* 1510), Greek grammarian, who taught at Florence and Milan.

Chalcondylas, Laonicos (*d. circa* 1464), Byzantine historian, wrote in Greek a *History of the Turks from* 1298 *to* 1462.

Challemel-Lacour, Paul Amand (*b.* 1827), French politician and writer, was associated with Gambetta in establishing the *Revue Politique* (1868), and the *République Française* (1871). His proceedings as prefect of the Rhône in 1870 gave rise to much unfavourable comment. He was foreign secretary in 1883.

Chalmers, Alexander (*b.* 1759, *d.* 1834), miscellaneous writer, edited the *Morning Herald*, and wrote a *General Biographical Dictionary.*

Chalmers, Thomas (*b.* 1780, *d.* 1847), Scottish divine, educated at St. Andrews, where he taught mathematics after his ordination. In 1815 he became a minister at Glasgow, and at once attracted attention by his eloquence. He was subsequently professor of moral philosophy at St. Andrews (1823) and of theology at Edinburgh (1828). On the disruption of the Church of Scotland (1843) he joined the Free Church party, and became moderator of its assembly and principal of its college. His writings embrace a wide range of subjects, including natural science and political economy.

Chaloner, Sir Thomas, the elder (*b.* 1521, *d.* 1565), diplomatist and author, was sent by Elizabeth as ambassador to the Emperor Ferdinand and to Philip II., and resided in Spain from 1561 to 1564. He wrote a treatise *Of the Right Ordering of the English Republic.*

Chaloner, Sir Thomas, the younger (*b.* 1561, *d.* 1615), son of the preceding, was much esteemed by James I., and became tutor to his son Henry.

Chalybæus, Heinrich Moritz (*b.* 1796, *d.* 1862), professor of philosophy at Kiel (1839-52), wrote a *History of Speculative Philosophy from Kant to Hegel*, a *System of Speculative Ethics*, etc.

Cham, the pseudonym of Amédée de Noé (*b.* 1819, *d.* 1879), caricaturist and humorist, connected with the *Charivari* for about thirty years. *Douze Années Comiques* (1880) and *Les Folies Parisiennes* (1883) are collections of his contributions to comic journals.

Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. Joseph (*b.* 1836), politician, was educated at University College school, and entered his father's business as a manufacturer of wood-screws at Birmingham. He acquired local celebrity as an exponent of Radical views, tinged with republicanism, was mayor of Birmingham in 1873 and the two following years, in 1876 was returned as member for that town, and in 1880 obtained a seat in Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet as President of the Board of Trade. To him are owing the Bankruptcy Bill (1883), the Married Women's Property Bill, and the Patent Law Amendment Bill. In 1883 he advocated manhood suffrage, equal electoral districts, and paid members; and from 1885 onwards his proposals showed the influence of State Socialism, especially in regard to the land. His views were fully developed in *The Radical Programme*, published by the Liberal Federation in 1885. In 1886 he became president of the Local Government Board, but resigned owing to his disapproval of the Home Rule Bill. Since then he has been one of the supporters of the Unionist party, but has not otherwise taken a conspicuous part in political life. In 1887 he was one of the commissioners appointed to settle the fisheries disputes between the United States and Canada.

Chambers, Ephraim (*b. circa* 1680, *d.* 1740), wrote a well-known encyclopædia, the first edition of which appeared in 1728.

Chambers, Robert (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1871), brother of William, in 1832 joined him in establishing a publishing house; besides his contributions on social, philosophical, and humorous subjects to *Chambers's Journal*, wrote on geology and Scottish history and romance, and was the author of *Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation.* Among his best works are his *Life of Burns* and the *Book of Days.*

Chambers, William (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1883), Scottish publisher and author, with his brother Robert established *Chambers's Journal* in 1832. Henceforward they took an active part in the popularisation of knowledge. William was also interested in schemes of sanitary improvement, and in 1865 was elected lord provost of Edinburgh.

Chambers, Sir William (*b.* Stockholm 1726, *d.* 1796), architect, of Scottish parentage, designed the gardens at Kew, and built Somerset House and other mansions.

Chambord, Henri Charles Dieudonné, Comte de (*b.* 1820, *d.* 1883), the last of the elder branch of the Bourbons, was the son of the Duc de Berry. Charles X. resigned in his favour, but he was compelled to live abroad.

Chamier, Daniel (*b. circa* 1570, *d.* 1621), French divine, professor of theology at Montauban, and a vigorous defender of

Protestantism, was slain during the siege of Montauban by Louis XIII.

Chamillard, Michel de (*b.* 1651, *d.* 1721), French statesman, whose maladministration of the finances (1699-1708) nearly ruined his country.

Chamilly, Noel Bouton, Comte de (*b.* 1636, *d.* 1715), French marshal, who gallantly defended Grave against the Prince of Orange.

Chamisso, Adalbert von (*b.* 1781, *d.* 1838), German poet and botanist, of French descent, entered the Prussian army in 1798, but, caring more for literature, and becoming connected with the young romantic school, left it in 1807. In 1815 he joined a Russian exploring expedition to Behring's Straits, and returning in 1817 became custodian of the botanical gardens in Berlin. He wrote *Peter Schlemihl* (a novel), and many ballads and lyrics.

Chamousset, Claude Humbert Piarzon de (*b.* 1717, *d.* 1773), French philanthropist, introduced many reforms into the hospitals of Paris.

Champagne or **Champaigne,** Philippe de (*b.* 1602, *d.* 1674), Belgian artist, employed with Poussin in the Luxembourg.

Championnet, Jean Etienne (*b.* 1762, *d.* 1800), French general, took part in the revolution, and was employed against the Girondists; captured Naples in 1799, and commanded the army of the Alps, but resigned on the coup d'état of Napoleon.

Champlain, Samuel de (*b.* 1570, *d.* 1635), the first French governor of Canada; founded Quebec in 1608, and gave his name to Lake Champlain.

Champollion, Jean François (*b.* 1790, *d.* 1832), French Orientalist, in 1822 announced to the Academy of Inscriptions his discovery of the key to the hieroglyphics. In 1828 he was sent to Egypt by the government, and published the result of his researches on his return.

Chancellor, Richard (*d.* 1556), navigator, joined Sir Hugh Willoughby's expedition in 1553, made his way to the White Sea, visited Moscow, and was well received by Ivan IV. On his return in 1554 formed the Muscovy Company.

Chandler, Edward, D.D. (*b.* 1671, *d.* 1750), Bishop of Lichfield, wrote a *Defence of Christianity*, praised by Leland.

Chandler, Richard, D.D. (*b.* 1738, *d.* 1810), scholar and writer, travelled in Greece and Asia Minor, and wrote *Ionian Antiquities*, etc.

Chandler, Samuel, D.D. (*b.* 1693, *d.* 1766), Presbyterian divine, wrote many works defending Christian rationalism, and attacking Deism.

Chandos, Sir John (*d.* 1370), English captain, served in France under Edward III., and was lieutenant-general of the English forces in Guienne. He was slain near Poitiers.

Changarnier, Nicolas Théodule (*b.* 1793, *d.* 1877), French general, governor of Algiers in 1848, crushed the Parisian outbreak in 1849, but was arrested and exiled by Louis Napoleon.

Channing, William Ellery (*b.* 1780, *d.* 1842), American preacher and writer, was educated at Harvard College, and in 1803 became pastor of a congregation in Boston, where he remained till his death. From 1835 onward he took a leading part in the anti-slavery movement, and suggested many schemes for the improvement of the poor. His sermons are eloquent and show breadth of view. He also wrote on literary subjects.

Chantrey, Sir Francis Legatt, R.A. (*b.* 1781, *d.* 1841), son of a carpenter, became eminent as a sculptor of busts, notably one of Scott. Some of his larger works are also famous, especially the group of *The Sleeping Children* in Lichfield cathedral.

Chanzy, Antoine Eugène (*b.* 1823, *d.* 1883), French soldier, was appointed general of division by the government of the National Defence during the Franco-German war, and in January, 1871, fought a six days' battle with Prince Frederick Charles, while retreating from Le Mans; was afterwards governor of Algeria and ambassador to St. Petersburg.

Chapman, George (*b.* 1557, *d.* 1634), English dramatist, educated at Oxford, wrote many plays, but is best known by his translation of Homer. He also translated Hesiod, Ovid, etc.

Chapone, Hester (*b.* 1727, *d.* 1801), daughter of Thomas Mulso, married a barrister named Chapone. She wrote *Letters on the Improvement of the Mind* (1773).

Chappe, Claude (*b.* 1763, *d.* 1806), French mechanician, inventor of a system of telegraphy used in France for some years.

Chappe d'Auteroche, Jean (*b.* 1722, *d.* 1769), French astronomer, commissioned by the Academy of Sciences to observe from Tobolsk a transit of Venus (1761). On his return to France he published the *Voyage en Sibérie*.

Chappell, William (*b.* 1582, *d.* 1649), Bishop of Cork (1638), wrote *Methodus Concionandi* and other works.

Chaptal, Jean Antoine Claude, Comte de Chanteloup (*b.* 1756, *d.* 1832), French chemist and statesman; Napoleon made him minister of the interior, a post which he resigned in 1804, after doing much to improve French trade. In 1815 he was made director of commerce and manufactures by Louis XVIII., and became a peer of France. He left several works on chemistry.

Chardin, Jean (*b.* 1643, *d.* 1713), French traveller, went to the East Indies in search of diamonds, and resided six years at Ispahan. He left an account of his travels.

Chares (*b. circa* 400 B.C., *d. circa* 330 B.C.), Athenian general, was entrusted with the conduct of the Social war, and rendered some service in the Olynthian. He was one of the commanders at Chæronea.

Charette de la Contrie, François Athanase (*b.* 1763, *d.* 1796), Vendéan general, in 1793 headed the peasant insurgents of his neighbourhood, and obtained several successes in conjunction with Cathelineau, but was finally defeated, captured, and executed.

Charlemagne (Charles the Great) (*b.* 742, *d.* 814), King of the Franks and Emperor of the West, on the death of his father, Pepin, in 768, obtained the sovereignty of Neustria, Austrasia, and part of Germany, and on that of his brother, Carloman, in 771, became sole monarch of a territory embracing France and about half of Germany. He immediately attacked the Saxons, whom he subdued after a war of thirty years. A descent into Italy in 774, undertaken at the request of Pope Adrian, resulted in the capture of Pavia, and defeat of Desiderius, king of the Longobardi. He assumed the crown of Lombardy himself, and was recognised by the pope as patrician of Rome and suzerain of Italy. In 778 he marched against the Saracens in Spain, and drove them beyond the Ebro, but on his return home his rear guard was defeated at Roncesvalles, and his follower, Roland, slain. On Christmas day, 800, he was crowned Emperor of the West in Rome, by Leo III., and assumed the titles of Cæsar and Augustus. He was acknowledged by Nicephorus, Emperor of the East, and the boundaries of the two empires were determined. Charlemagne devoted himself to the advancement of learning and religion, and published the *Capitularies*, a collection of ecclesiastical and civil regulations.

Charles I., King of England (*b.* 1600, *d.* 1649), second son of James I., succeeded his father in 1625, and was almost immediately involved in disputes with the Parliament, first about his favourite Buckingham, and then respecting the redress of grievances. After reluctantly granting the Petition of Right (1628), he ruled for eleven years without a parliament, under the influence of the Earl of Strafford and Archbishop Laud. During this period he resorted to various unconstitutional methods of filling his exchequer, the exaction of ship-money being the most famous, and caused a rebellion in Scotland by attempting to force episcopacy upon the people. In 1640 the Long Parliament met, Strafford was impeached and executed, and Laud imprisoned. After his failure to arrest the five members, Charles raised his standard at Nottingham, and the Civil war began. The parliamentary victories at Marston Moor (1644), Naseby (1645), and elsewhere induced Charles to surrender himself to the Scots, by whom he was delivered to the English Parliament. After some months of confinement in various places he was tried and condemned by a self-created tribunal in Westminster Hall, and executed at Whitehall, Jan. 30th.

Charles II., King of England (*b.* 1630, *d.* 1685), son of the preceding, after Naseby joined the queen at Paris; in 1650 landed in Scotland, took the covenant, and was crowned at Scone, Jan. 1, 1651, but his defeat at Worcester (Sept. 3rd) necessitated his return to the Continent. He there led a wandering life till recalled by the Parliament in May, 1660. On his restoration everything in Church and State was restored to its former footing. Wars with the Dutch broke out, and after the Triple Alliance between England, Holland, and Sweden had been formed in 1668, it was found that Charles, at the instigation of the ministry called the "Cabal," had secretly become the pensioner of the French king. This he had done in the hope of rendering himself absolute, and from 1681 he ruled in an arbitrary manner without a parliament, in consequence of which there were many plots to overthrow the government.

Charles Edward Louis Philip Casimir Stuart (*b.* 1720, *d.* 1788), the "Young Pretender," was grandson of James II. of England, and son of James, the "Old Pretender." In 1745 he made an attempt to gain the throne in his father's name, landed in Inverness-shire, and, after a victory at Prestonpans, marched into England as far as Derby, but was forced to retrace his steps; was again victorious at Falkirk (Feb., 1746), but defeated at Culloden in April, and after months of privation and disguise, escaped to France. Compelled to leave that country by the terms of the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748), he spent the rest of his life chiefly in Italy, where for many years he was known as Count d'Albany. He died at Rome.

Charles I., of France, "the Bald" (*b.* 823, *d.* 877), son of Louis le Débonnaire, on the death of his father joined his step-brother, Louis, against their eldest brother, Lothaire, who was conquered at Fontenai. An arrangement was then made by which Charles became king of France in 843. In 875 Charles became Emperor of the West, and was on his way to the pope when news arrived that his nephew, Carloman, was advancing against him. The tidings are supposed to have hastened his death, which has also been attributed to poison.

Charles II., of France, "le Gros." [*See* Charles III., of Germany.]

Charles III., of France, "the Simple" (*b.* 879, *d.* 929), son of Louis the Stammerer, was a posthumous child. The throne was successively occupied by Charles the Fat and Eudes, Count of Paris, but on the death of the latter (898) Charles became king. Unable to resist the Normans, he gave his daughter, Gisele, in marriage to Rollo, their leader, whom he created Duke of Normandy. In 922 Charles was deposed and imprisoned by Robert, brother of Eudes, but finally permitted to reside in the castle of Péronne till his death.

Charles IV., of France, "the Fair" (*b.* 1294, *d.* 1328), Count of La Marche and King of Navarre, succeeded his brother, Philip the Tall, on the throne of France in 1322. A war with Edward II. of England was terminated in 1326.

Charles V., of France, "the Wise" (*b.* 1337, *d.* 1380), son of John, acted as regent during the eight years of his father's captivity, and succeeded him in 1364. The disorder in England which followed the death of Edward III., and his own crafty method of warfare enabled him to regain most of the territory lost by his predecessors. He founded the Bibliothèque Royale in Paris, and the Bastille.

Charles VI., of France, "the Silly" (*b.* 1368, *d.* 1422), son of the preceding, succeeded his father in 1380, and was led by his uncle, the Duke of Burgundy, against Philip van Artevelde, leader of the Flemish insurgents, whom he defeated at Rosbecque in 1382. In 1388 he took the government into his own hands, but shortly afterwards lost his reason. His reign was most disastrous. Agincourt was lost in 1415, and by the treaty of Troyes in 1420 Henry V. became virtually King of France.

Charles VII., of France, "the Victorious" (*b.* 1403, *d.* 1461), son of the preceding, assumed the title of king on the death of his father (1422), but remained inactive, owing to his indolence, till aroused by Joan of Arc. The relief of Orleans (1429) was followed by the coronation of Charles at Rheims. Paris submitted to him in 1436, and he pursued his career of victory till in 1456 nothing but Calais was left to the English. Such was his dread of being poisoned by his son Louis, that he submitted to a fast of seven days, which resulted in his death.

Charles VIII., of France, "the Affable" (*b.* 1470, *d.* 1498), son of Louis XI., succeeded to the throne in 1483 under the guardianship of his sister, Anne of Beaujeu. A war with Germany, and her allies England and Spain, was concluded by the treaty of Senlis (1493). In 1495 Charles marched on Naples, to which he laid claim, and seized the town, but hearing that his retreat was being cut off, was obliged to return. He met and defeated his foes at Fornovo, but lost Naples, and never reconquered it.

Charles IX., of France (*b.* 1550, *d.* 1574), succeeded his brother, Francis II. in 1560. The government was conducted by his mother, Catherine de Medici. The kingdom was desolated by a religious war; a peace made in 1570 was followed in 1572 by the massacre of St. Bartholomew, to which the king assented, but is said to have afterwards felt remorse.

Charles X., or more properly Charles of Bourbon-Vendôme (*b.* 1517, *d.* 1590), fifth son of Charles de Bourbon, entered the Church, and was a cardinal and Archbishop of Rouen, when, on the assassination of Henri III., Mayenne declared him king in opposition to the claims of his nephew, Henri IV. Charles, however, was in prison at the time, and languished there till his death a few months later.

Charles X., of France (*b.* 1757, *d.* 1836), Comte d'Artois, youngest son of the Dauphin, and grandson of Louis XV., left France on the destruction of the Bastille (1789), but on the abdication of Napoleon (1814) was appointed regent for his brother, Louis XVIII. On the death of Louis in 1824 he ascended the throne, but after the disturbances of July, 1830, abdicated in favour of the Duke of Bordeaux.

Charles Martel (*b. circa* 689, *d.* 741), King of the Franks. Defeated the Saracens at Tours (732).

Charles the Bold (*b.* 1433, *d.* 1477), Duke of Burgundy and Count of Charolais, succeeded in 1467. He was for most of his reign at enmity with Louis XI. of France, on one occasion taking him prisoner and releasing him only on his own terms He was unsuccessful in his expedition against the Swiss, and was slain whilst endeavouring to regain the town of Nancy.

Charles de Blois (*b.* 1320, *d.* 1364), or de Chatillon, on the death of John III. of Bretagne, claimed the dukedom in right of his wife, Jeanne de Penthièvre, daughter of Gui de Bretagne, but was opposed by John de Montfort, half-brother of the late king, who was supported by the English. Charles was defeated and slain at Auray.

Charles I., "le Bon" (*b. circa* 1084, *d.* 1127), Count of Flanders, son of Canute IV. of Denmark, succeeded Baldwin VII. of Flanders in 1119. He was offered the crowns of Jerusalem and Germany, both of which he refused.

Charles of Artois (*b.* 1393, *d.* 1472), Count of Eu, was allied to the Orleans faction in the reign of Charles VI. He was made prisoner at Agincourt, and confined for twenty-three years in the Tower of London.

Charles of Valois (*b.* 1270, *d.* 1325), third son of Philip le Hardi, received Maine and Anjou in right of his wife Marguerite. He took a prominent part in the war with Edward II. of England.

Charles I., of Germany. [*See* Charlemagne.]

Charles II., of Germany. [*See* Charles I., of France.]

Charles III., of Germany (*b.* 832, *d.* 888), younger son of Louis the Germanic, elected emperor 881, accepted the throne of France 884. Instead of making an attempt to consolidate his dominions, he signed an infamous treaty with the Normans, and was deposed in 887.

Charles IV., of Germany (*b.* 1316, *d.* 1378), son of John, King of Bohemia, was elected emperor in 1347, and annexed Brandenburg and Silesia to Bohemia. He held his court at Prague, and in 1353 issued the "golden bull," since regarded as the basis of the Germanic constitution.

Charles V., of Germany (*b.* 1500, *d.* 1558), son of the Archduke Philip of Austria, and Joanna, daughter of Ferdinand of Aragon, inherited the Netherlands on the death of his father in 1506: became sovereign of Castile and Aragon, Naples, Sicily, Sardinia, and Spanish America, on the death of Ferdinand in 1516; and in 1519 was elected emperor in succession to his paternal grandfather, Maximilian. In 1521 Luther appeared before him at the Diet of Worms. He was constantly at variance with Francis I. of France, whom he took prisoner at Pavia in 1525. The Pope sided with Francis after his liberation, whereupon Charles attacked and took Rome. A temporary peace was effected by the treaty of Cambray in 1529. Charles made a successful expedition against Tunis in 1535, but failed in an attack on Algiers in 1541. He strove unsuccessfully against the Protestant princes of Germany, being forced in 1552 to conclude the treaty of Passau, confirmed at Augsburg in 1555. In the same year he resigned the crown of Spain and the Netherlands to his son Philip, and in 1556 that of Germany to his brother Ferdinand. He spent the rest of his life in a monastery in Estremadura.

Charles VI., of Germany (*b.* 1685, *d.* 1740), second son of Leopold I., engaged, with the assistance of England, Holland, and Portugal, in a struggle with Philip V. for the throne of Spain, but by the treaty of Rastadt (1714) renounced his claim. On the death of his brother Joseph in 1711, he succeeded to the dominions of the house of Austria, and was elected emperor. He engaged in wars with the Turks, to whom he ceded Servia and Wallachia at the peace of Belgrade (1739).

Charles VII., of Germany (*b.* 1697, *d.* 1745), eldest son of Maximilian, Elector of Bavaria, claimed the imperial throne, as a descendant of Ferdinand I., on the death of Charles VI., in opposition to his daughter, Maria Theresa. Through the assistance given him by France and Prussia he was crowned at Frankfort in 1742; but Frederic of Prussia was won over by Maria Theresa, and the French defeated at Dettingen by George II. of England (1743). Thus the struggle was decided in favour of Maria Theresa.

Charles Louis, Archduke of Austria (*b.* 1771, *d.* 1847), son of Leopold II., Emperor of Germany, conducted the campaigns against the French republic and the Emperor Napoleon, being appointed in 1796 commander-in-chief of the Austrian armies. He was successful against Jourdan in 1797 and 1799, and in 1800 opposed Massena with skill in Switzerland, but was forced through ill-health to give up his post. He afterwards became minister of war, and defeated Massena at Caldiero in 1805. In 1809 he again checked the French at Aspern and Essling, but Napoleon crossed the Danube and defeated him at Wagram.

Charles I., of Spain. [*See* Charles V., of Germany.]

Charles II., of Spain (*b.* 1661, *d.* 1700), son of Philip IV., succeeded to the throne in 1665, under the regency of his mother. Don John of Austria gained the control of the government, and protected the interests of the country; after his death, Charles was prevented by his weakness of body and mind from maintaining his position. Portugal secured her independence, and Louis XIV. endeavoured to annex the Low Countries, and to secure a Bourbon successor to the throne of Spain, but was prevented by the interposition of England, Germany, and Holland. The wars which followed lasted till the peace of Ryswick (1697).

Charles III., of Spain (*b.* 1716, *d.* 1788), younger son of Philip V., received from his father the crown of the Two Sicilies, and on the death of his brother, Ferdinand VI., in 1759, became king of Spain. The Bourbon league involved him in a war with England, during which he lost Manilla and other colonies. He joined with France in aiding the American colonies ; at the close of the war Florida and Minorca were ceded to Spain.

Charles IV., of Spain (*b.* 1784, *d.* 1819), son of the preceding, whom he succeeded in 1788, was a capricious and incapable ruler. In 1795 he allied himself with France, but his fleet was destroyed by Nelson at Trafalgar. He fled before the advance of Murat, and was forced to abdicate in favour of Napoleon (1808).

Charles VII., of Sweden (the six preceding of the name being fabulous) was assassinated in 1168.

Charles VIII. (*d.* 1470), first regent, and from 1448 King of Sweden, drove the deposed king Eric from the isle of Gothland, and in 1449 was elected king of Norway, but was obliged to yield the throne to his rival, Christian, King of Denmark.

Charles IX., of Sweden (*b.* 1550, *d.* 1611), created a regular standing army, and was occupied in constant wars with Denmark, Poland, and Russia.

Charles X., of Sweden (*b.* 1622, *d.* 1660), was cousin to Queen Christina, who abdicated in his favour in 1654. He carried on successful wars against Poland and Denmark.

Charles XI., of Sweden (*b.* 1655, *d.* 1697), succeeded his father in 1660.

Charles XII., of Sweden (*b.* 1682, *d.* 1718), son of the preceding, whom he succeeded in 1697. In 1700, Denmark, Poland, and Russia allied themselves against him, but he defeated the Danish fleet, routed the Russians at Narva with a much smaller army, and then proceeded against Augustus, King of Poland, who was defeated and deposed, Charles compelling the Polish Diet to choose Stanislaus Leczinsky in his place (1704). In 1708 he undertook a campaign into Russia, but the inclemency of the climate and the scarcity of provisions greatly reduced his forces, and brought about his overthrow by Peter the Great at Pultowa. He took refuge with the Sultan of Turkey, who allowed him to reside at Bender, but afterwards removed him to Adrianople. He returned to Sweden in 1714, and in 1718 invaded Norway, but was killed by a cannon-ball at the siege of Friedrichshall.

Charles XIII., of Sweden (*b.* 1748, *d.* 1818), was proclaimed king in 1809, upon the proscription of his nephew, Gustavus IV., for whom he had acted as regent since 1792. In this reign (1814) Norway was annexed to Sweden.

Charles XIV., of Sweden (*b.* 1764, *d.* 1844), Jean Baptiste Jules Bernadotte, son of a lawyer of Pau, entered the French army as a private soldier, and had become general of division by 1794 ; fought under Jourdan in 1796, and by his skill in the Italian campaign won the favour of Bonaparte, who, however, suspecting his designs, gave him the post of minister at Vienna. He was minister of war in 1799, and in 1804, on the creation of the empire, became marshal of France. After breaking the Russian centre at Austerlitz, he received the title of Prince of Ponte-Corvo (1806). In 1810 he was elected Crown Prince of Sweden, adopted the name of Karl Johann, and as regent had no small share in the overthrow of Napoleon. He effected the annexation of Norway to Sweden by the treaty of Kiel (1814). In 1818 he succeeded Charles XIII.

Charles I., of Navarre. [*See* Charles IV., of France.]

Charles II., "the Bad," King of Navarre, Count d'Evreux (*b.* 1332, *d.* 1387), crowned at Pampeluna (1350), joined the English against the Dauphin (afterwards Charles V.), and also fought against Castile.

Charles III., "the Noble," King of Navarre (*b.* 1361, *d.* 1425), son and successor of the preceding ; by a treaty with Charles VI. of France obtained the duchy of Nemours.

Charles IV., of Navarre, Prince of Viane, Count of Barcelona (*b.* 1421, *d.* 1461), son of John II., inherited the kingdom in right of his mother, daughter of Charles III. On her death, his father, John, retained the throne, and married Joanna of Castile. He attempted to assert his right, but was defeated and made prisoner ; was released, but after his father's death fell into the power of Joanna, and died in prison at Barcelona.

Charles of Anjou, King of Naples and Sicily (*b. circa* 1225, *d.* 1285), youngest son of Louis VIII. of France, received the crown of the Two Sicilies from Pope Urban. He defeated and slew the usurper Manfred. The cruelty of his rule provoked the massacre of Frenchmen called the Sicilian Vespers. Don Pedro of Aragon obtained Sicily, and his admiral burned Charles's fleet. His preparations to recover it were broken off by his death.

Charles II., of Naples (*b.* 1248, *d.* 1309), son of the preceding, was crowned king of

Naples, Apulia, and Jerusalem in 1289, and acquired the crown of Hungary in right of his wife.

Charles III., "the Little," King of Naples and Hungary (*b.* 1345, *d.* 1387), son of the Count of Gravina, was at first adopted by Joan I. of Naples, but being rejected in favour of Louis of Anjou, seized the kingdom, and put Joan to death. In 1385 he accepted the throne of Hungary, in place of the regent, Elizabeth, who caused his assassination.

Charles Emmanuel III., King of Sardinia (*b.* 1701, *d.* 1773), ascended the throne on the abdication of his father, Victor Amadeus; at first joined France and Spain against Austria, but afterwards sided with Hungary against his former allies. He increased the prosperity of his kingdom, and published the code of laws known as *Corpus Carolinum.*

Charles-Felix, Giuseppe Mario, King of Sardinia (*b.* 1798, *d.* 1831), fourth son of Victor Amadeus III., succeeded his brother, Victor Emmanuel, in 1821.

Charles Albert, King of Sardinia (*b.* 1798, *d.* 1849), son of Charles Emmanuel, Prince of Savoy-Carignano, as regent for Victor Emmanuel I., in 1821, introduced reforms which were declared null by his successor, Charles Felix. He succeeded to the throne in 1831. In 1848 he gave his subjects a Liberal constitution, and joined the insurgents in Lombardy and Venetia against Austria. At first he was successful, but was beaten at Custozza, forced to yield Milan, and finally overthrown at Novara; in 1849 he abdicated in favour of his son, Victor Emmanuel, hoping thus to obtain less onerous conditions of peace.

Charles, Elizabeth Rundle, Mrs. (*b. circa* 1826), wrote the *Chronicles of the Schönberg-Cotta Family*, and other tales.

Charles, Jacques Alexandre César (*b.* 1746, *d.* 1823), French physicist, used hydrogen gas instead of heated air in his balloon experiment of 1783.

Charlotte Caroline Augusta, Princess of Saxe-Coburg (*b.* 1796, *d.* 1817), daughter of George IV. and wife of Prince Leopold, afterwards King of the Belgians. Her premature death caused general grief.

Charnock, Job (*d.* 1693), one of the early servants of the East India Company, second governor of the Bengal presidency, founded Calcutta in 1690.

Charnock, Stephen (*b.* 1628, *d.* 1680), Nonconformist minister, was chaplain to Henry Cromwell in Dublin, where his preaching drew large crowds. He was afterwards attached to a congregation in London. His most celebrated treatise is his *Discourse on the Existence and Attributes of God.*

Charpentier, François Philippe (*b.* 1734, *d.* 1817), French mechanician, was apprenticed to an engraver, and invented a method of taking coloured copies of pictures.

Charron, Pierre (*b.* 1541, *d.* 1603), French ecclesiastic and philosopher, a friend of Montaigne, who died in his arms. His chief work is his *Traité de la Sagesse.*

Chartier, Alain (*b.* 1390, *d.* 1458), the greatest French writer of the 15th century, sought by his compositions in prose and verse to arouse a patriotic spirit, as for example in *Quadrilogue Invectif*, and *Le Lay des Quatre Dames*, directed against the English.

Chartres, Robert Philippe d'Orléans, Duc de (*b.* 1840), younger brother of the Comte de Paris, was educated in Germany; went to America and served as a volunteer for the Northerners (1860-1863), and in 1870 served under General Chanzy, being known as "Robert le Fort."

Chase, Pliny Earle (*b.* 1820), American scientist, whose discoveries and verifications of physical laws are numerous and important.

Chase, Salmon Portland (*b.* 1808, *d.* 1873), American politician, early distinguished himself by his opposition to slavery. As secretary of the treasury under President Lincoln (1861) he succeeded in raising money for the war, having recourse, among other expedients, to the invention of "greenbacks." From 1864 to his death he was chief justice of the United States.

Chasles, Michel (*b.* 1793, *d.* 1880), French mathematician, regarded as founder of the new, or higher geometry.

Chassé, David Henrik, Baron (*b.* 1765, *d.* 1849), Dutch general, defended Antwerp against the French in 1830 and 1832.

Chassepot, Antoine Alphonse (*b.* 1833, *d.* 1886), inventor of the gun known by his name, was the son of a gunsmith, became principal of the government works of St. Thomas at Paris in 1864, and was afterwards superintendent of the factory of arms at Châtellerault.

Chastelain, Georges, called "l'Aventureux" (*b.* 1403, *d.* 1475), soldier and writer, quitted the army in 1443, and entered the service of Philippe le Bon, Duke of Burgundy.

Chastelard, Pierre de Boscosel de (*b.*

1540, *d.* 1563), French poet, was enamoured of Mary, Queen of Scots, and, being twice found in her chamber without permission, was tried and executed.

Châteaubriand, François Auguste, Vicomte de (*b.* 1768, *d.* 1848), was intended for the navy, studied for the Church, and finally entered the army. He was in Paris during the early part of the revolution, but in 1791 sailed to America, where he wandered among the Indians. Returning the following year, he joined the first emigration and took refuge in London, remaining there till 1800. In 1806 and 1807 he travelled along the shores of the Mediterranean. He was devoted to the Bourbon dynasty, under which he was ambassador to Berlin (1820), to London (1822), and to Rome (1828), and in 1824 was foreign minister. He refused to take the oath to Louis Philippe, and was imprisoned in 1832. His chief works were *Atala* (1801), *René* (1802), *Le Génie du Christianisme* (1803), and memoirs.

Chatel, François du (*b.* 1626, *d. circa* 1680), Flemish painter, the favourite pupil of David Teniers.

Chatham, William Pitt, Earl of (*b.* 1708, *d.* 1778), English statesman, son of Robert Pitt; became member of parliament in 1735, attaching himself to the so-called patriotic party under the Prince of Wales; he attacked Walpole and Carteret successively, and after the retirement of the latter in 1744, supported the ministries of Pelham and Newcastle, and was made paymaster of the forces, a post which he lost owing to his anti-Hanoverian speeches. As Secretary of State in 1756, and again in 1757, under Newcastle, he carried on the war against France with great vigour and success, but on the accession of George III. had to give place to his favourite, the Earl of Bute. Pitt's health was now shattered, but he was carried down to the House to speak against the peace of Paris in 1762, and afterwards supported the repeal of the Stamp Act, an Act which led to the revolt of the American colonies. In 1766 he was created Earl of Chatham, and from his place in the House of Lords continued to urge a policy of conciliation towards America. It was while thus engaged that he sank down in the fit of apoplexy from which he never recovered.

Chatterton, Thomas (*b.* 1752, *d.* 1770), son of a schoolmaster at Bristol, early displayed a taste for antiquities and poetry, which he indulged by fabricating the literary forgeries, of which the *Poems of Rowley* are the most celebrated; these he pretended to have discovered in some chests in the muniment room of St. Mary Redcliffe at Bristol. He was apprenticed to an attorney, but dismissed, and coming to London, sought to gain a livelihood by writing for the newspapers and magazines, but found himself reduced to a state of starvation, and died by his own hand.

Chaucer, Geoffrey (*b. circa* 1340, *d.* 1400), poet, son of a London vintner, became in 1357 a page in the household of Prince Lionel, and served in the French war, being taken prisoner in 1359. He married Philippa, sister of Katherine, mistress and afterwards wife of John of Gaunt, with whom he thereby established a connection which lasted till the latter's death. In 1372 he was sent on a commercial mission to Italy, and it is probable from allusions in the *Clerk's Tale* that he there met Petrarch. After his return he held a number of public posts, which secured him a competence till his death; he was also occasionally sent abroad on the royal service. He wrote the *Assembly of Fowls*, *Troilus and Cressida*, the *House of Fame*, the *Legend of Good Women*, and numerous other poems, but his great work is the *Canterbury Tales*, and especially the prologue thereto, with its vivid picture of contemporary English life.

Chaudet, Antoine Denis (*b.* 1763, *d.* 1810), eminent French sculptor, who executed groups for the Pantheon.

Chauncey, Charles (*b.* 1592, *d.* 1672), Nonconformist divine and distinguished Orientalist.

Chauveau-Lagarde, Claude François (*b.* 1756, *d.* 1841), French lawyer, eminent as the advocate of Marie Antoinette, Madame Elisabeth, General Miranda, Charlotte Corday, Brissot, and others.

Cheke, Sir John (*b.* 1514, *d.* 1557), educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, was professor of Greek in that university from 1540 to 1551, and tutor to Prince Edward and probably to the Princess Elizabeth. He supported Lady Jane Grey and was imprisoned by Mary in the Tower, but afterwards allowed to settle in Strasburg. He fell into the hands of Philip II. of Spain, who sent him to London, where he was forced to recant his opinions, and soon afterwards died of remorse.

Chelmsford, Frederick Thesiger, Baron (*b.* 1794, *d.* 1878), called to the bar in 1818, became attorney-general (1845), and was twice lord chancellor (1858 and 1866).

Chenery, Thomas (*b.* 1826, *d.* 1884), oriental scholar and editor of the *Times;* after being called to the bar, was correspondent to the *Times* at Constantinople till the close of the Crimean war, and while there acquired his proficiency in oriental languages. He was professor of Arabic at Oxford from 1868 to 1877, and assisted in the revision of the Old Testament. At the same time he continued his connection with the *Times*, becoming editor in 1877.

Chenier, André-Marie de (*b.* 1762, *d.* 1794), French poet, spent his early youth in Languedoc; was educated at the College of Navarre; travelled in Europe in 1784-6; opposed the extreme revolutionists, and was guillotined. He wrote *Le Mendiant*, *L'Aveugle*, *L'Invention*, etc.

Chenier, Marie Joseph Blaise de (*b.* 1764, *d.* 1811), French poet, brother of the preceding. His lyrical pieces were very popular during the revolution.

Cherubini, Maria Luigi Carlo Zenobio Salvatore (*b.* 1760, *d.* 1842), Italian composer, after visiting London in 1785, settled in Paris, and there wrote many operas, *Les Deux Journées* (1800) being the most famous.

Chesney, Francis Rawdon (*b.* 1789, *d.* 1872), an officer of the Royal Artillery, in 1829 surveyed the isthmus of Suez, and pronounced the canal a feasible enterprise; afterwards journeyed four times to the East, hoping to open up a route to India by way of Syria and the Euphrates. He wrote a *Narrative of the Euphrates Expedition* (1868), etc.

Chesney, George Tomkyns, General (*b.* 1830), famous as the author of the *Battle of Dorking* (1871), a realistic account of a supposed German invasion of England.

Chesterfield, Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of (*b.* 1694, *d.* 1773), gained some proficiency in classics, mathematics, and philosophy at Cambridge, and on his return from the European tour in 1715 became recognised as the beau-ideal of a gentleman. He succeeded to the title in 1726, and attached himself to the Prince of Wales, whom he undertook to polish. In 1728 he went as ambassador to the Hague, and on his return opposed Walpole, but failed to obtain office on his fall. In 1745 he went to Ireland as Viceroy, and in 1746 was made Secretary of State, but ill-health soon necessitated his retirement. He is now best remembered by his *Letters* to his son.

Chevreul, Michel Eugène (*b.* 1786, *d.* 1889), French chemist, paid much attention to colour, and published many scientific works.

Cheyne, George (*b.* 1671, *d.* 1743), physician of considerable reputation, both as a practitioner and writer.

Cheyne, James (*d.* 1602), Scottish mathematician and philosopher, remained in France during the Reformation, and became professor of philosophy at Douay.

Cheyne, John (*b.* 1777, *d.* 1836), physician, directed his attention chiefly to diseases of children, acute diseases, and epidemics, and left some medical works.

Chézy, Antoine Léonard de (*b.* 1773, *d.* 1832), Orientalist, left numerous works of great value and interest.

Chézy, Wilhelm von (*b.* 1806, *d.* 1865), German novelist, son of the preceding, wrote *Wanda*, *Wielopolska* (a romance), *Camoens* (a tragedy), etc.

Chiabrera, Gabriello (*b.* 1552, *d.* 1637), Italian poet, abandoned the habitual imitation of Petrarch and sought to write lyrics in the Pindaric style.

Chichester, Sir Arthur (*b.* 1563, *d.* 1625), soldier and statesman, was sent by Elizabeth to Ireland, where the success of his measures as lord-deputy, particularly the plantation of Ulster, caused him to be created Baron Chichester of Belfast. In 1615 he became Lord High Treasurer.

Child, Lydia Maria (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1880), American authoress, whose anti-slavery writings contributed largely to the formation of public opinion on that subject.

Childebert I., King of the Franks (*b. circa* 495, *d.* 558), third son of Clovis I., at whose death he received the central division of the Frankish monarchy.

Childebert II., King of the Franks (*b. circa* 570, *d.* 596), son of Sigebert and Brunehaut, and king of Austrasia, afterwards inherited Burgundy from his uncle Guntram.

Childebert III., "the Just" (*b. circa* 683, *d.* 711), succeeded Clovis III. in 695.

Childeric I. (*b. circa* 436, *d.* 481), succeeded his father Merowig in 458.

Childeric II. (*b.* 649, *d.* 673), son of Clovis II., became sovereign of all the Frank dominions in 670. He was assassinated.

Childeric III., "the Idiot" (*d.* 755), the last of the Merovingian kings, ascended the throne in 742, and was deposed by Pepin in 752.

Childers, Rt. Hon. Hugh Culling Eardley (*b.* 1827), educated at Cambridge, emigrated to Victoria in 1850, where he became Commissioner of Trade and Customs; returned as agent-general for Victoria in 1857; entered Parliament in 1859; held office as First Lord of the Admiralty (1868-71), Secretary for War (1880-82), and Chancellor of the Exchequer (1882-85). In 1885 he was defeated on the budget resolutions,

Chillingworth, William (*b.* 1602, *d.* 1644), theologian, educated at Oxford, was persuaded by the Jesuit Fisher to abjure Protestantism and join the College at Douay. Induced by Laud to come back in 1631, he gradually returned to his former faith, publishing the *Religion of Protestants* in 1637. He joined the Royal army, was taken prisoner by the Parliamentarians, and died in captivity at Chichester.

Chin Kilich Khan, "Nizam-ool-Moolk" (*b.* 1644, *d.* 1748), an officer of the Mogul empire, rose to eminence under Aurungzebe, was appointed soubadar of the Deccan in 1713, and under the title of Nizam-ool-Moolk founded in 1720 the independent state now held by his descendant called the Nizam.

Chirac, Pierre (*b.* 1650, *d.* 1732), French physician, appointed professor of medicine at Montpellier in 1687, accompanied the Duke of Orleans in his Italian and Spanish campaigns, and became physician to Louis XV.

Chlapowski, Desiderius (*b.* 1788, *d.* 1879), Polish general, served under Napoleon, and took part in the revolution of 1830, gaining several victories. When the Polish army retreated, he was allowed by the king of Prussia to settle on his estates in that country.

Chlopicki, Joseph (*b.* 1772, *d.* 1854), Polish general, fought under Kosciusko, served in the French army during the Peninsular war, and followed Napoleon in his Russian campaign. When the revolution of 1830 broke out he was proclaimed dictator, but counselling submission to Russia, was deposed in 1831, and soon afterwards retired to Cracow.

Chmelnitzky, Nicholas Ivanovitsch (*b.* 1789, *d.* 1846), Russian comic poet, was governor of Smolensk, and afterwards of Archangel, devoted the latter part of his life to literature, and translated *Le Tartufe* and *L'École des Femmes* into Russian.

Chodowiecki, Daniel Nicholas (*b.* 1726, *d.* 1801), painter and engraver, who settled at Berlin in 1743.

Choiseul, Étienne François, Duc de (*b.* 1719, *d.* 1785), French politician, gained an ascendency over Louis XV. through the friendship of Mdme. de Pompadour, and held high posts in the government, but fell from power on her death, and was banished to his estates in 1770.

Chopin, Frédéric François (*b.* Warsaw, 1810, *d.* Paris, 1849), studied the piano under Zwyny, and composition under Elsner; he took refuge in Paris in 1831, and there won renown as a writer of concertos, songs, nocturnes, and mazurkas.

Choron, Alexandre Étienne (*b.* 1771, *d.* 1834), French musician, founder of the Institution Royale de Musique Classique et Religieuse.

Christian I. (*b. circa* 1425, *d.* 1481), King of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, Count of Oldenburg, ascended the throne of Denmark in 1449, and that of Sweden in 1458, and in 1459 was elected Duke of Schleswig and Count of Holstein. His claim to Sweden was disputed by Carl Knutson, and afterwards by Carl's nephew, Steen Sture, who defeated him at Brunkebjerg, and drove him from the country.

Christian II. (*b.* 1481, *d.* 1559), King of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, grandson of Christian I., ascended the throne in 1513, attacked Sweden, and was crowned at Stockholm in 1520, did much to ameliorate the condition of the people, but was dethroned by the nobles and clergy in 1522. After nine years of exile he returned to Norway, but was made prisoner, and died in the castle of Kallundborg.

Christian III., King of Denmark and Norway (*b.* 1502, *d.* 1559), on becoming king in 1536 made Lutheranism the State religion, and had the Bible translated into Danish. He acquired Courland and Œsel.

Christian IV., King of Denmark and Norway (*b.* 1577, *d.* 1648), crowned in 1596, reigned peaceably for 15 years, founded the towns of Christiania and Christiansund, fitted out a magnificent fleet, and established the academy of Soröe. Taking part in the Thirty Years' war, he was defeated by Tilly in 1626; he also suffered some losses at the hands of the Swedes.

Christian V., King of Denmark and Norway (*b.* 1646, *d.* 1699), was the first hereditary king, the monarchy having always been elective.

Christian VI., King of Denmark and Norway (*b.* 1699, *d.* 1746), ascended the throne in 1730, and enjoyed a peaceful and prosperous reign.

Christian VII., King of Denmark and Norway (*b.* 1749, *d.* 1808), crowned in 1766, married Caroline Matilda, sister of George III. of England, but was divorced from her in 1773. He afterwards became imbecile, and the government fell into the hands of the queen-dowager.

Christian VIII., King of Denmark (*b.* 1786, *d.* 1848), was elected king of Norway in 1814, but forced to cede it to Sweden after a few months. In 1839 he succeeded his cousin, Frederic VI., on the throne of Denmark,

Christie, William Henry Mahoney, F.R.S. (*b.* 1845), astronomer, educated at Cambridge, was in 1870 appointed chief assistant at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. In 1881 he succeeded Sir G. B. Airy as astronomer royal.

Christina, Queen of Sweden (*b.* 1626, *d.* 1689), succeeded her father, Gustavus Adolphus, in 1632. After her coronation in 1650 she fell under the influence of favourites, and ceased to interest herself in state affairs. She resigned the crown to her cousin, Charles Gustavus, in 1654, was baptised by the Pope, and lived for some time at Paris. On the death of Charles Gustavus, in 1660, she vainly endeavoured to regain the throne. She died at Rome.

Christina, Maria, Regent of Spain (*b.* 1806, *d.* 1878), daughter of Francis I., King of the Two Sicilies, on the death of her husband, Ferdinand VII., in 1833, became regent for her infant daughter, Isabella. For six years she was unable to suppress the Carlist rebellion, and was driven from Spain by a revolution headed by Espartero (1840). She returned in 1843, but was forced to leave the country permanently in 1854.

Christina, Maria Henrietta, Queen-Regent of Spain (*b.* 1858), married in 1879 Alfonso XI., of Spain. On his death in 1885 she was appointed regent.

Christophe, Henri (*b.* 1767, *d.* 1820), negro King of Hayti, fought with courage in the war of 1790, became ruler over the northern part of Hayti in 1806, and was crowned as Henri I. in 1811, but became unpopular through his cruelty, and committed suicide.

Christopoulous, Athanasius (*b.* 1772, *d.* 1847), Greek poet and grammarian.

Chrysippus (*b. circa* 280 B.C., *d.* 208 B.C.), a stoic philosopher of Cilicia, disciple of Cleanthes.

Chrysostom, St. John, one of the Greek fathers (*b. circa* 344, *d.* 407), gave himself, from an early age, to a life of prayer and asceticism, and in 397 was made Bishop of Constantinople by the Emperor Arcadius. He was renowned for his eloquence and almsgiving, and his zeal as a reformer made him many enemies, amongst them the Empress Eudoxia. He was summoned before a synod at Chalcedon, deposed, and banished, but an insurrection of the people led to his immediate recall. He was soon afterwards deposed again, and conveyed to the Taurus mountains, whence he was ordered to proceed to Pityus, on the Euxine, but died on the journey at Comana.

Chrzanowski, Adalbert (*b.* 1789, *d.* 1861), Polish general, served in the French army, and afterwards distinguished himself in the Russian campaign of 1829 against the Turks. He took part in the revolution of 1830, became governor of Warsaw, and was allowed by the Russians to retire to Paris. In 1840 he was entrusted by Charles Albert of Sardinia with the reorganisation of his army, but after Novara returned to Paris, where he died.

Chubb, Thomas (*b.* 1679, *d.* 1746), deist, assistant to a tallow-chandler, wrote *The Supremacy of the Father Asserted*, *On Future Judgment*, etc.

Church, Frederick Edwin (*b.* 1826), American landscape painter; he excelled in representing the mountain scenery of America.

Church, Sir Richard (*b. circa* 1785, *d.* 1873), English general, joined the Greek patriots (1827), and was appointed commander-in-chief of the land forces under King Otho. He became councillor of state and afterwards senator.

Church, Very Rev. Richard William (*b.* 1815, *d.* 1890), became fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, in 1836; and in 1871 was appointed Dean of St. Paul's. His chief works were *Essays and Reviews* (1854), *St. Anselm* (1870), *The Beginning of the Middle Ages* (1874), *Spenser* (1878), and *Bacon* (1884).

Churchill, Charles (*b.* 1731, *d.* 1764), poet, was ordained, and in 1758 succeeded his father in his London cure, but conducted himself as a man of fashion and a rake; was the friend of Wilkes, whom he assisted in the *North Briton*, wrote the *Rosciad*, *The Prophecy of Famine*, *Night*, and other satirical poems.

Churchill, John. [*See* MARLBOROUGH.]

Churchill, Lord Randolph Spencer (*b.* 1849), second son of the 6th Duke of Marlborough, entered Parliament in 1874, and in 1880 became leader of the knot of Conservatives known as the "Fourth Party," who gave a general support to Sir S. Northcote, but advocated a more vigorous policy, and frequently attacked their own side. During the next session Lord Randolph formulated the political creed known as *Tory Democracy*. On the formation of Lord Salisbury's ministry in 1885, he became Chief Secretary for India, and in 1886 accepted the Chancellorship of the Exchequer and leadership of the House of Commons; but resigned the position at the close of the year, owing to what he considered the excessive expenditure of the government. In 1891 he visited South Africa.

Cialdini, Enrico (*b.* 1811), Italian general, joined in the revolution of 1831, took refuge in Spain, where he served under Queen Isabella, returned in 1848 and fought under Charles Albert in 1848 and 1849; was again prominent in the campaign of 1859-66, defeating the papal army at Castelfidardo in 1860; was appointed commander-in-chief of the army of Central Italy in 1867, and in 1870 accompanied the Duc d'Aosta to Spain. He was subsequently Italian ambassador in Paris, but resigned in 1882.

Cibber, Colley (*b.* 1671, *d.* 1757), actor and dramatist, wrote *The Careless Husband* (1704), *The Nonjuror* (1717), etc., and in 1730 became poet laureate. In 1740 appeared his *Apology for his Life*.

Cibber, Susannah Maria (*b.* 1714, *d.* 1766), singer and actress, was educated by her father-in-law, Colley Cibber, for tragedy, and met with great success.

Cibrario, Luigi (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1870), a student of mediæval antiquity, author of *Economy of the Middle Ages*, and other works.

Cicero, Marcus Tullius (*b.* 106 B.C., *d.* 43 B.C.), born at Arpinum, Roman orator and statesman, studied rhetoric under Milo and others; commenced pleading at the age of twenty-six, and offending Sulla by his successful defence of Roscius Amerinus, retired to Athens, where he studied under Antiochus; went as quæstor to Sicily in 76, and on his return impeached Verres, a former governor; was ædile in 69, prætor in 66, and in 64 was elected consul in opposition to Catiline. His vigour in putting down the conspiracy of the latter gained for him the title of "father of his country." The measures passed by his enemy, the tribune Clodius, obliged him to withdraw to Greece. After about sixteen months he was recalled by the senate, and in 52 went as governor to Cilicia. He sided with the senate and afterwards with Pompey against Cæsar, but submitted to the latter after Pharsalia, and retiring to his Tusculan villa, wrote his *De Natura Deorum*, and other philosophical works. His defence of Cæsar's murderers and the "philippic" orations directed against Marcus Antonius led to his proscription on the formation of the second triumvirate. He was murdered by Antonius' emissaries.

Cicognara, Leopoldo (*b.* 1767, *d.* 1834), wrote a valuable *History of Italian Sculpture*.

Cid Campeador, Ruy, or Rodrigo Dias de Bivar, hero of Spanish fiction, aided Sancho of Castile against his brother Alfonso, King of Aragon, but on the death of Sancho acknowledged Alfonso as king of Castile. He lost the favour of Alfonso, and retired from his court, but obtained some aid from him in capturing the city of Valencia from the Moors (1094), which he ruled till his death.

Cignani, Carlo (*b.* 1628, *d.* 1719), Italian artist, founder of the Clementine school at Bologna, excelled in the painting of women and children, and in the finish of his detail. His masterpiece is the fresco in the cupola of La Madonna del Fuoco in Forli.

Cignaroli, Giambettino (*b.* 1706, *d.* 1770), Italian painter in oils, studied in Venice, and belonged to that school.

Cimabue, Giovanni (*b.* 1240, *d.* 1300), Italian artist, founder of the Florentine school, shook himself free from the traditions of Byzantine art, and by following nature and the impulses of his own genius prepared the way for the future greatness of Italy in the fine arts. The exhibition of his table of *The Virgin* for the Rucellai chapel in Santa Maria Novella was the occasion of a public festival. Except the *Madonna*, little of his work remains.

Cimarosa, Domenico (*b.* 1749, *d.* 1801), (probably) Italian musical composer, visited St. Petersburg in 1789; became director of the court opera at Vienna in 1792, and was imprisoned for his share in the Neapolitan revolution of 1799.

Cimon (*b.* 510 B.C., *d.* 449 B.C.), son of Miltiades, Athenian general, distinguished himself at the battle of Salamis, and gained many other victories over the Persians, in 466 defeating their fleet and army in one day at the mouth of the Eurymedon. In 461 he was ostracised through the influence of Pericles, but recalled in 457, and died whilst besieging Citium in Cyprus.

Cincinnatus, Lucius Quintius (*b. circa* 520 B.C., *d. circa* 435 B.C.), after being twice consul, was summoned from the plough to take office as dictator; subjugated the Æqui, and returned to his farm; was again dictator for a short time in his old age.

Cinna, Lucius Cornelius (*d.* 84 B.C.), four times consul (86-83), was expelled from Rome in 86, but, returning with an army, attached himself to Marius; was assassinated whilst preparing to march against Sulla.

Cinthio, Giovanni Battista Giraldi (*d.* 1573), Italian novelist, wrote *Hecatomithi*, or *Cento Novelli*.

Cipriani, Giovanni Battista (*b.* 1727, *d.* 1785), Italian painter, studied in Rome, came to London, and was one of the founders of the Royal Academy.

Circignano (*b.* 1560, *d.* 1620), Nicolo (called Pomarancio, from his birthplace), Italian painter. His masterpiece is the *Martyrdom of St. Stephen*, at Rome.

Cittadini, Pier Francesco (*b.* 1616, *d.* 1681), a pupil of Guido. Several of his paintings are in the churches of Milan.

Clairaut, Alexis Claude (*b.* 1713, *d.* 1765), French mathematician, wrote on the *Figure of the Earth*, etc.

Clapperton, Hugh (*b.* 1788, *d.* 1827), African explorer, in 1822 started on an expedition to the Lower Niger and reached Saccatoo, obtaining information about Lake Tchad. In 1826 went again to Saccatoo, but died at Chungary from an attack of dysentery.

Clare, John (*b.* 1793, *d.* 1864), poet, son of a labourer, wrote *Poems Descriptive of Rural Life and Scenery* (1820), etc.

Clare, John Fitzgibbon, Earl of (*b.* 1749, *d.* 1802), lord chancellor of Ireland in 1789, was mainly instrumental in bringing about the Act of Union (1801).

Clarence, Duke of. [*See* Albert Victor.]

Clarence, George, Duke of (*d.* 1478), brother of Edward IV., Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in 1462, was secretly executed.

Clarendon, Edward Hyde, Earl of (*b.* 1608, *d.* 1674), as a member of the Long Parliament opposed the arbitrary government of Charles I., but afterwards attached himself to his cause; went to Jersey in 1646, and there commenced his *History of the Rebellion;* followed Prince Charles in his wanderings, and returning with him in 1660, became Lord Chancellor. In 1661 he was made a peer. In 1667 he withdrew to the Continent to avoid impeachment, and died at Rouen.

Clarendon, George William Villiers (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1870), politician and diplomatist, supported Queen Isabella as minister at Madrid in 1833; was president of the Board of Trade in 1846, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland from 1847 to 1852, and Foreign Secretary from 1853 to 1858, in 1865-66, and under Mr. Gladstone in 1868.

Claretie, Arsène Arnaud (Jules) (*b.* 1840), French journalist and writer, has contributed to the leading French journals, written *Madeleine Bertin* (1868), and other novels, an *Histoire de la Révolution de 1870-71*, and several dramas.

Clark, Sir Andrew, Bart., M.D. (*b.* 1826), educated at Aberdeen and Edinburgh, commenced practice in London in 1854, and has made his speciality the diseases of the digestive and respiratory organs. He has written several medical works.

Clark, Sir James, Bart. (*b.* 1788, *d.* 1870), a Scottish physician who practised for some years in Rome, and returning to England was appointed physician to the Queen.

Clark, William Tierney (*b.* 1783, *d.* 1852), English engineer, constructed the suspension bridge over the Danube between Pesth and Buda.

Clarke, Adam (*b.* 1762, *d.* 1832), was brought up as a Methodist, and became an itinerant preacher in 1782, wrote the *Commentary on the Bible* (1820-26), a *Bibliographical Dictionary* (1802), etc.

Clarke, Edward Daniel (*b.* 1769, *d.* 1822), wrote an account of his travels through Europe, Asia Minor, and Egypt.

Clarke, Henry Jacques Guillaume, Duc de Feltre (*b.* 1765, *d.* 1818), entered the French service in 1782, served in the Republican army, and afterwards attached himself to Bonaparte, who made him minister of war in 1807. He was again minister of war in 1815 under Louis XVIII.

Clarke, Hyde (*b.* 1815), an English philologist, engineer, and diplomatist, has especially studied the languages of the New World, and their relation to those of the Old.

Clarke, Jeremiah (*d.* 1707), a musician, was organist of St. Paul's Cathedral and the Chapel Royal.

Clarke, John (*b.* 1770, *d.* 1836), musical composer, was in 1820 appointed organist at Hereford cathedral.

Clarke, Mrs. Mary Cowden (*b.* 1809), wrote a *Complete Concordance to Shakespeare* (1845), besides novels and other works, and in conjunction with her husband edited and annotated *Cassell's Illustrated Shakespeare.*

Clarke, Samuel (*b.* 1675, *d.* 1729), divine, was Boyle lecturer in 1704 and 1705, and chose as his subjects, *The Being and Attributes of God*, and *The Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion;* in the latter he bases morality on the fitness of things.

Clarkson, Thomas (*b.* 1760, *d.* 1846), philanthropist, associated himself with Sharp, Dillwyn, and others; formed his first committee for the abolition of slavery, consisting chiefly of members of the Society of Friends, in 1787, and went about to English ports collecting evidence.

Clauberg, Jean (*b.* 1622, *d.* 1665), philosopher of the school of Descartes.

Claude, Jean (*b.* 1619, *d.* 1687), French Protestant divine and political writer, was banished in 1685, and received with kindness by the Prince of Orange.

Claude Lorraine, or **Claude Gelée** (*b.* 1600, *d.* 1682) landscape painter, a child of poor parents, apprenticed to a pastry-cook, went to Rome, where he was servant and pupil to the painter Tassi, under whom he became proficient in the art. He painted for Pope Urban VIII. and other princes, and left upwards of 400 landscapes.

Claudianus, Claudius, Latin poet, of Greek parentage; wrote chiefly panegyrics and satires.

Claudius, Appius Cæcus, Roman statesman, censor in 312 B.C., and consul in 296.

Claudius, Appius Crassus, consul and decemvir 451 B.C.

Claudius, Marcus Aurelius Flavius Gothicus (*b.* 214, *d.* 270), Emperor of Rome, succeeded Gallienus in 268, defeated the Alemanni and the Goths, and instituted reforms.

Claudius, Matthias (*b.* 1743, *d.* 1815), a German poet, author of the *Rhein-wein-lied.*

Claudius, Tiberius Drusus Nero Germanicus, Emperor of Rome (*b.* 10 B.C., *d.* A.D. 54), son of Drusus, the brother of Tiberius, and of Antonia, niece of Augustus, succeeded Caligula in A.D. 40; became tyrannical through the influence of his wife, Messalina; afterwards married his niece, Agrippina, who poisoned him. Britain became a Roman province in his reign.

Clausen, Henri Nicolas (*b.* 1793, *d.* 1877), Danish theologian and politician, became professor of theology at Copenhagen in 1821, and in 1825 published the *Constitution of the Catholic and Protestant Churches.* As councillor of state and minister of worship, he had a large share in drawing up the Constitution of 1849.

Clavigero, Francisco Saverio (*b. circa* 1720, *d. circa* 1793), Mexican Jesuit of Spanish descent, worked as a missionary among the Indians, and wrote a well-known *History of Mexico.*

Clay, Henry (*b.* 1777, *d.* 1852), American orator and statesman, was educated for the law, and in 1811 entered the House of Representatives, of which he was seven times elected Speaker; supported the war with Great Britain on the right of search in 1812, and acted as plenipotentiary in the negotiations preceding the treaty of Ghent (1814); was author of the Missouri compromise, restricting slavery to the southern states (1821), and of the Omnibus Bill, which postponed the Civil war for ten years.

Cleanthes, Greek Stoic philosopher, disciple and successor of Zeno, lived about 300 B.C.; of his writings only the *Hymn to Jupiter* remains.

Cleef, or **Cleeve,** John van (*b.* 1646, *d.* 1716), Flemish painter, excelled in drapery and the heads of women and children. His pictures and altar-pieces may be seen in the churches of Ghent.

Clémenceau, Eugène (*b.* 1841), French politician, elected to the National Assembly as an extreme Republican in 1876, sided with Gambetta in resisting the designs of the Monarchists; afterwards diverged from him, and became leader of the Radicals, as opposed to the Opportunists.

Clement I. (Clemens Romanus) (*d.* 100), third Bishop of Rome, said to have been converted from heathenism by St. Peter, succeeded Linus in 67, and is supposed to have written the so-called epistles to the Corinthians in the Alexandrian MS.

Clement II. (*d.* 1047), previously Bishop of Bamberg, was elected pope in 1046, through the influence of Henry III. of Germany.

Clement III. (*d.* 1191), previously Bishop of Palestina, became pope in 1187, and urged the sovereigns of Europe to undertake a crusade.

Clement IV. (*d.* 1268), previously Archbishop of Narbonne; assisted Charles of Anjou in the conquest of the kingdom of Naples.

Clement V. (*b.* 1264, *d.* 1314), Bertrand de Goth, Archbishop of Bordeaux, elected pope in 1305 through the influence of Philip the Fair, made the papacy subservient to French policy, and transferred the pontifical chair to Avignon.

Clement VI. (*b.* 1292, *d.* 1352), Peter Roger, Archbishop of Rome, elected pope in 1342, excommunicated Louis of Bavaria, and deposed him in favour of Charles of Bohemia. He maintained a luxurious court.

Clement VII. (*d.* 1534), Giulio de' Medici, became pope in 1523; sought to make his family supreme in Florence; sided alternately with Francis I. and Charles V., till the ransacking of Rome by the Constable of Bourbon (1827) compelled him to make terms with the latter. The pope ceased to exercise authority in England on the passing of the Act of Supremacy (1534).

Clement VIII. (*b.* 1536, *d.* 1605), Ippolito Aldobrandini, became pope in 1592, and assisted the League in France against Henri IV., who submitted to Rome in 1593.

Clement IX. (*b.* 1600, *d.* 1669), Giulio Rospigliosi, aided the Venetians against the Turks.

Clement X. (*b.* 1590, *d.* 1676), Emilio Altieri, became pope in 1670.

Clement XI. (*b.* 1649, *d.* 1720), Gian Francesco Albani, became pope in 1700; roused the Christian powers against the Turks, who were defeated at Peterwaradin; supported the cause of the Pretender, and issued the bull "Unigenitus" against the Jansenists.

Clement XII. (*b.* 1652, *d.* 1740), Lorenzo Corsini, became pope in 1730.

Clement XIII. (*b.* 1693, *d.* 1769), Carlo Rezzonico, became pope in 1758. His support of the Jesuits led to their expulsion from Portugal, Spain, France, and Naples.

Clement XIV. (*b.* 1705, *d.* 1774), Lorenzo Ganganelli, pope in 1769, supported the party called Regalisti, and suppressed the order of Jesuits in 1773.

Clément, Jacques (*b.* 1567, *d.* 1589), a French Dominican; assassinated Henri III. at St. Cloud.

Clement, Joseph (*b.* 1779, *d.* 1844), mechanician, pupil of Bramah; invented several kinds of lathes and screw tools, including the headless tap.

Clement of Alexandria, Titus Flavius Clemens, presbyter of the church of Alexandria, a famous Christian teacher of the 2nd and 3rd centuries.

Clementi, Muzio (*b.* 1752, *d.* 1832), Italian composer and pianist; came to London in 1766, and after visiting most of the European capitals, settled there in 1810. He published a collection of studies for the piano, called *Gradus ad Parnassum.*

Clennell, Luke (*b.* 1781, *d.* 1840), English artist, was apprenticed to Bewick, the wood-engraver, but showed more talent for painting, and coming to London in 1804, painted the *Decisive Charge of the British Life Guards at Waterloo.* He died in a lunatic asylum.

Cleomedes, a Greek astronomer of unknown date.

Cleomenes I., King of Sparta (*d. circa* 490 B.C.), son of Anaxandrides, ascended the throne *circa* 519 B.C.

Cleomenes III., King of Sparta (*d.* 220 B.C.), son of Leonidas II., was long successful against the Achæans, but at last was defeated, and forced to flee to Egypt, where he committed suicide.

Cleon (*d.* 422 B.C.), Athenian demagogue, son of Cleænetus, a tanner, became prominent after the death of Pericles, and won popularity by his successful expedition against the Spartan encampment on Sphacteria; was slain whilst leading an expedition against Amphipolis.

Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt (*b.* 69 B.C., *d.* 30 B.C.), celebrated for her beauty, was the daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, by whose will she was left joint sovereign with her brother Ptolemy (B.C. 51). Expelled by the latter, she sought the assistance of Julius Cæsar, who restored her to the throne in conjunction with a younger brother. She afterwards followed Cæsar to Rome, and in 41 captivated M. Antonius, who rejected Octavia for her sake. A quarrel with Octavius ensued; the fleet of Antonius and Cleopatra was defeated at Actium, and they fled together to Egypt, where they both committed suicide.

Clery, or **O'Cleary,** Michael (*b. circa* 1575, *d. circa* 1645), Irish historian, lay brother of the Franciscan order, wrote *A Catalogue of the Kings of Ireland*, the *Book of Conquests*, and *The Annals of Ireland.*

Cleveland, Grover (*b.* 1837), President of the United States, was called to the bar at Buffalo, and in 1882 elected Governor of New York state; obtained the presidency in 1884, being the first Democratic president since the war. In 1888 he was defeated by the Republican candidate, General Harrison.

Clifford, William Kingdon, F.R.S. (*b.* 1845, *d.* 1879), mathematician and physicist, was educated at Cambridge; appointed professor of applied mathematics at University College, London, in 1871; wrote *Seeing and Thinking*, *Lectures and Essays*, and scientific works.

Clinton, De Witt (*b.* 1769, *d.* 1828), American statesman, was mayor of New York almost continuously from 1803 to 1815. Owing to his exertions the Erie Canal was constructed in 1825.

Clinton, George (*b.* 1739, *d.* 1812), American general, served under Amherst; was governor of New York for eighteen years, and twice vice-president.

Clinton, Sir Henry, G.C.B. (*b.* 1771, *d.* 1829), English officer, entered the army in 1787, served with the Duke of York in the Netherlands, with Lord Lake at Agra, and with Sir John Moore in Spain; distinguished himself at Salamanca, and commanded a division at Waterloo.

Clinton, Henry Fynes (*b.* 1781, *d.* 1852), classical scholar and chronologist, author of the *Fasti Hellenici* and *Fasti Romani.*

Clissold, Rev. Augustus (*b.* 1797, *d.* 1882), Swedenborgian, translated Swedenborg's works, and wrote many treatises in support of his doctrines.

Clisson, Olivier de (*d.* 1407), French soldier, Constable of France in 1380.

Clive, Robert, Lord (*b.* Styche, Shropshire, 1725, *d.* 1774), obtained in 1743 a writership in the service of the East India Company at Madras, assisted in resisting the French attacks, and in 1746 resigned his civil post to enter the army; distinguished himself as a subaltern in the attack upon Devicotta, and successfully defended Arcot in 1751. He visited England in 1753, and returned as lieutenant-governor of Fort St. David; but in 1756 was dispatched to Bengal against Suraj-oo-Doula, retook Calcutta, and on the outbreak of war with France captured the French settlement of Chandernagore; gained a brilliant victory over Suraj-oo-Doula at Plassey (1757), penetrated to his capital and installed Meer Jaffier in his stead. Clive came to England in 1763; but resumed his government in 1765, to check the corruption prevalent in the East India Company, and introduce order into what, through his efforts, had become a British colony. He returned to England in 1767, where the attacks on his administration drove him out of his mind, and he committed suicide.

Clodius, Publius (*d.* 52 B.C.), Roman patrician of the Claudian family, conceived a hatred for Cicero, and, to effect his banishment, gave up his patrician rank in 58, and as tribune procured the passing of a law against anyone who took the life of a citizen uncondemned. He perished in a street encounter with Milo.

Clootz, Johann Baptiste, Baron (*b.* 1755, *d.* 1794), travelled through Europe under the name of Anacharsis, and was a prominent figure in the French revolution, and was guillotined.

Clotaire I. (*b.* 497, *d.* 561), youngest son of Clovis and Clotilde, became King of Soissons in 511, and in 558 united all the Frankish dominions under his rule.

Clotaire II. (*b.* 584, *d.* 628), son of Childeric I., succeeded as an infant to the throne of Neustria, under the guardianship of his mother, Fredegonde; and, after the dethronement and death of Brunehaut, Queen of Austrasia, in 613, became ruler over all the Frank dominions.

Clotaire III., son of Clovis II., commenced to reign over Neustria and Burgundy in 655, under the care of Ebroin, mayor of the place.

Clotaire IV., nominal King of Austrasia under Charles Martel from 717 to 720.

Clotilda, Saint (*b. circa* 475, *d.* 543), daughter of Chilperic, king of Burgundy, and wife of Clovis I.; converted her husband to Christianity, and after his death retired to a monastery.

Clough, Arthur Hugh (*b.* 1819, *d.* 1861), poet and essayist, born at Liverpool, educated at Rugby and Oxford, where he became fellow and tutor of Oriel College, published *Ambarvalia*, a *Long Vacation Pastoral* (1848), and *Dipsychus* (1850). He travelled much on the Continent, was head of University Hall, London, from 1849 to 1852, and an examiner under the Education department from 1853 to his death.

Clovio, Giulio Georgio (*b.* 1498, *d.* 1578), miniature painter, went to Italy and lived in the household of Cardinal Farnese, for whom he executed a beautifully illuminated missal.

Clovis I. (*b.* 465, *d.* 511), succeeded his father Chilperic I. as king of the Franks in 481; defeated the Romans at Soissons; subdued the Alemanni, and other tribes; but was defeated by Theodoric, king of the Goths, in 509. In 496 he was converted to Christianity.

Clovis II., second son of Dagobert, whom he succeeded on the throne of Neustria and Burgundy (638).

Clovis III. (*b.* 681, *d.* 695), succeeded his father Thierry III., and ruled over Neustria and Burgundy under the direction of Pepin le Gros.

Cluvier, Philip (*b.* 1580, *d.* 1623), geographer, wrote *Germania Antiqua*, *Italia Antiqua*, etc.

Clyde, Lord, Sir Colin Campbell (*b.* 1792, *d.* 1863), of Highland descent, educated at Glasgow; served in Spain under Sir John Moore and Wellington, was wounded in the assault of San Sebastian and the passage of the Bidassoa; served with distinction in the American war (1814-15), in Demerara (1823), China (1832), and in the Sikh war (1848), receiving the thanks of Parliament and the East India Company. He distinguished himself in the Crimean war, especially at the Alma; and on the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny was hurriedly sent out as commander-in-chief, relieved Havelock at Lucknow and Windham at Cawnpore, utterly defeated the enemy, and by his subsequent manœuvres re-established the British power in India. For these services he was raised to the peerage and made a field-marshal.

Cobbe, Frances Power (*b.* 1822), a well-known contributor to periodical literature, and a zealous supporter of the "Women's Rights movement."

Cobbett, William (*b.* 1762, *d.* 1835), farmer and political critic, born at Farnham, Surrey, worked in the king's garden at Kew; enlisted in 1784, and served in

America from 1785 to 1791, devoting his leisure to the improvement of his education. After obtaining his discharge returned to America in 1792, opened a bookseller's shop in Philadelphia, and conducted a journal under the name of "Peter Porcupine." Returning to England in 1801 he started *The Weekly Political Register*, in which he at first supported Pitt, but about 1804 his views suddenly changed, and he became a champion of popular rights. He spent much time on his farms in Hampshire and Surrey, and after 1832 sat in the House of Commons as member for Oldham.

Cobbold, Thomas Spencer (*b.* 1828, *d.* 1886), man of science, has made a special study of helminthology, and is considered the first authority on the subject of entozoa.

Cobden, Richard (*b.* 1804, *d.* 1865), statesman, son of a Sussex farmer, educated at an obscure school in Yorkshire; was afterwards a commercial traveller, and in 1831 joined in establishing a cotton-printing business near Manchester. He visited the United States in 1835, and in 1836-37 travelled in Turkey and the Levant. The pamphlet *England, Ireland, and America* appeared in 1835, and *Russia* in 1836. In 1838 he joined Mr. Bright and others in establishing the Anti-Corn Law League, and earnestly advocated a policy of Free Trade, at first in lectures delivered throughout the country, and afterwards in Parliament, which he entered as member for Stockport in 1841. The pressure of the Irish famine convinced Peel of the soundness of his views, and the corn laws were repealed in 1846. Cobden represented the West Riding of Yorkshire from 1846 to 1857, in which year he lost his seat, owing to his opposition to Lord Palmerston's Chinese policy. In 1859, whilst absent in America, he was elected member for Rochdale, and early in the following year was appointed plenipotentiary for arranging the treaty of commerce with France.

Cochlæus, Johan (*b.* 1749, *d.* 1552), German theologian, bitterly opposed Luther and the other leaders of the Reformation.

Cochrane, Sir Alexander Forrester Inglis, G.C.B. (*b.* 1758, *d.* 1832), admiral, distinguished himself in the war with France in 1799, and in 1806 earned the thanks of Parliament by his victory over the French fleet.

Cockburn, Sir Alexander James Edmund, Bart., G.C.B. (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1880), distinguished English judge, was called to the bar in 1829, entered Parliament as a Liberal in 1847, in 1850 supported Lord Palmerston's policy in the matter of Don Pacifico; became Solicitor-General the same year, Attorney-General in 1851, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1856, and Lord Chief Justice in 1859. At the Geneva arbitration of 1871, under the Washington treaty, in the *Alabama* case, he acted as representative of England.

Cockburn, Sir George (*b.* 1772, *d.* 1853), admiral, served with distinction in the French war, and was present at St. Vincent; in 1812 sailed to America and co-operated with General Ross against the attack upon Washington. He conveyed Napoleon to St. Helena.

Cockburn, Henry Dundas, Lord (*b.* 1779, *d.* 1854), Scottish judge, a diligent legal reformer, wrote the *Life of Lord Jeffrey*, *Memorials of his Time*, etc.

Cockerell, Charles Robert, R.A. (*b.* 1788, *d.* 1863), architect and antiquarian, devoted himself to classical architecture, during his travels (1810-17) discovered the Æginetan marbles now at Munich, and the Phigalian marbles in the British Museum. He designed many public buildings, including the Taylorian Museum at Oxford (1840), and wrote several treatises on architecture, the chief being on the *Temples of Jupiter Panhellenius in Ægina, and of Apollo Epicurius near Phigaleia* (1860).

Cockerill, William (*b.* 1757, *d.* 1832), inventor, went to Russia on the invitation of the Empress Catherine, was imprisoned by her successor, Paul; fled to Sweden, and thence proceeded to Holland, where he established the great iron foundry for which his name is famous.

Coddington, William (*b.* 1601, *d.* 1678), one of the founders and first governor of Rhode Island, New England.

Codrington, Sir Edward (*b.* 1770, *d.* 1851), admiral, was engaged in the victory off Ushant in 1794, commanded a vessel at Trafalgar, shared in the Walcheren expedition, and in 1826 was sent to restrain Ibrahim Pacha from attacking the Greeks. Ibrahim resisted, and was defeated by Codrington at Navarino.

Codrington, Sir William John (*b.* 1804, *d.* 1884), son of the preceding, distinguished himself in the Crimean war; he conducted the grand attack on the Redan.

Coello, Claudio (*b.* 1621, *d.* 1693), Spanish painter, pupil of the younger Rizi; his greatest work is the altar-piece of the Santa Forma at the Escurial.

Coeln, Wilhelm von, a famous German painter of the 14th century.

Coffinhal, Jean Baptiste (*b.* 1754, *d.* 1794), French revolutionist, took part in the attack on the Tuileries, and was afterwards vice-president of the revolutionary tribunal. He was executed.

Cohn, Ferdinand Julius (*b.* 1828), German botanist, author of several works on botany, and an important treatise on bacteria.

Cohnheim, Julius Friedrich (*b.* 1839), German pathologist, has made original researches and experiments in connection with the blood, inflammatory processes, etc.

Coimbra, Don Pedro, Duke of, surnamed Alfarrobeira (*b.* 1392, *d.* 1449), son of John I. of Portugal, commanded the fleet in the first expedition against Ceuta; in 1439 became regent for his nephew, Alphonso V.; was deposed by the Duke of Braganza in 1446, and died whilst fighting against him.

Coiter, Volcher (*b.* 1534), Dutch physician, author of valuable anatomical works; was physician to the French army.

Coke, Sir Edward (*b.* 1552, *d.* 1634), judge and law writer, educated at Norwich grammar school and Cambridge, was called to the bar in 1578; early acquired a high reputation, and became Solicitor-General in 1592, and Attorney-General in 1594. He showed much harshness in his prosecution of Essex, Raleigh, and others; but his loyalty gained him the chief justiceship of the Common Pleas in 1606. In this position and that of Chief Justice of the King's Bench (1613) he opposed James I.'s claim to exercise prerogatives and was temporarily deprived in 1616. Entering Parliament in 1621, he there resisted the king's encroachments; was imprisoned in the Tower in 1622, and in 1628 took the chief part in drawing up the Petition of Right. The remainder of his life was spent in compiling his *Commentaries upon Littleton.*

Coke, Thomas (*b.* 1747, *d.* 1814), English clergyman, adopted the opinions of John Wesley, and went as missionary to North America and the West Indies.

Colbert, Jean Baptiste (*b.* 1619, *d.* 1683), French statesman, attracted the attention of Cardinal Mazarin, and became comptroller-general and afterwards prime minister of Louis XIV. He pursued a Liberal policy, tolerating the Protestants and encouraging commercial and manufacturing enterprise, especially the Lyonnese silk trade and the manufacture of French lace. To him France owes her navy. By his skill as a financier he averted national bankruptcy, but his economy and aversion to loans becoming distasteful to the king, he was disgraced and soon afterwards died.

Colby, Major-General Thomas (*b.* 1784, *d.* 1852), rendered beneficial services in connection with the ordnance survey, of which he became director in 1820.

Colden, Cadwallader (*b.* 1688, *d.* 1776), Scottish physician, settled in New York, of which he became lieutenant-governor in 1761. He wrote a *History of the Five Indian Nations*, etc., and contributed to the *Acta Upsaliensa* of Linnæus.

Cole, Sir Henry, K.C.B. (*b.* 1808, *d.* 1882), became assistant keeper of the records, and was mainly instrumental in establishing the Record Office; was also founder of the South Kensington Museum, of which he became director in 1860. He worked on the committee of the Exhibition of 1852, and was commissioner of the Paris Exhibition of 1855, and secretary of the Royal Commission at that of 1867.

Cole, Vicat (*b.* 1833), English landscape painter, elected R.A. in 1880.

Cole, William (*b.* 1714, *d.* 1782), English clergyman and antiquary, left a large collection of MSS. to the British Museum.

Colebrooke, Henry Thomas (*b.* 1765, *d.* 1837), English Orientalist, became a chief justice and member of the Supreme Council at Bengal; wrote a Sanscrit grammar, a Sanscrit lexicon, etc., and contributed to *Asiatic Researches.*

Colenso, John William (*b.* 1814, *d.* 1883), Bishop of Natal, master at Harrow (1838-42), and rector of Forncett St. Mary, Norfolk (1846-53), was in 1853 appointed to the new bishopric of Natal. In 1862 appeared the first portion of *The Pentateuch and Book of Joshua Critically Examined*, a work which excited the keenest controversy, and was condemned as heretical by both Houses of Convocation in 1864. Attempts to depose the bishop and to withhold his salary were, after a long contest, declared illegal by the Master of the Rolls; nevertheless, a rival bishop was established at Maritzburg in 1869. Bishop Colenso was also the author of an *Arithmetic* (1840), an *Algebra* (1841), and other works.

Colepeper, John, Lord (*d.* 1660), as member of the Long Parliament, supported the king, who made him Chancellor of the Exchequer (1642) and Master of the Rolls (1643). After 1646 he shared the fortunes of Prince Charles; he died soon after the Restoration.

Coleridge, Rev. Derwent (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1883), son of the poet, was principal of St. Mark's College, Chelsea, from 1841 to 1864; wrote *The Scriptural Character of the English Church*, etc.

Coleridge, Hartley (*b.* 1796, *d.* 1849), son of the poet, passed his early years in the Lake District, whence he went to

Oxford, and became fellow of Oriel, but left within a year. He then lived a wandering life, writing much poetry, chiefly in the form of sonnets and lyrics, and contributing to *Blackwood's Magazine*. The *Worthies of Yorkshire* appeared in 1832.

Coleridge, Henry Nelson (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1843), nephew and son-in-law of the poet, was chief editor of his *Table Talk* and *Literary Remains*, and wrote an *Introduction to the Study of the Greek Classic Poets*, etc.

Coleridge, John Duke, Baron (*b.* 1821), eldest son of Sir J. T. Coleridge, was called to the bar in 1846, entered Parliament as a Liberal in 1865, was Solicitor-General in 1868, and becoming Attorney-General in 1871, undertook the Crown prosecution of the Tichborne claimant. In 1873 he was appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and raised to the peerage, and in 1880 succeeded Sir A. Cockburn as Lord Chief Justice of England.

Coleridge, Sir John Taylor (*b.* 1790, *d.* 1876), nephew of the poet, was judge of the King's Bench, and a friend of Keble and Dr. Arnold. His *Memoir of Keble* appeared in 1869.

Coleridge, Samuel Taylor (*b.* 1772, *d.* 1834), poet, critic and philosopher, born at Ottery St. Mary, son of the Rev. John Coleridge, passed from Christ's Hospital to Cambridge, but left it suddenly and mysteriously to enlist in a dragoon regiment, from which his family procured his discharge. He was at this time an ardent republican. Visiting Southey at Bristol in 1794, he there met Robert Lovell, a Quaker. The three "pantisocrats" married three sisters, and formed the scheme of founding a communistic society on the banks of the Susquehannah. In 1796 he started a short-lived periodical, the *Watchman*, and made a tour of the country to canvass for subscribers. After living for a time at Clevedon, he settled at Nether Stowey, where he wrote *The Ancient Mariner*, and the first part of *Christabel*. The former appeared in *Lyrical Ballads*, published in conjunction with Wordsworth in 1798. After a visit to Germany he removed to Keswick in 1800, but in 1804 was obliged by ill-health to accept the post of secretary to Sir Alexander Ball, governor of Malta, where he remained a year. Returning to Cumberland, he started a periodical, the *Friend*, and, on its failure, came to London, and wrote for the *Courier* and *Morning Post*. In 1816 his practice of indulging in opium compelled him to put himself under the care of Mr. Gillman, of Highgate, with whom he spent the rest of his life. Among his prose works the *Biographia Literaria* (1817), *Aids to Reflection* (1825), and *Lectures on Shakespeare* are the best known.

Coleridge, Sara (*b.* 1803, *d.* 1852), only daughter of the preceding, and wife of Henry Nelson Coleridge, whom she assisted in his literary labours, besides publishing in 1837 an original work entitled *Phantasmion*.

Colet, Cowper Phipps (*b.* 1819, *d.* 1870), a sailor and inventor, whose early plan for the construction of shot-proof rafts was developed in 1862 into the turret-system.

Colet, Dr. John (*b.* 1466, *d.* 1519), divine, educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, travelled abroad, and became acquainted with Erasmus and other scholars. He was made Dean of St. Paul's in 1505, and founded St. Paul's school in 1512.

Coligny, Gaspard de (*b.* 1517, *d.* 1572), Huguenot leader, of noble birth, fought under Francis I. and Henri II., and became Admiral of France in 1552. Having adopted the Protestant faith, Coligny was defeated at Dreux (1562), St. Denys, Jarnac and Moncontour, but in 1570 a peace was concluded, and he came to Court, where he was received with favour. In 1572, however, he was wounded in a street in Paris, and perished in the massacre of St. Bartholomew two days afterwards.

Collé, Charles (*b.* 1709, *d.* 1783), French dramatist and song-writer, secretary to the Duke of Orleans, and one of the founders of the Caveau.

Collenuccio, Pandolfo (*d.* 1504), writer and politician, after filling several diplomatic posts, returned to Pesaro, where he was executed by Giovanni Sforza. His chief work is a *History of the Kingdom of Naples*.

Colletet, Guillaume (*b.* 1598, *d.* 1659), French poet, wrote for the theatre, and left *Cyminde* (a drama), *Des Espoirs Amoureux*, etc.

Colletta, Pietro (*b.* 1775, *d.* 1833), began life as a military engineer, was exiled by the Bourbons after the revolution of 1820, but afterwards allowed to settle at Florence, where he wrote his *History of Naples from 1734 to 1825*.

Colley, Sir George Pomeroy (*b.* 1835, *d.* 1881), soldier, served in the Kaffir war of 1858, in China (1860), and in Ashantee, and in 1880 succeeded Lord Wolseley as Governor of Natal and High Commissioner of South-East Africa. He was slain at the battle of Majuba Hill.

Collier, Arthur (*b.* 1680, *d.* 1732), English divine and metaphysician, independently of Berkeley formed the same views as to the non-existence of a material world, set forth in his *Clavis Universalis*.

Collier, Jeremy (*b.* 1650, *d.* 1726), nonjuror, was imprisoned, and afterwards outlawed, but continued to live in London. He wrote many works, including an *Ecclesiastical History of Britain*, but is remembered chiefly for his attacks on the immorality and profaneness of the stage.

Collier, John Payne (*b.* 1789, *d.* 1883), man of letters, noted as a student of Elizabethan literature, and especially of Shakespeare, wrote *The Poetical Decameron*, a *History of Dramatic Poetry*, *New Facts Regarding the Life of Shakespeare*, etc., and edited *Dodsley's Old Plays.*

Collingwood, Cuthbert, Lord (*b.* 1750, *d.* 1810), admiral, entered the navy in 1761, and served in the American war in 1774 and 1775; proceeded to the West Indies in 1776, where he formed a lasting friendship with Nelson; took part in Lord Howe's victory (1794); commanded a vessel at St. Vincent; was second in command at Trafalgar, and on Nelson's death became commander-in-chief.

Collins, John (*b.* 1676, *d.* 1729), deist, wrote a *Discourse on Freethinking*, *Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion*, and other works, which excited much controversy.

Collins, William (*b.* 1721, *d.* 1759), poet, son of a hatter, educated at Winchester and Oxford, spent his after life in London in poor circumstances, and at last became almost insane. He wrote a number of odes and some pastoral poems entitled *Oriental Eclogues.*

Collins, William (*b.* 1788, *d.* 1847), artist, pupil of George Morland, studied at the Academy under Etty, and excelled in landscapes, especially coast scenes.

Collins, William Wilkie (*b.* 1824, *d.* 1889), novelist, wrote *The Woman in White* (1859), *The Moonstone* (1868), and other novels.

Collinson, Peter (*b.* 1694, *d.* 1768), botanist and antiquary, one of the founders of the Society of Antiquaries.

Collinson, Admiral Sir Richard (*b.* 1811, *d.* 1883), surveyor and Arctic explorer, commanded the *Enterprisé*, sent out in 1850 to search for Franklin, and returned in 1854, after exploring some five thousand miles of coast, and proving the existence of a passage from Behring Straits to King William's Land.

Collot d'Herbois, Jean Marie (*b.* 1750, *d.* 1796), French revolutionist, obtained a seat in the Convention, and attached himself to Robespierre; displayed great cruelty, especially in punishing the revolt at Lyons in 1793; was president of the Convention at the time of the fall of Robespierre; was transported to Guiana in 1795.

Colman, George (*b.* 1732, *d.* 1794), dramatist, became manager of the Haymarket theatre, and wrote *Polly Honeycombe*, *The Jealous Wife*, etc.

Colman, George, the Younger (*b.* 1762, *d.* 1836), dramatist, son of the preceding, whom he succeeded at the Haymarket, wrote *The Iron Chest*, *The Heir-at-Law*, *John Bull*, etc.

Colonna, an ancient and noble family of Rome, for many centuries leaders of the Ghibelline party in Southern Italy. The most celebrated member of the house was Marcantonio Colonna, Duke of Cagliano (*d.* 1584), who distinguished himself in naval warfare against the Turks, especially at the battle of Lepanto.

Colonna, Ægidius. [*See* **Ægidius.**]

Colonna, Francesco (*b. circa* 1449, *d.* 1527), born at Venice, Dominican, author of the *Poliphili Hypnerotomachia* (1499), a rare book, illustrated with numerous woodcuts by Giovanni Bellini.

Colonna, Vittoria, Marchesa di Pescara (*b.* 1490, *d.* 1547), Italian poetess, daughter of Fabrizio, Duke of Paliano, and wife of Ferdinand, Marquis of Pescara, on the death of her husband in 1525 devoted herself to works of charity and intellectual pursuits. She was the friend of Contarini, Ariosto, and especially of Michael Angelo.

Colquhoun, Archibald Ross (*b. circa* 1848), the explorer of Chrysë or Indo-China, started from Canton in 1881, and made his way along the Chu-Kiang to the country of the Shans, and thence north-west to Bhamo. In 1883 he published *Across Chrysë.*

Colt, Samuel (*b.* 1814, *d.* 1862), inventor of the revolver bearing his name.

Colton, Charles Caleb (*b.* 1780, *d.* 1832), wrote a remarkable collection of aphorisms called *Lacon; or, Many Things in Few Words.*

Columban (*b.* 543, *d.* 615), Irish saint and missionary, after visiting England went to Gaul about 585, and founded the monastery at Luxeuil near Besançon. Banished twenty years later, he founded the Abbey of Bobio near Naples.

Columbkille, or **Columba** (*b.* 521, *d.* 597), Irish saint of princely birth, for sixteen years journeyed through Ireland, preaching and building churches and religious houses; in 563 crossed with twelve attendants to the west of Scotland, and was assigned the island of Iona by his kinsman, King Conal: here he built a monastery and church.

Columbus, Christopher (*b. circa* 1435, *d.*

1506), born at Genoa, the discoverer of America, was educated at Pavia, and after many years of seafaring life, settled at Lisbon in 1470 as a maker and seller of maps. Becoming convinced of the existence of land beyond the Atlantic, he vainly sought assistance from Portugal and England, but finally set sail from Palos with three ships under the auspices of Ferdinand of Aragon, and after two months of despair and mutiny on the part of the sailors, on October 12th, 1492, sighted Guanahani, or San Salvador, one of the Bahama islands. Sailing on, he discovered several of the West Indian islands, including Hispaniola (St. Domingo), where he planted a colony. On his return he was received with honour at the courts of Portugal and Spain. He made several other voyages of discovery, but through the calumnies of his enemies was deprived of the government of Hispaniola and sent back to Spain in chains. He died in poverty at Valladolid.

Columbus, Diego (*b. circa* 1474, *d.* 1526), eldest son of the preceding, was appointed second admiral of the West Indies in 1509, but being accused of misgovernment returned to Spain in 1515, where he remained till his death.

Columbus, Fernando (*b.* 1488, *d.* 1539), brother of the preceding, sailed to America with his father in 1492, and seems to have twice revisited it. He left a Life of his father.

Columella, Lucius Junius Moderatus, a native of Cadiz in the 1st century, wrote a work *De Re Rustica.*

Colvin, Sir Auckland (*b.* 1838), son of J. R. Colvin, was the English representative in Egypt under the scheme of Anglo-French control, and the guiding counsellor of the Khedive throughout the Arabi insurrection. From 1883 to 1885 he was his financial adviser.

Colvin, John R. (*b.* 1807, *d.* 1857), Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces of India during the Mutiny.

Colvin, Sidney (*b.* 1845), was elected Slade professor at Cambridge in 1873, and was appointed keeper of the prints at the British Museum.

• **Combe,** Andrew (*b.* 1797, *d.* 1847), physician, wrote several works on physiology.

Combe, George (*b.* 1788, *d.* 1858), phrenologist, brother of the preceding, wrote *The Constitution of Man considered in Relation to External Objects* (1828), etc.

Combermere, Stapleton Cotton, Viscount (*b.* 1773, *d.* 1865), soldier, served under the Duke of York in Flanders and in India against Tippoo Sahib; in 1808 went to Spain in command of a brigade of cavalry and distinguished himself at Salamanca and Orthes; was raised to the peerage in 1814, and in 1826, as commander-in-chief in India, concluded the Burmese war by the capture of Bhurtpore.

Comenius, Johann Amos (Komenski), (*b.* 1592, *d.* 1671), Protestant divine and writer on education, compelled by persecution to leave Fulnek, of which he was pastor, fled to Lesna in Poland (1621), where he taught Latin and published his *Janua Linguarum Reserata.* He spent many years in Sweden and other countries, remodelling schools and completing a scheme of education, and finally settled at Amsterdam.

Comines, Philippe de (*b.* 1445, *d.* 1509), French historian of Flemish descent, at first a follower of Charles the Bold of Burgundy, transferred his services to Louis XI. of France, who made him Lord of Argenton. His *Mémoires* are the most valuable history of the time.

Commodus, Lucius Aurelius (*b.* 161, *d.* 192), Emperor of Rome, succeeded his father Marcus Aurelius in 180, and abandoned himself to every form of cruelty and vice. He was poisoned and strangled, probably by the order of his mistress, Marcia.

Common, Andrew Ainslie (*b.* 1841), astronomer, celebrated for his construction of telescopes and photographs of celestial phenomena.

Comonfort, Ignacio (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1863), Mexican general, elected president in 1857, was driven into exile in 1858, and murdered by brigands shortly after his return in 1863.

Compton, Henry (*b.* 1632, *d.* 1713), Bishop of Oxford, and afterwards of London; was entrusted with the education of the princesses Mary and Anne.

Comte, Auguste (*b.* 1798, *d.* 1857), born at Montpellier, French philosopher, founder of the system of Positive Philosophy, was educated at the Lycée of Montpellier and the École Polytechnique, Paris, where he made great progress in mathematics, but after two years was expelled for insubordination; made the acquaintance of St. Simon in 1818, and for six years remained his friend and disciple. In 1826 he conceived in outline his famous synthetic system, and in consequence of the mental strain involved became temporarily insane. The first volume of the *Philosophie Positive* appeared in 1830, the sixth and last in 1842; while engaged on it he was also professor of mathematics at Seville, and teacher and examiner at the École Polytechnique. He lost the latter post in 1844, and spent his later days in great poverty. The *Positive Polity* occupied him from 1846 to 1854.

Comyns, Sir John (*b.* 1667, *d.* 1740), created Chief Baron of the Exchequer in 1738, wrote a well-known *Digest of the Laws of England.*

Concha, Don Manuel de la (*b.* 1794, *d.* 1874), Spanish general and supporter of Isabella, served throughout the first Carlist war, and in that of 1874 commanded the army of the North, but was slain in battle near Vittoria.

Concini, Concino, Maréchal d'Ancre (*d.* 1617), Florentine, accompanied Mary de Medici, queen of Henry IV., to France in 1600; rose to power through his wife's influence over her during the minority of Louis XIII., by whose order he was assassinated.

Conde, Jose Antonio (*b.* 1765, *d.* 1820), learned Spaniard, wrote a *History of the Dominion of the Arabs in Spain.*

Condé, Louis de Bourbon, Prince of (*b.* 1530, *d.* 1569), joined the Huguenots after the death of Henri II., and, together with Coligny, became their leader during the reign of Charles IX. He was wounded at Dreux (1562), lost the battle of St. Denys (1567), and was killed at Jarnac.

Condé, Louis de Bourbon, Prince of (*b.* 1621, *d.* 1686), known prior to his father's death in 1646 as the Duc d'Enghien. Routed the Spaniards at Rocroi, 1643; distinguished himself at Fribourg, at the capture of Philipsburg and other places, at Nördlingen and in Catalonia; in 1648 attacked the Archduke Leopold in the Low Countries, took Ypres, and defeated the Imperial army at Lens; returning to Paris, suppressed the revolt provoked by Cardinal Mazarin, and secured his return and that of the royal family. To gratify the jealousy of Mazarin, he was in 1650 imprisoned in the castle of Vincennes; released after a year's confinement, he put himself at the head of a revolt, but was forced to retire to Flanders. He now served in the armies of Spain, sometimes leading them against his own country, to which he was restored by the peace of 1659. In 1668 he aided in the conquest of Franche-Comté, in 1674 defeated the Prince of Orange at Senef, and in 1675 succeeded Turenne as commander-in-chief of the French forces.

Condillac, Étienne Bonnot de (*b.* 1715, *d.* 1780), French philosopher, of the school of Berkeley and Locke, wrote *Essai sur l'Origine des Connaissances Humaines* (1746), *Traité des Systèmes* (1749), *Traité des Sensations* (1754), etc.

Condorcet, Marie Jean Antoine Nicolas de Caritat, Marquis de (*b.* 1743, *d.* 1794), French mathematician, philosopher, and political writer, educated at the Jesuit College in Rheims and the college of Navarre in Paris, won high distinction as a mathematician, and in 1774 published his first polemical work, the *Lettres d'un Théologien.* He was a member of the Legislative Assembly, and was elected to the Convention; he held aloof from the struggle between the Girondists and the Mountain, but, becoming identified with the former, was proscribed by the Convention; was sheltered by Madame Vernet in an attic, where he wrote his chief work, the *Esquisse des Progrès de l'Esprit Humain*, but, venturing outside Paris, was seized in a cottage, and took poison to escape the guillotine.

Confucius, or **Con-foo-tse** (*b.* 551 B.C., *d.* 479 B.C.), Chinese philosopher, said to have been descended from the imperial family of the Shan dynasty of the kingdom of Loo, after eight years spent in travelling through what is now the empire of China, preaching virtue and social order, returned to Loo, became prime minister twelve years later, and effected moral and physical improvements, freeing the poor from oppression, and employing the revenues to advance commerce. Banished through the intrigues of neighbouring princes, he retired to a remote valley, and devoted his last days to the completion and revision of his works. These, which consist of the *Four Books* and the *Five Canonical Books*, deal mainly with morality and social order.

Congreve, Richard (*b.* 1818), Positivist thinker, besides his edition of Aristotle's *Politics* (1855) and his pamphlets on Gibraltar and India (1857), has written *Elizabeth of England* (1862), *Human Catholicism* (1876), etc.

Congreve, William (*b.* 1670, *d.* 1729), dramatist, educated at Kilkenny and Trinity College, Dublin, entered the Middle Temple, where he devoted his time to literature, and mixed in the gay society of the town. His chief plays were *Love for Love* (1695), *The Mourning Bride* (1697), and *The Way of the World* (1700). In 1714 he obtained the post of Secretary for Jamaica.

Congreve, Sir William (*b.* 1772, *d.* 1828), inventor of the rocket which bears his name.

Conington, John (*b.* 1825, *d.* 1869), classical scholar, educated at Rugby and Oxford, where he became first Corpus Professor of Latin in 1854. His chief work is his edition of *Virgil*, published between 1861 to 1868.

Conkling, Roscoe (*b.* 1828, *d.* 1888), American politician, one of the most prominent members of the Republican party.

Connaught, H.R.H. Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of (*b.* 1850), third son of Queen Victoria, received his military education at Woolwich, and was made major-general in 1880; he accompanied the Egyptian expedition of 1882. In 1874 he was created Duke of Connaught, and in 1879 married Margaret Louise, daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia.

Conolly, John (*b.* 1794, *d.* 1866), physician, chief director to the Hanwell asylum, and author of several works on lunacy.

Conon (*d. circa* 388 B.C.), Athenian general and admiral, superseded Alcibiades in his command against the Spartans, was defeated by Callicratidas at Mitylene (406) and Lysander at Ægospotamus (405); retired to Cyprus; in 394, at the head of a Persian fleet supplied by Artaxerxes, defeated the Spartans at Cnidus.

Conrad I., Emperor of Germany, elected emperor in 911, took Thuringia from the Duke of Saxony, and Alsatia from Charles the Simple of France.

Conrad II., Emperor of Germany (*d.* 1039), Duke of Franconia, was elected king of the Germans in 1024, and crowned emperor by the Pope in 1027. He succeeded his uncle as King of Burgundy in 1033.

Conrad III., Emperor of Germany (*b.* 1093, *d.* 1152), son of Frederick, Duke of Suabia, was elected emperor 1138. During his contest with Welf, Duke of Saxony, the party names of "Guelph" and "Ghibelline" first arose. He undertook a fruitless and disastrous crusade (1146-49).

Conrad IV., Emperor of Germany (*b.* 1228, *d.* 1254), Duke of Suabia, elected king of the Romans in 1237, assumed the title of emperor on the death of his father, Frederick II., in 1250. The Pope contesting his claim, he invaded Italy and took Naples, but died suddenly.

Conrad V., or **Conradin** (*b.* 1252, *d.* 1268), son of the preceding, was an infant at his father's death, and fell into the power of his uncle, Manfred. Charles of Anjou, with the aid of the Pope, wrested the crown of Naples from Manfred, and afterwards defeated Conradin (1268) and beheaded him at Naples.

Conrart, Valentin (*b.* 1603, *d.* 1675), the first secretary of the French Academy, which originated from a meeting of literary friends at his house.

Conring, Hermann (*b.* 1606, *d.* 1681), scholar and statesman, appointed professor of philosophy at Helmstadt in 1632, left many works on philosophy, law, and medicine.

Conscience, Hendrik (*b.* 1812, *d.* 1883), Flemish poet and novelist, appointed assistant professor at Ghent in 1845, and in 1868 keeper of the Musée Wiertz in Brussels; wrote *The Year of Miracles* (1837), *The Lion of Flanders* (1838), etc.

Constable, John (*b.* 1776, *d.* 1837), landscape painter, son of a Suffolk miller, at first followed his father's trade, but attracted the notice of Sir George Beaumont, and in 1799 became a student at the Royal Academy. His best-known picture is the *Valley Farm* in the National Gallery.

Constans I., Flavius Julius (*b.* 320, *d.* 350), on the death of his father, Constantine the Great, in 337, obtained Italy, Africa, and Western Illyricum, and on that of his elder brother, Constantine, became ruler over the whole western empire. He was slain in Spain by the followers of Magnentius.

Constans II., Flavius Heraclius (*b.* 630, *d.* 668), eldest son of Constantine III., succeeded to the empire of the East in 641.

Constant, Benjamin (*b.* 1767, *d.* 1830), French politician and orator, tribune under the Directory, was banished by the First Consul in 1801, and retired to Germany. Returning in 1814, he at first attacked Napoleon, but accepted a post under him during the Hundred Days. After the second restoration he joined the Liberal opposition.

Constant, Benjamin (*b.* 1845), French painter; amongst his works are *The Harem*, *Samson and Delilah*, and *Mahomet II.*

Constantine I., Caius Flavius Valerius Aurelius, the Great (*b.* 274, *d.* 337), son of Constantius, was in Britain at the time of his father's death, and was proclaimed emperor by the army there. After defeating Maxentius near Rome in 312 was acknowledged by the Senate as emperor of the West, Licinius obtaining the empire of the East. A war broke out between the two princes, Licinius was slain in 324, and Constantine became emperor of the East also. In 330 he removed the seat of government to Byzantium, which he re-named Constantinople. His conversion to Christianity is said to have been due to a vision he beheld whilst marching against Maxentius. He made laws both for the East and West in favour of Christianity, and in 325 assembled the first general council of Nicæa.

Constantine II. (*b.* 316, *d.* 340), son of the preceding, succeeded to Gaul, Spain, and Britain, but was slain whilst waging war against his brother Constans.

Constantine III. (*d.* 411), a Roman soldier in Britain, elected emperor in 407, conquered Gaul and Spain; was besieged in

Arles by the general of Honorius, and put to death.

Constantine III. (*b.* 612, *d.* 641), son of the emperor Heraclius, died after reigning a few days.

Constantine IV. (*b.* 648, *d.* 685), surnamed "the Bearded," succeeded his father, Constans II., in 668. He convened a council at Constantinople (680) which condemned the Monothelite doctrine.

Constantine V. (*b.* 718, *d.* 775), surnamed "Kopronymos," succeeded his father, Leo III., in 741, and fought valiantly against the Saracens. He was cruel and dissolute.

Constantine VI. (*b.* 771, *d.* *circa* 800), succeeded his father, Leo IV., in 780, but was in 797 deprived of the empire by his mother Irene, who put out his eyes and reigned in his stead.

Constantine VII., surnamed "Porphyrogenitus" (*b.* 905, *d.* 959), son of Leo VI., a slothful and self-indulgent prince, said to have been poisoned by his son Romanus.

Constantine VIII., son of Romanus Lecapenos, shared the imperial power during the nominal reign of his grandfather, Constantine VII., but was deported to an island in the Propontis.

Constantine IX. (*b.* 961, *d.* 1028), son of Romanus, and grandson of Constantine VII., succeeded to the throne with his brother, Basil II., in 976.

Constantine X. (*b.* *circa* 1000, *d.* 1054), a dissolute prince, ascended the throne in 1042, as third husband of Zoe, daughter of Constantine IX.

Constantine XI., Ducas (*b.* 1007, *d.* 1067), became emperor in 1059. During his reign the Uxians, a Scythian tribe, overran the empire.

Constantine XII., Ducas, youngest son of Constantine XI., shared the empire with his brothers Michael and Andronicus from 1067 to 1078, when he became a monk.

Constantine XIII., Palæologus (*b.* 1394, *d.* 1453), succeeded his brother John VII. in 1448, and perished at the capture of Constantinople by Mahomet II.

Constantine, Romanoff (*b.* 1827, *d.* 1892), Grand Duke of Russia, second son of the Czar Nicholas, as a leader of the Muscovite or National party did much to promote the Crimean war; became president of the Grand Council of the empire in 1865, but was dismissed from his dignities in 1881 on suspicion of intriguing with the revolutionary party.

Constantine, Paulovich (*b.* 1779, *d.* 1831), second son of the Emperor Paul I., was commander-in-chief in Poland, which he governed with much cruelty. On the death of his elder brother, Alexander, in 1825, he renounced his claim to the throne in favour of his younger brother Nicholas.

Constantius, Chlorus (*d.* York, 306), son of Eutropius, won the title of Cæsar by his victories in Britain and Germany, was associated with Galerius on the abdication of Diocletian in 304.

Constantius II., Flavius Julius (*b.* 317, *d.* 361), second son of Constantine the Great, succeeded to the eastern portion of the empire; after defeating Magnentius at Mursa, became sole emperor in 358; he died whilst marching against Julian, son of Constantius, whom he had created Cæsar.

Contarini, Gaspare, Cardinal (*b.* 1483, *d.* 1542), member of a rich Venetian family, went as ambassador to Charles V. and Clement VII., and was made cardinal by Paul III. He belonged to the moderate party and endeavoured to effect a reconciliation with the Protestants; his views on the necessity of reform are expressed in his *Relation* to Paul III.

Conway, Moncure Daniel (*b.* 1832), man of letters, at first a Methodist minister, fell under the influence of Emerson, and after studying at Harvard, opened a lecture-hall at Cincinnati in 1860. He afterwards came to England, and became intimate with Carlyle. Besides memoirs of Carlyle and Emerson, he has written *Idols and Ideals*, *Republican Superstitions*, etc.

Conybeare, Rev. William Daniel (*b.* 1787, *d.* 1857), Dean of Llandaff, an eminent geologist, wrote *Outlines of the Geology of England and Wales*, and a valuable paper (1821) on the structure of the Plesiosaurus.

Conybeare, Rev. William John (*b.* 1815, *d.* 1857), divine, principal of the Collegiate Institution, Liverpool, collaborator with the Rev. J. S. Howson, Dean of Chester, in *The Life and Epistles of St. Paul.*

Cook, Eliza (*b.* 1818, *d.* 1889), minor English poetess.

Cook, James, Captain (*b.* 1728, *d.* 1779), navigator, son of an agricultural labourer, was apprenticed to a shopkeeper near Whitby, but obtained employment in the coal-carrying trade, visited the Baltic, and volunteered into the royal navy in 1755; was present, as master of a sloop, at the capture of Quebec; in 1767 became lieutenant, and in 1768 sailed to the South Pacific in the *Endeavour*, on a voyage of scientific observation. After rediscovering New Zealand and exploring part of New Holland, which he called New South Wales, he returned in 1771, and was made commander. In his second voyage (1772-1775), with the *Resolution* and *Adventure*, he discovered New Caledonia and Sandwich Land, and sailed round the globe. In 1776 he rounded the Cape of Good Hope with the *Resolution* and *Discovery*, discovered the Sandwich Islands, and penetrated as far north as Icy Cape. He was murdered by the natives of Hawaii.

Cooke, Benjamin (*b.* 1734, *d.* 1793), musical composer, author of many popular glees.

Cooke, George Frederick (*b.* 1756, *d.* 1811), actor, educated at Berwick, first appeared in London at the Haymarket in 1778, but attracted no attention till his appearance at Covent Garden as Richard III. in 1800. He died in America.

Cooke, Mordecai Cubitt (*b.* 1825), English botanist, author of treatises on fungi and fresh-water algæ, etc.

Cooke, Sir William Fothergill (*b.* 1806, *d.* 1879), electrician, began to study the electric telegraph in 1836, and in conjunction with Professor Wheatstone and J. L. Ricardo founded the first telegraph company in 1838.

Cooper, Abraham, R.A. (*b.* 1787, *d.* 1868), battle and animal painter, of humble birth, exhibited *The Battle of Marston Moor*, etc.

Cooper, Anthony Ashley. [*See* Shaftesbury.]

Cooper, Sir Astley Paston (*b.* 1768, *d.* 1841), surgeon to George IV., had a large practice in London. His medical works include an important treatise on hernia.

Cooper, James Fenimore (*b.* 1789, *d.* 1851), American novelist; after six years' service in the United States navy, retired in 1811; wrote *The Spy* (1821), *The Pilot* (1823), *The Last of the Mohicans* (1826), and other novels.

Cooper, Samuel (*b.* 1600, *d.* 1672), English painter of miniatures; painted Cromwell several times, also Milton, Hampden, Ireland, Charles II., Catherine of Braganza, and many other celebrities of the period.

Cooper, Thomas (*b.* 1805, *d.* 1892), was a shoemaker, a schoolmaster, and a journalist, in 1840 settled in Leicester and became leader of the Chartists there. Arrested while lecturing in the potteries in 1841, he passed two years in Stafford gaol, where he wrote an epic poem, *The Purgatory of Suicides*. He wrote other works, and in later life was known in London as a political and historical lecturer.

Cooper, Thomas Sidney, R.A. (*b.* 1803), born at Canterbury, a self-taught animal painter, has exhibited largely in the Royal Academy.

Coote, Sir Charles (*d.* 1642), military commander in Ireland, sent to oppose the rebels in 1641. His most brilliant exploit was the masterly relief of Birr. He was slain while routing the Irish who had surprised Trim.

Coote, Sir Eyre (*b.* 1726, *d.* 1783), general, served in the rebellion of 1745; distinguished himself in India at Chandernagore, Plassey, and Pondicherry, and routed Hyder Ali at Porto Novo in 1781. He died at Madras.

Cope, Charles West, R.A. (*b.* 1811, *d.* 1890), painter. His subjects were usually either historical, as in the eight frescoes in the Peers' Corridor at Westminster, or drawn from scenes described by English poets.

Cope, Edward Drinker (*b.* 1840), American naturalist and comparative anatomist, made a valuable collection of extinct vertebrates, many of which were before unknown, and wrote a *Report upon the Extinct Vertebrata obtained in New Mexico in 1874*, etc.

Copeland, Ralph (*b.* 1837), Anglo-German astronomer, after being volunteer assistant in Göttingen observatory (1867-9), accompanied the second German Arctic expedition (1869-70), observed two transits of Venus (1874-82), detected iron in the spectrum of the comet of 1882, and made other astronomical discoveries.

Copernicus, Nicolas (*b.* 1473, *d.* 1543), born at Thorn, Prussia, founder of the modern system of astronomy, studied at Cracow and Bologna, and became professor of mathematics at Rome. Obtaining a canonry in the chapter of Frauenberg, he there wrote his work in Latin *On the Revolution of the Celestial Orbs*, which he deferred publishing until a little before his death, aware of the opposition it would arouse.

Copley, John Singleton (*b.* 1737, *d.* 1815), born at Boston, U.S., painter, after visiting Rome in 1774, settled in England in 1775. He painted numerous historical pictures, including the famous *Death of Chatham*.

Coquelin, Benoît Constant (*b.* 1841), French actor, first appeared at the Théâtre Français in 1860, and is a favourite in London and in the United States.

Coques, Gonzales (*b.* 1618, *d.* 1684), Dutch painter, followed Vandyck, and painted for Charles I. of England and other princes.

Coram, Thomas (*b. circa* 1668, *d.* 1751), English philanthropist, originator of the Foundling Hospital.

Corbould, Edward Henry (*b.* 1815), historical painter, usually chooses his themes from mediæval history and literature; has illustrated Percy's *Reliques*, the *Canterbury Tales* (1878), etc.

Corday D'Armans, Marie Charlotte (*b.* 1768, *d.* 1793), born at St. Saturnin, Normandy, of a noble Norman family, sympathised with the ideas of the French revolution, but was horrified at its excesses; visited Paris in July, 1793, with the purpose, it is said, of assassinating Marat, or Robespierre; obtaining an interview with the former while in his bath, she stabbed him with a knife; was immediately apprehended and executed four days afterwards.

Corelli, Archangelo (*b.* 1653, *d.* 1713), Italian violinist and composer, settled in Rome, and had many distinguished pupils.

Corinna, a Greek poetess of the 5th century B.C., born at Tanagra in Bœotia, was a rival of Pindar; only fragments of her works remain.

Coriolanus, Caius Marcius, semi-mythical Roman hero, in a war against the Volscians captured their capital, Corioli (493 B.C.), whence his name; owing to his contempt for the plebeians, was banished from Rome; joined the Volsci, whom he led against Rome, but was induced by his wife and mother to refrain from attacking it. His after-history is unknown.

Cormenin, Louis Marie de la Haie, Vicomte de (*b.* 1778, *d.* 1866), French political writer, under the name of "Timon" attacked Louis Philippe's government; wrote *Le Livre des Orateurs*, etc.

Corneille, Pierre (*b.* 1606, *d.* 1684), French dramatist, born at Rouen, was educated for the law, but the success of his first comedy, *Mélite*, induced him to devote himself to literature. It was followed by other comedies, but from 1636 he preferred tragedy, producing *Médée* (1636), *Le Cid* (which established his fame), *Horace*, *Cinna*, *Polyeucte*, *La Mort de Pompée*, etc. *Le Menteur* (1642) was another successful comedy.

Corneille, Thomas (*b.* 1625, *d.* 1709), brother of the preceding, wrote *Ariane* and other plays.

Cornelia (*b. circa* 189 B.C., *d. circa* 110 B.C.), daughter of P. Scipio Africanus the elder, married T. Sempronius Gracchus in 169, and was mother of Tiberius Gracchus and Caius Gracchus.

Cornelius, Peter von (*b.* 1783, *d.* 1867), German painter, born at Düsseldorf, published his designs for *Faust* at Frankfort (1806), lived at Rome from 1811 to 1819, and there illustrated the *Nibelungenlied*, Dante, and Tasso; in 1819 was made director of the Düsseldorf academy, and went to Munich, where is his painting of the *Last Judgment* in the church of St. Louis.

Cornell, Ezra (*b.* 1807, *d.* 1874), born at New York, improved the magnetic telegraph, and founded the Cornell university at Ithaca, New York (1868).

Cornwall, Barry, the pseudonym of Bryan Waller Procter (*b.* 1787, *d.* 1874), poet and dramatist, best known as a writer of songs and short lyrics; he wrote also *Mirandola* (1821), *A Sicilian Story*, a *Memoir* of Charles Lamb (1866), etc.

Cornwallis, Charles, Marquis (*b.* 1738, *d.* 1805), entered the army in 1756; while in command of the British forces in South Carolina won the battles of Camden (1780) and Guildford (1781). As Governor-General of India, reduced Tippoo Sahib (1791), and as Viceroy of Ireland brought the rebellion there to a close; was also employed to negotiate the peace of Amiens (1803), and shortly before his death again appointed Governor-General of India.

Corot, Jean Baptiste Camille (*b.* 1796, *d.* 1875), French painter, born at Paris, pupil of Michallon and Bertin, and founder of the impressionist school, began to exhibit in 1827, but did not produce his masterpieces, *Dante and Virgil*, and *Macbeth meeting the Witches*, till 1859.

Corradi, Domenico (*b.* 1449, *d.* 1493). [*See* Ghirlandajo.]

Correa de la Serra, José Francisco de (*b.* 1750, *d.* 1823), one of the founders and first secretary of the Academy of Sciences at Lisbon.

Correggio, Antonio Allegri da (*b.* 1494, *d.* 1534), Italian painter of humble birth, born at Correggio, near Parma, entirely self-educated, passed his life in obscurity, Annibale Caracci and Titian being the first to recognise his genius. In the Duomo of Parma is his fresco of *The Assumption*. Among his most famous oil-paintings are *The Night* at Dresden, and the *Holy Family* in London.

Corsini, Eduardo (*b.* 1702, *d.* 1765), a learned Italian writer, professor of logic, and afterwards of metaphysics and moral philosophy, at Pisa, wrote *Institutiones Philosophicæ*, etc.

Cort, Cornelis (*b.* 1536, *d.* 1578), a

Dutch engraver, lived in Italy, and engraved many of Titian's pictures.

Cort, Henry (*b.* 1740, *d.* 1800), ironmaster and first manufacturer of bar-iron, at first a navy agent, started a forge and iron mill near Fareham in 1775, and patented the process called "puddling" in 1784. He was ruined through the defalcations of his partner.

Cortes, Hernando (*b.* 1485, *d.* 1547), conqueror of Mexico, sailed to the New World in 1504; aided Velasquez in the conquest of Cuba in 1511; sent in command of an expedition to Yucatan in 1518, reduced the Indians there, and sailed on to San Juan d'Ulloa, where he founded the town of Vera Cruz, and, on a mutiny breaking out, burnt his ships to prevent his men from returning. After reducing the Indian republic of Tlascala, marched to the city of Mexico, and compelled the Emperor Montezuma to acknowledge himself a vassal of Spain. He next took Narvaez prisoner, who had been sent to supersede him by Velasquez; during his absence the Spaniards were attacked and Montezuma slain. Cortes with difficulty quelled the disturbance, taking the city, defeating the new emperor, and becoming captain-general of New Spain (1521). He was recalled in 1526, but well received by Charles V.; he subsequently discovered California, but suffered much neglect in Spain during his later years.

Corti, Luigi, Count (*b.* 1826, *d.* 1888), after holding diplomatic posts at various European courts, represented Italy at the Congress of Berlin in 1878, and in 1885 succeeded Count Nigra as Italian ambassador in London.

Cosel, Countess of (*b.* 1679, *d.* 1759), a favourite of Augustus II. of Poland, was exiled in 1716.

Costa, Lorenzo (*b. circa* 1450, *d.* 1530), Italian painter, pupil of Fra Filippo Lippi; his best works are at Ferrara.

Costa, Sir Michael (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1884), born at Naples, musical composer and conductor, of Spanish descent. After various appointments as conductor, became leader of the Handel festival in 1859. He wrote *Don Carlos*, *Malek Adhel*, and other operas, besides two oratorios, *Naaman* and *Eli*.

Coster, Laurens Janszoon (*b.* 1370, *d.* 1440), a native of Haarlem, said by the Dutch to have been the inventor of printing.

Cosway, Richard (*b.* 1740, *d.* 1821), artist, celebrated for his miniatures; also painted in oils.

Cotes, Roger (*b.* 1682, *d.* 1716), a mathematician of great promise, first Plumian professor of astronomy at Cambridge, edited Newton's *Principia*, and left valuable mathematical papers, afterwards published with the title *Harmonia Mensurarum*.

Cotman, John Sell (*b.* 1782, *d.* 1842), artist, and well-known etcher of architectural subjects.

Cotta, Bernhard von (*b.* 1808, *d.* 1879), German geologist, became professor of geology at Freiberg in 1841.

Cotta, Johann Friedrich, Baron Cottendorf (*b.* 1764, *d.* 1832), head of a publishing business at Tübingen, and afterwards at Stuttgart; was the friend and publisher of Schiller, Goethe, Richter, etc.

Cottenham, Charles Christopher Pepys, Earl of (*b.* 1781, *d.* 1851), entered Parliament as a Whig in 1831, became Solicitor-General and Master of the Rolls in 1834, was Lord Chancellor from 1836 to 1841 and 1846 to 1850.

Cottin, Sophie Ristaud (*b.* 1773, *d.* 1807), French novelist, wrote *Elisabeth, ou les Exiles de Sibérie*, and other novels.

Cottle, Joseph (*b.* 1770, *d.* 1853), bookseller and author, lived at Bristol, published the *Lyrical Ballads* (1798) for Wordsworth and Coleridge, etc.

Cotton, Charles (*b.* 1630, *d.* 1687), English poet and translator, wrote *Virgil Travestied*, a translation of Montaigne's *Essays*, etc.

Cotton, Sir Robert Bruce (*b.* 1571, *d.* 1631), antiquary, was created a baronet by James I.; his valuable library of MSS. and records was placed in the British Museum in 1753.

Coulomb, Charles Augustin de (*b.* 1736, *d.* 1806), French physicist, appointed inspector-general of public instruction in 1802.

Courbet, Gustave (*b.* 1819, *d.* 1877), a French painter of peasant parentage, worked and lived in his native village; but after the revolution of 1870 became director of fine arts, and threw in his lot with the Commune.

Courbet, Jean (*b.* 1827, *d.* 1885), French naval officer and man of science, commanded the naval division at Tonquin in the war with Annam (1883), and distinguished himself in that with China.

Courier, Paul Louis (*b.* 1773, *d.* 1825), French pamphleteer, originally an officer in the army (1792-1809). His views were liberal. He was murdered by his servants.

Court de Gebelin, Antoine (*b.* 1725, *d.* 1784), French scholar, wrote *Le Monde Primitif analysé et comparé avec Le Monde Moderne*, etc.

Cousin, Victor (*b.* 1792, *d.* 1867), French philosopher and man of letters, educated at the Lycée Charlemagne, entered the École Normale in 1811; turned his attention to metaphysics, and in 1815 became professor of the history of philosophy at the Sorbonne. His liberal opinions subjected him to much persecution at the hands of the Bourbons. In 1840 he was made a peer of France, and appointed minister of public instruction. After the fall of the Thiers ministry he lived mostly in retirement, but retained his influence over public opinion. His last years were devoted to French history in the 17th century. Besides his eleven volumes on that subject, he translated the whole of Plato (1825-40), and wrote a *General History of Philosophy* (1828), an *Examination of the Philosophy of Locke* (1829), a treatise *Du Vrai, du Beau, et du Bien* (1854), etc.

Cousins, Samuel, R.A. (*b.* 1801, *d.* 1881), mezzotint engraver of works by Lawrence, Landseer, Millais, etc.

Coustou, a French family of sculptors. Nicolas (*b.* 1658, *d.* 1733) left a *Descent from the Cross*. The groups at the entrance to the great avenue of the Champs Elysées were the work of his brother Guillaume (1678-1746).

Coverdale, Miles (*b.* 1488, *d.* 1568), in 1535 produced his translation of the Bible into English; also assisted in the *Great Bible* (1539), and edited *Cranmer's Bible* (1540); became Bishop of Exeter in 1551, was imprisoned by Mary for two years; after his release lived at Geneva, and returned to England under Elizabeth.

Cowen, Frederick Hymen (*b.* 1852), English composer of oratorios, cantatas, and songs.

Cowley, Abraham (*b.* 1618, *d.* 1667), poet, son of a London grocer, educated at Westminster and Cambridge, removed to Oxford in 1643; on its surrender followed the queen to Paris; was employed on secret missions by the king; after the Restoration was neglected by Charles II., and retired to Barnelms, and afterwards to Chertsey. His best known works are the collection of poems called *The Mistress* (1647), and his *Essays*.

Cowley, Henry R. C. Wellesley, Earl (*b.* 1804, *d.* 1884), diplomatist, was ambassador at Paris from 1853 to 1867. In 1860 he was appointed joint plenipotentiary with Cobden to negotiate the French treaty of commerce.

Cowper, Thomas de Gray, Earl, K.G. (*b.* 1834), was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland under Mr. Gladstone from 1880 to 1882.

Cowper, William (*b.* 1731, *d.* 1800), poet, son of Rev. John Cowper, rector of Berkhampstead, educated at Westminster, was called to the bar in 1754, and lived in the Temple till 1763, devoting his energies to literature, and associating with wits and scholars. He was subject to fits of religious depression, and after an attempt at suicide in 1763, was removed to a private madhouse, where he remained for more than a year. He next found a happy home with the Unwin family at Huntingdon; and in 1767 removed with Mrs. Unwin to Olney, where he made the acquaintance of John Newton. He was still subject to fits of melancholy, especially after the death of his friends. His chief work was *The Task* (1785).

Cowper, William (*b.* 1666, *d.* 1709), surgeon, made discoveries in anatomy, and wrote *The Anatomy of Humane Bodies.*

Cowper, William, Earl, sat in Parliament as a Whig 1695-1700, was Lord Keeper 1705-7, and Lord Chancellor 1714-18.

Cox, David (*b.* 1783, *d.* 1859), landscape painter; came to London in 1804, and worked as a painter in water-colours. His love of Welsh scenery attracted him to Hereford, where he lived from 1814 to 1827. In 1841 he removed from London to Birmingham, and there spent the rest of his life.

Cox, Richard (*b.* 1500, *d.* 1581), was master of Eton, and a favourite with Cranmer and Edward VI.; left England during Mary's reign; was appointed Bishop of Ely by Elizabeth. He was one of the translators of the Bishops' Bible.

Coxe, Rev. William (*b.* 1747, *d.* 1828), wrote a *History of the House of Austria*, *Memoirs of the Bourbon Kings of Spain*, *Memoirs of the Duke of Marlborough*, etc.

Coxwell, Henry Tracey (*b.* 1819), balloonist, editor of the *Balloon* and the *Aërostatic Magazine*, has made many daring ascents.

Coyne, Joseph Sterling (*b.* 1805, *d.* 1868), dramatic author and critic, wrote *How to settle Accounts with your Laundress* (1847), and other farces, and was one of the projectors and original proprietors of *Punch.*

Crabbe, George (*b.* 1754, *d.* 1832), poet, born at Aldeburgh, Suffolk, after failing as a surgeon at Aldeburgh, came to London in 1780, and was introduced by Burke to Dodsley, who published *The Library* (1781), followed by *The Village* in 1783. Having taken orders, he was successively curate at Aldeburgh, chaplain to the Duke of Rutland, curate at Stathern, rector of Muston (1789), and of Trowbridge (1814). His other works were *The Newspaper* (1785), *The Parish Register* (1807), *The Borough* (1810), and *Tales of the Hall* (1819).

Craig, Sir James Henry (*b.* 1748, *d.* 1812), general, distinguished himself in the

American war; took part in the capture of the Cape of Good Hope (1795), and became its first governor.

Craik, Dinah Maria (*b.* 1826, *d.* 1887), daughter of Mr. Muloch, a clergyman; besides poems and essays, wrote many novels, of which *John Halifax, Gentleman* (1856), is the best known.

Craik, George Lillie (*b.* 1798, *d.* 1866), man of letters, wrote *The Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties* (1831), and other works; and in 1849 was appointed professor of English literature at Queen's College, Belfast.

Cramer, Johann Baptiste (*b.* 1771, *d.* 1858), came to England in early childhood. He composed concertos, fantasias, sonatas, etc.

Cranach, Lucas (*b.* 1472, *d.* 1553), painter and engraver, excelled in portraits, those of Luther and Melanchthon being especially valuable.

Cranbrook, Gathorne Gathorne-Hardy, Viscount (*b.* 1814), was called to the bar in 1840; entered Parliament as a Conservative in 1856; was Home Secretary (1867-8); gained a reputation as a debater; in 1874 became Secretary of State for War; in 1878 succeeded Lord Salisbury as Indian Secretary, and in 1885-86 was appointed Lord President of the Council.

Crane, Walter (*b.* 1845), allegorical and decorative painter, was a constant contributor to the Grosvenor Gallery.

Cranmer, Thomas (*b.* 1489, *d.* 1556), Archbishop of Canterbury, obtained the favour of Henry VIII. by furthering his divorce from Catherine of Aragon, and was appointed primate in 1533. He favoured the Reformed doctrines during the reign of Henry VIII., and in that of Edward VI. Protestantism was thoroughly established, and the Book of Common Prayer compiled (1549) under his guidance. He was committed to the Tower on the accession of Mary, condemned at Oxford for heresy in 1554, and after two years' imprisonment burnt there, openly rejecting the recantation of Protestantism which he had been induced to sign.

Cranworth, Robert Monsey Rolfe, Lord (*b.* 1790, *d.* 1868), lawyer, was Lord Chancellor in Lord Aberdeen's ministry from 1852 to 1858, and again from 1865 to 1867. He was raised to the peerage in 1850.

Crashaw, Richard (*b. circa* 1613, *d.* 1649), religious poet, expelled by the Parliamentary army in 1644, went to France, where he became a Roman Catholic, and to Italy, and died a canon in the church of Our Lady of Loretto at Rome. He wrote *Steps to the Temple*, etc.

Crassus, Lucius Licinius (*b.* 140 B.C., *d.* 91 B.C.), a Roman orator, censor in 92 B.C.

Crassus, Marcus Licinus (*d.* 53 B.C.), the triumvir, defeated the insurgent gladiators under Spartacus (B.C. 72), and in 71 was elected consul with Pompey. In 53 he undertook an expedition against the Parthians, and was slain near Carrhæ.

Crawford, Francis Marion (*b.* 1854), American novelist, has written *Mr. Isaacs* (1882), *Dr. Claudius* (1883), *A Roman Singer* (1884), *Zoroaster* (1885), and numerous other novels.

Crawford and Balcarres, Alexander William Crawford Lindsay, Earl of (*b.* 1812, *d.* 1880), wrote *Progression by Antagonism* (1846), *Sketches of Christian Art* (1847), *The Lives of the Lindsays*, etc. His library at Haigh Hall, near Wigan, was unrivalled among private collections.

Crawshay, Richard (*b.* 1741, *d.* 1799), ironmaster, son of a farmer near Leeds, popularly known as the "Iron King," began life in an ironmonger's warehouse in London; afterwards leased ironworks at Merthyr Tydvil, where, by adopting the inventions of Henry Cort, he enormously extended his sphere of operations, and opened out the great iron district of South Wales.

Crayer, Gaspard de (*b.* 1582, *d.* 1669), Flemish artist, whose works are to be seen in the chief cities of Flanders.

Creasy, Sir Edward Shepherd (*b.* 1812, *d.* 1878), appointed professor of history at University College, London, in 1840, chief justice of Ceylon from 1860 to 1869, wrote *The Rise and Progress of the British Constitution*, *The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World*, *The History of the Ottoman Turks*, etc.

Crébillon, Prosper Jolyot de (*b.* 1674, *d.* 1762), French dramatist, wrote *Idoménée*, *Xerxès*, *Catilina*, and other tragedies.

Credi, Lorenzo di (*b.* Florence, 1454, *d. circa* 1535), Italian painter, admirer and imitator of Leonardo da Vinci, worked chiefly at Florence. His best work is the *Madonna with Saints* in the chapel of Cestello.

Creech, Thomas (*b.* 1659, *d.* 1701), translator of Lucretius, Horace, and Theocritus.

Crémieux, Isaac Adolphe (*b.* 1796, *d.* 1880), French lawyer and legislator, of Jewish parentage, was minister of justice in the provisional government of 1848, and in the government of national defence (1870); in 1875 was elected senator for life of the National Assembly. He was one of the authors of the *Code des Codes.*

Crescimbeni, Giovanni Maria (*b.* 1663, *d.* 1728), Italian poet, founder of the academy of Arcadia for improving taste and reviving learning, wrote a history of Italian poetry, etc.

Creswell, Sir Creswell (*b.* 1794, *d.* 1863), lawyer, became justice of the King's Bench in 1842, and created the Divorce Court, over which he was appointed to preside (1858).

Creswick, Thomas, R.A. (*b.* 1811, *d.* 1869), landscape painter, depicted quiet English scenes, and excelled in the representation of foliage.

Crichton, James (*b.* 1560, *d. circa* 1585), called "the Admirable," a Scotsman of good family, visited Paris, Rome, Venice, and Padua, everywhere exciting admiration by his extraordinary memory and powers of argument and composition. He is said to have been murdered by the son of the Duke of Mantua, to whom he was tutor.

Crispi, Francesco (*b.* 1819), Italian statesman, joined in the conspiracies which led to the overthrow of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies (1848); planned the second Sicilian revolt of 1859-60; fought under Garibaldi; became a minister of state; represented Palermo in the first Italian Parliament, in which he was leader of the constitutional opposition. In 1877 he was appointed minister of the interior, in 1887 president of the council and premier, and resigned in 1891.

Crœsus, last king of Lydia, came to the throne in 560 B.C., and conquered the Greek cities in Asia Minor, but was deprived of his throne by Cyrus, King of Persia, in 546 B.C.

Croft, William (*b.* 1677, *d.* 1727), musical composer, organist of the Chapel Royal, and afterwards of Westminster Abbey. His *Musica Sacra* appeared in 1724.

Crofts, Ernest, A.R.A. (*b.* 1847), painter, studied in Berlin and under E. Hünten at Dusseldorf; has exhibited the *Morning of the Battle of Waterloo* (1876), *Oliver Cromwell at Marston Moor* (1877), and other battle-pieces.

Croke, Sir George (*b.* 1560, *d.* 1642), law reporter, became justice of the Common Pleas in 1625; transferred to the King's Bench in 1628, he withstood the king's attempt to control the action of his judges, and gave judgment for Hampden against the king, though at the cost of his own impeachment.

Croke, Sir John (*b.* 1553, *d.* 1620), brother of the preceding, became a bencher in 1591, was Speaker of the House of Commons in 1601, and was made a justice of the King's Bench in 1607.

Croke, Rev. Thomas W. (*b.* 1824), Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cashel, was previously Bishop of Auckland; his name is connected with the Land League and Irish Nationalist movement.

Croker, John Wilson (*b.* 1780, *d.* 1857), politician and essayist, entered Parliament in 1807; held office as secretary to the Admiralty from 1809 to 1830; was a staunch Tory, and never re-entered Parliament after the passing of the Reform Bill. Contributed to the *Quarterly Review* from 1810 to 1853, and edited Boswell's *Life of Johnson*, *Lord Hervey's Memoirs*, the *Suffolk Papers*, etc.

Croker, Thomas Crofton (*b.* 1798, *d.* 1854), antiquary, devoted himself to collecting the legends and songs of the Irish peasantry, and published *Fairy Legends and Traditions of the South of Ireland* (1825), *My Village* (1832), etc.

Crome, John (*b.* 1768, *d.* 1821), landscape painter, formed his style chiefly on the Dutch, especially Hobbema. He gained a livelihood by teaching drawing.

Crompton, Samuel (*b.* 1753, *d.* 1827), inventor of the spinning mule (1770).

Cromwell, Henry (*b.* 1628, *d.* 1674), youngest son of the Protector, distinguished himself in the Irish campaign, became Lord Deputy of Ireland in 1654, and governed well, but was recalled by Parliament in 1659.

Cromwell, Oliver (*b.* 1599, *d.* 1658), the Protector, son of Robert Cromwell, born at Huntingdon and educated at the free school and at Cambridge, where he did not graduate; represented Huntingdon in the Parliament of 1628; always an advocate of puritanical views, first became seriously religious himself about 1638; was member for Cambridge in the Short and Long Parliaments, and soon made himself prominent by his zeal in the cause of liberty; on the outbreak of the Civil war raised a troop of horse for the Parliament; distinguished himself in the battles which followed, and was specially exempted from the Self-denying Ordinance (1645); joined the Independent party in opposition to the Presbyterians, and by the ejection of members known as "Pride's Purge" secured the condemnation and execution of Charles I. (1649). After reducing Ireland to submission, he attacked the Scottish Royalists, defeating them at Dunbar (1650) and Worcester (1651). He dissolved the Long Parliament in 1653, and, after an unsuccessful attempt at constitutional government, assumed the title of Protector, and ruled as a military despot, enforcing order at home, and winning the respect of foreign countries.

Cromwell, Richard (*b.* 1626, *d.* 1712), third son of the Protector, held several important offices during his father's protectorate, and on his death in 1658 succeeded to his title; showed himself unfit for public affairs, and abdicated by the advice of his uncle Desborough (1659). After residing in France and Switzerland, he returned to England in 1680, and spent the rest of his days at Cheshunt in Hertfordshire.

Cromwell, Thomas, Earl of Essex (*b. circa* 1485, *d.* 1540), after spending some time on the Continent in a mercantile capacity, entered Cardinal Wolsey's service in 1524, and by his defence of his master in Parliament after his fall, attracted the notice of Henry VIII.; became his trusted minister, strengthened the royal authority, and as the king's vicegerent in ecclesiastical matters suppressed the monasteries and furthered the Reformed doctrines. In 1539 he was made Earl of Essex, but his unsuccessful attempt to unite Henry in an alliance with the Protestant princes of Germany resulted in his condemnation by bill of attainder and execution on Tower Hill.

Cronaca, Simone (*b.* 1454, *d.* 1509), architect, whose masterpiece is the great hall in the Palazzo della Signoria. He also devised and executed the ornamentation of the Strozzi palace, and other buildings in Florence. He was a friend and supporter of Savonarola.

Crookes, William, F.R.S. (*b.* 1832), man of science, was in 1854 appointed to superintend the meteorological department of the Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford; accompanied the scientific expedition to Oran in 1871, and has made valuable scientific discoveries, including those of the metal thallium and its atomic weight, and of the sodium amalgamation process of separating gold and silver from their ores. To his experiments on repulsion resulting from radiation the radiometer is due.

Cropper, James (*b.* 1773, *d.* 1841), a Liverpool merchant, who exerted himself in the cause of anti-slavery.

Cross, Mary Ann. [*See* Eliot, George.]

Cross, Richard Assheton, Viscount, G.C.B. (*b.* 1823), was called to the bar in 1849; represented Preston in Parliament from 1857 to 1862, and was afterwards member for south-west Lancashire; was appointed Home Secretary by Mr. Disraeli in 1874, carried an Artisans' Dwellings Bill (1875) and other measures through the House, and in 1884 sat on the Commission of Inquiry into the Housing of the Poor. In 1886 he was raised to the peerage, and appointed Secretary of State for India.

Crosse, Andrew (*b.* 1784, *d.* 1855), electrician, made several important discoveries.

Crotch, William (*b.* 1775, *d.* 1847), composer, son of a Norwich carpenter, performed in public in London when he was five years old, and composed an oratorio; performed at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, when he was fifteen. Removing to Oxford, he became organist of Christ Church (1790) and St. John's College, and professor of music in the University (1797). In 1822 he was appointed principal of the Royal Academy of Music. He composed *Palestine*, *The Captivity of Judah*, and other oratorios.

Crowe, Mrs. Catherine (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1876), novelist, wrote *The Night Side of Nature*, a collection of supernatural stories (1848), also *Lily Dawson* (1847), and other novels.

Crowe, Eyre, A.R.A. (*b.* 1824), historical painter, pupil of Delaroche, has exhibited *French Savants in Egypt* (1875), *Sanctuary* (1877), *Marat* (1879), etc.

Crowther, Samuel Adjai (*b.* 1812, *d.* 1891), Bishop of the Niger Territory, a native of Africa, was sold as a slave in 1819, but rescued by a British ship and landed at Sierra Leone (1822); was baptized (1825), placed in charge of the mission school at Regent's Town, and, after passing through the missionary college at Islington, ordained by the Bishop of London. In 1864 he was consecrated first Bishop of Niger Territory. He accompanied the Niger expeditions of 1841 and 1854.

Cruden, Alexander (*b.* 1701, *d.* 1770), published in 1737 a *Complete Concordance of the Holy Scriptures.*

Cruikshank, George (*b.* 1792, *d.* 1878), artist and caricaturist, son of Isaac Cruikshank, engraver and caricaturist, after painting scenes for a theatre, began to design political caricatures, which appeared in the windows of William Hone, the publisher, and attracted much attention. He illustrated a large number of works, including *Grimm's Fairy Tales* (1823), *The Ingoldsby Legends*, *Oliver Twist*, etc., and designed the *Bottle* (1847) and other plates in furtherance of the temperance cause.

Cruikshank, William Cumberland (*b.* 1745, *d.* 1800), anatomist, assistant and successor of Dr. Hunter, wrote a treatise on *The Anatomy of the Absorbent Vessels in the Human Body.*

Crum, Walter (*b.* 1793, *d.* 1867), a Scottish chemist and analyst, author of a treatise on indigo.

Crusentolpe, Magnus Jacob (*b.* 1795, *d.* 1865), Swedish politician and writer, caused great excitement in Sweden by his *Political Views*, *Paintings from the History of the Day*, *Positions and Relations*, and other vigorous pamphlets.

Csoma de Körös, Alexander (*b.* 1784, *d.* 1842), philologist and traveller, educated at Göttingen, travelled in the East, remained four years in Thibet studying its language and literature, and became librarian to the Asiatic Society at Calcutta. He wrote a Thibetan grammar, etc.

Cubbon, Sir Mark (*b.* 1784, *d.* 1861), Commissioner of Mysore from 1834 to 1861, did much to promote the prosperity and welfare of the province.

Cubitt, Sir W. (*b.* 1785, *d.* 1861), civil engineer, effected improvements in the navigation and drainage of the country, and invented the treadmill. He was knighted for his services in connection with the building of the International Exhibition of 1851.

Cudworth, Ralph (*b.* 1617, *d.* 1688), divine, one of the school of philosophers known as the "Cambridge Platonists," became Master of Clare Hall (1644) and Christ's College (1654), Cambridge, and regius professor of Hebrew (1645). He wrote *The True Intellectual System of the Universe* (1678), and a *Treatise on Eternal and Immutable Morality*.

Cujas, Jacques (*b.* 1522, *d.* 1590), French jurist, studied at the university of Toulouse, and became professor of law at Cahors, Bourges, and Valence successively. He left many works.

Cullen, Paul, Cardinal, D.D. (*b.* 1803, *d.* 1878), Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, consecrated Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of Ireland in 1850, and transferred to Dublin in 1852, was distinguished as a theologian and a defender of the Church's rights and dignities. He established the diocesan college of Clonliffe and the Roman Catholic university.

Cullen, William (*b.* 1712, *d.* 1790), physician, professor of chemistry at Glasgow, and afterwards at Edinburgh, wrote a *Treatise on Materia Medica*, etc.

Culpeper, Nicolas (*b.* 1616, *d.* 1654), a writer an astrology and medicine.

Cumberland, Richard (*b.* 1632, *d.* 1718), Bishop of Peterborough, wrote in opposition to Hobbes a treatise *De Legibus Naturæ*.

Cumberland, Richard (*b.* 1732, *d.* 1811), dramatist, author of *The West Indian*, *The Brothers*, etc.

Cumberland, William Augustus, Duke of (*b.* 1721, *d.* 1765), second son of George II., was distinguished for his courage, but was defeated at Fontenoy, Lawfield, and Hastenbeck. He behaved with great cruelty at the battle of Culloden, where he defeated the Young Pretender (1746).

Cuming, Hugh (*b.* 1791, *d.* 1865), naturalist, devoted himself to the study of conchology, and made a large collection of shells and plants from the west coast of America, the islands of the Pacific, and the Philippine Islands.

Cumming, John, D.D. (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1881), minister of the Scotch church, Covent Garden (1832), was a well-known exponent of prophecy, and wrote *The Great Tribulation*, etc.

Cumming, Roualeyn Gordon (*b.* 1820, *d.* 1866), the African lion-hunter, after serving in the Indian army joined the Cape Rifles in 1843, and for five years lived in the bush. His experiences there are recorded in *Five Years of a Hunter's Life* (1850), and *The Lion-Hunter of South Africa* (1856).

Cummins, Maria Susanna (*b.* 1827, *d.* 1866), American novelist, wrote *The Lamplighter* (1854), *Haunted Hearts* (1841), and other novels.

Cunard, Sir Samuel (*b.* 1787, *d.* 1865), born at Halifax, Nova Scotia, founder of the Cunard line of Atlantic steamers, which in 1840 was started in accordance with a Government contract.

Cunningham, Allan (*b.* 1791, *d.* 1839), botanist, collected specimens from South America, Australia, and New Zealand for the gardens at Kew.

Cunningham, Allan (*b.* 1784, *d.* 1842), Scottish man of letters, of peasant parentage, after serving an apprenticeship to a stonemason, and palming off some literary forgeries on Cromek, published in *Nithsdale and Galloway Song*, came to London in 1810, and in 1814 was engaged by Chantrey as clerk and overseer in his studio. Besides ballads and lyrics, he wrote *Lives of the English Painters*, etc.

Cunningham, Rev. John (*b.* 1819), divine, studied under Sir W. Hamilton, Dr. Chalmers, and others; in 1845 was ordained minister of the parish of Crieff; has written *The Church History of Scotland*, etc., and contributed articles to the *Edinburgh Review*, and other periodicals. In 1886 he was appointed moderator of the General Assembly.

Cunningham, Peter (*b.* 1816, *d.* 1869), man of letters, was chief clerk in the Audit Office; wrote a *Handbook of London* (1849), *Life of Inigo Jones* (1848), *Memoir of Turner* (1852), etc.

Cureton, William, F.R.S. (*b.* 1808, *d.* 1864), divine and Orientalist, sub-librarian of the Bodleian library, and afterwards assistant-keeper of manuscripts in the British Museum; published the Syriac versions of *The Epistles of Ignatius*, which excited a warm controversy in England and Germany.

Curll, Edmund (*b.* 1675, *d.* 1747), bookseller and publisher, famous through his connection with Pope, who ridiculed him in the *Dunciad.*

Curran, John Philpot (*b.* 1750, *d.* 1817), Irish politician, of humble birth, educated at Trinity College, Dublin, was in 1775 called to the Irish bar, where he won a high reputation as an orator; opposed the Union in the Irish parliament; in 1808 was made Master of the Rolls in Ireland.

Curtius, Ernst (*b.* 1814), Greek scholar and historian; studied at Bonn, Göttingen, and Berlin, and was professor at Göttingen (1856) and Berlin. He first visited Greece in 1837; in 1864 he began his excavations at Olympia, resulting in the discovery of the Hermes and Dionysius by Praxiteles (1877). Among his works are *The Acropolis of Athens* (1844), *Attic Studies* (1862), *The Discovery of Olympia* (1882), and his *History of Greece.*

Curtius, George (*b.* 1820, *d.* 1885), philologist, brother of the preceding, studied at Bonn and Berlin; became professor of classical philology at Prague in 1849; has written *Comparative Grammar in its Relation to Classical Philology* (1845), etc.

Curwen, John (*b.* 1816, *d.* 1880), writer on music and advocate of the Tonic Sol-fa system.

Cusa, Nicolas de (*b.* 1401, *d.* 1464), divine, employed by Eugenius IV. in his efforts to unite the Greek and Latin churches, was afterwards made Cardinal and Bishop of Brixen.

Cushing, Caleb (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1879), American lawyer and diplomatist, in 1843 negotiated the first treaty of the United States with China; was attorney-general from 1853 to 1857, and one of three jurists entrusted with the revision of the laws of Congress (1866); in 1872 he was one of the counsel for the settlement of the Alabama claims.

Cuthbert, St. (*d.* 687), originally a shepherd boy, became a monk at Melrose, and was prior of that monastery, and afterwards (664-76) of that of Lindisfarne. After living for some time as a hermit on Farne Island, he was consecrated bishop of Lindisfarne in 684, but returned to the island in 686.

Cuvier, Georges, Baron (*b.* 1769, *d.* 1832), French naturalist, born at Montbéliard, patronised by Charles, Duke of Würtemberg, who sent him to the academy of Stuttgart (1784); from 1788 to 1794 studied zoology while holding a tutorship near Caen, and conceived the idea of a new classification of animals based on a comparison of fossils with living species. By the advice of the Abbé Tenier he went to Paris, where he held various professorships, and wrote *Mémoires sur une Nouvelle Division des Mammifères* (conjointly with Saint-Hilaire), *Tableau Elémentaire de l'Histoire Naturelle des Animaux* (1798), etc. He was much employed by Napoleon, especially in promoting education; Louis XVIII. made him grand-master of the faculties of Protestant theology. Just before his death he became minister of the interior.

Cuyp, Albert (*b.* 1605, *d.* 1691), son of Jacob, also a well-known painter.

Cuyp, Jacob Gerritse (*b.* 1575, *d.* 1649), Dutch portrait and genre painter.

Cyprian, St. (*b. circa* 200, *d.* 258), saint and theologian, was baptized in 246, and in 248 became Bishop of Carthage and Primate of Africa. He hid himself during the Decian persecution, but was beheaded in that under Valerian. He held many councils, and decided against the validity of baptism administered by heretics.

Cyril, St. (*d.* 444), patriarch of Alexandria (412), was a violent and headstrong man, whose rule was marked by the persecution of the Novatians, the expulsion of the Jews, the murder of Hypatia, and the condemnation of Nestorius, in consequence of which he was imprisoned by the Emperor Theodosius.

Cyrus the Great (*b. circa* 590 B.C., *d.* 529 B.C.), founder of the Persian empire, was the son of Cambyses and Mandane, daughter of Astyages, king of Media. His early history is probably mythical; in B.C. 559 he excited the Persians against the Medes, defeated Astyages, and usurped his throne. He subsequently conquered Lydia and Babylon, and marched against the Massegatæ, governed by Queen Tomyris, by whom he was defeated and slain.

Cyrus the Younger (*b.* 424 B.C , *d.* 401), son of Darius, and governor of the western provinces of Asia Minor; after unsuccessfully plotting against his elder brother Artaxerxes, raised a large army, including about 12,000 Greek soldiers, with which he marched against him, but was defeated and slain at Cunaxa. Xenophon then conducted the retreat of the 10,000 surviving Greeks.

Czacki, Tadeusz (*b.* 1765, *d.* 1813), a Pole, minister of King Stanislas Poniatowski, wrote on history, law, and politics, and made educational reforms.

Czarniecki, Stephen (*b.* 1599, *d.* 1665), a Polish soldier, distinguished himself against the Cossacks (1648-51), defended Cracow against the Swedes (1655), commanded the army sent to assist the King of Denmark against Sweden, and drove the Lithuanians from Russia in 1660 and 1661.

Czartoryski, Adam Casimir (*b.* 1734, *d.* 1823), a Pole who, as president of the Diet of Warsaw, was mainly instrumental in procuring the election of King Stanislaus Augustus; he was named marshal of the Diet of 1812, but the following year withdrew into private life.

Czartoryski, Adam George (*b.* 1770, *d.* 1861), son of the preceding; joined the force of Kosciusko against the Russians in 1792; was sent as hostage to Russia in 1795, and won the favour of Duke Alexander, who, on his accession, made him minister of foreign affairs. Taking the popular side in the revolution of 1830, he was appointed president of the provisional government, and placed at the head of the national government (1831). In 1832 he fled to Paris.

Czerny, Karl (*b.* 1791, *d.* 1857), Austrian pianist and composer, taught music at Vienna, numbering Liszt and Döhler among his pupils.

D.

Dabelow, Christopher Christian (*b.* 1768, *d.* 1830), German jurisconsult, professor of civil law at the university of Dierpt. His treatises on law are valuable.

Dach, John (*b.* 1566, *d.* 1650), German painter, a protégé of Rudolph II.

Dacier, André (*b.* 1651, *d.* 1722), French classical writer of eminence, was made perpetual secretary of the French Academy in 1713, and had the care of the cabinet of the Louvre entrusted to him. He translated many of the classics into French.

Dacier, Anne (Lefèvre) (*b.* 1654, *d.* 1720), wife of the foregoing, was distinguished for her love of classical literature, in which she obtained great proficiency at an early age.

Da Costa, Isaac (*b.* 1798, *d.* 1860), Dutch poet of Jewish nationality, studied at Leyden, and after he had received the degree of doctor of philosophy, he embraced Christianity. He is considered to hold a foremost place among the poets of Holland.

Dade, William (*b.* 1740, *d.* 1790), Yorkshire antiquary, whose father and grandfather were clergymen, was himself in holy orders. He published many works on antiquarian subjects, principally connected with the county of York.

Daendels, Hermann Wilhelm (*b.* 1762, *d.* 1818), Dutch general; having taken part in revolutionary disturbances in Holland in 1787, was compelled to seek refuge in France, where for important military services he was made general of brigade. In 1799 he commanded one of the two divisions of the army of the Batavian republic, and in 1806 he took service under Louis Bonaparte, king of Holland. From 1808 till 1811 was Governor-General of the Dutch East Indian possessions. After the overthrow of Bonaparte the new King of Holland entrusted him with the organisation of the Dutch colonies on the coast of Africa, where he died.

Dafforne, James (*d.* 1880), for thirty-five years a voluminous art-writer.

D'Agar, Jacques (*b.* 1640, *d.* 1716), painter, of French nationality, spent the greater part of his life in Copenhagen, where he died. He was for some years in London, and received much aristocratic patronage in the reign of Queen Anne.

D'Agincourt, Jean Baptiste Louis George Sereux (*b.* 1730, *d.* 1814), French antiquary and art historian.

Dagobert I., son of Clothaire II. (*b.* 602, *d.* 638), succeeded him in 628 in the Frankish monarchy. He sustained war against the Saxons from England, the Vascones of the Pyrenees, the Sclavonians, and the Bretons. He obliged the prince of Brittany to give him satisfaction for incursions, and he granted refuge to the Bulgarians, who were flying before the Huns; but soon after, fearing that these guests might become too powerful for him, he gave orders to have them all massacred, when in one night ten thousand families were put to the sword.

Dagobert II., son of Siegbert II. and grandson of Dagobert I., was shut up in a convent after his father's death in 656 by the *maire* of the palace, who gave the crown to his own son. Dagobert was sent to Scotland, and the report of his death was spread. He married Matilda, a Scottish princess, and was eventually acknowledged king of Austrasia. In 679 he was assassinated by the Grimwald faction.

Dagobert III. (*b.* 699, *d.* 715) succeeded his father, Childebert III., in 711 as king of France.

Dagoumer, Guillaume (*d.* 1745), rector of the university of Paris, and author of philosophical works.

Daguerre, Louis Jacques Mandé (*b.* 1789, *d.* 1851), the inventor of photography by the daguerreotype process, by which the portrait was fixed on a plate of copper thinly coated with silver by the successive action of the vapours of iodine, bromine and mercury, in which invention he was associated with M. Niepce Daguerre. He was also celebrated as a dioramic painter, was named by the French Government as an officer of the Legion of Honour, and granted a pension of six thousand francs.

Daguesseau. [*See* Aguesseau.]

Dahl, Johann Christian Claude (*b.* 1788, *d.* 1857), Norwegian landscape painter, and professor of painting at Dresden.

Dahl, Michael (*b.* 1656, *d.* 1743), Swedish portrait painter, who settled in London, and obtained the patronage of royalty and many members of the aristocracy.

Dahlberg, Eric, Count de (*b.* 1625, *d.* 1703), general in the German army, called the Vauban of Sweden for his skill in fortification.

Dahlgren, John Adolph (*b.* 1809, *d.* 1870), American naval officer, whose father was Swedish consul at Philadelphia. The son worked his way up by extraordinary zeal and energy till he became chief of ordnance, and he received the world's recognition as a man of science and inventive genius. He was the author of many works on the practice of gunnery. He was the inventor of the Dahlgren gun, bronze howitzers for boats, and light iron field carriages to make them available on land.

Dahlgren, Karl Fredrik (*b.* 1794, *d.* 1844), Swedish poet and humorist, from 1815 acted as preacher at Stockholm. His works fill five volumes (1847-52), and consist of novels, humorous tales, poems, and dramas.

Dahlmann, Friedrich Christoph (*b.* 1785, *d.* 1860), German historian and politician. Though of Swedish nationality, he directed the whole influence of his life towards Germany. After spending some years in political pursuits in Schleswig-Holstein, which brought him much trouble, he lived in Göttingen and Bonn, taking a large share in the political affairs of the time.

Dahomey, Kings of—

(1) GEZO (*d.* 1858), succeeded Gaze, his brother, who abdicated in 1818. He was warlike, but not unfavourable to Europeans. Was visited by Commander Forbes in 1849, and again in 1851. He left behind him some renown for bravery, though he was defeated by the people of the independent settlement of Abeokuta.

(2) GELELE (*b.* 1820), succeeded his father in 1858. At the "grand customs" in honour of his father he massacred about five hundred men. In 1862 he is said to have crucified Doherty, a Scripture reader. He, too, was defeated by the Abeokutans. In 1876 he severely treated some European traders, which caused a rupture with England, but in 1877 he made concessions.

Daillé, Pierre (*b.* 1649, *d.* 1715), a French Protestant divine, who emigrated to America. He wrote several important works, which were translated into Latin and English.

Daintree, Richard (*b.* 1831, *d.* 1878), geologist, who spent his whole life in the exploration of various parts of Australia, of which he published complete and valuable results.

Dakins, William (*d.* 1607), one of the divines employed in the authorised translation of the Bible.

Dalberg, Carl Theodore Anton Maria von (*b.* 1744, *d.* 1817), Elector and Archbishop of Mayence, Prince-primate of the Confederation of the Rhine, grand-duke of Frankfort, and Archbishop of Ratisbon. He was distinguished for great industry and an incorruptible love of justice. He was the author of several works on various subjects, and finally, in 1813, resigned all his offices, with the exception of his ecclesiastical dignity, and retired into private life.

D'Albert, Eugène (*b.* 1861), son of Charles D'Albert (*b.* 1815), educated at the National Training School, South Kensington, widely known as a pianist and composer.

D'Albret, Jeanne, Queen of Navarre (*b.* 1528, *d.* 1572), who became a Protestant, and died suddenly before the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and is supposed to have been poisoned.

Dalby, Isaac (*b.* 1744, *d.* 1824), a self-taught mathematician, employed on the trigonometrical survey of England, and in 1799 professor of mathematics at the Royal Military College, High Wycombe.

Dale, David (*b.* 1739, *d.* 1806), Scottish merchant and philanthropist.

Dale, Thomas (*b.* 1797, *d.* 1870), poet and divine, was Dean of Rochester, held the chair of English language and literature in the University of London, and afterwards at King's College. He was for several years vicar of St. Bride's, Fleet Street, and afterwards of St. Pancras. He published some volumes of poetry, a translation of Sophocles' sermons, and an edition of the works of Cowper.

Dalechamp, Jacques (*b.* 1513, *d.* 1588), French physician and writer on botany.

D'Alembert, Jean le Rond. [*See* Alembert.]

Dalhousie, George Ramsay, Earl of (*b.* 1770, *d.* 1838), served in Egypt and Spain, and was created a peer of the United Kingdom in 1815, became captain-general of British North America till 1828, and then served in India as commander-in-chief.

Dalhousie, James Andrew Brown-Ramsay, third son of the above, and first Marquis (*b.* 1812, *d.* 1860), vice-president of the Board of Trade 1843, president 1845, Governor-General of India 1848. He successfully conducted the Sikh war, which was terminated by the battle of Gujerat, and the annexation of the Punjab (1849). He directed the second Burmese war (1852) and added Pegu to British India. He also annexed Nagpore (1853), Berar and Sattara, and Oudh (1856). He threw open the Civil Service to Hindoos, instituted great public works, introduced railways and telegraphs, opened out canals and roads, created a legislative council and the lieutenant-governorship of Bengal. Ill-health and grief caused by his wife's death (1853) induced him to return to England in 1856. He was the last governor-general under the Company.

Dalin, Olaf von (*b.* 1708, *d.* 1763), historian and poet, is reckoned the father of Swedish poetry. He died chancellor to the court of Sweden. Author of *The Liberty of Sweden* and *Brunhilda.*

Dallamano, Giuseppe (*b.* 1679, *d.* 1758), Italian painter.

Dallas, Alexander James (*b.* 1759, *d.* 1817), American lawyer and statesman, was the son of a Scottish physician who emigrated to Jamaica about 1750. He served the United States in various ways, his principal office being Secretary of the Treasury, in which he was of great service. He was considered by his abilities to have extricated the United States Government from very serious difficulty and debt, caused by the war with the British Government. He published various works, and left unfinished a *History of Pennsylvania.*

Dallas, Sir George, Bart. (*b.* 1758, *d.* 1833), in the civil service of the East India Company; was a voluminous political writer, and was much distinguished by his able defence of Warren Hastings.

Dallas, George Mifflin (*b.* 1792, *d.* 1864), president of the United States 1844, and American statesman and diplomatist, born at Philadelphia, was elected to the Senate in 1831. In 1846, as President of the Senate, he gave a casting vote against a measure opposed to Free Trade. He was minister at St. Petersburg 1837-1841, to the court of St. James's 1856-1861, and retired from public life on the election of President Lincoln.

Dallas, Robert Charles, brother of Alexander James (*b.* 1754, *d.* 1824), author of *Recollections of Lord Byron* and other works, and a friend and counsellor of Lord Byron, whose uncle, Captain Byron, married his sister.

Dallaway, James (*b.* 1763, *d.* 1834), divine, chaplain to the British Embassy at Constantinople, and subsequently held two vicarages in England, and the post of secretary to the Earl Marshal. He is chiefly known as an author.

Dalling and Bulwer. [*See* Bulwer.]

Dallinger, William Henry, LL.D., F.R.S. (*b.* 1841), English biologist, entered the Wesleyan ministry in 1861. He worked out, by microscopical research, the life histories of the minute forms of life. His earliest work was rewarded by a grant of £100 from the Royal Society for further research.

Dallison, Sir William (*d.* 1558-9), English lawyer, Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench under Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth.

Dalmatius, Saint, archimandrite of the monastery of Constantinople, took part in the Council of Ephesus in 430.

Dalrymple. [*See* Stair.]

Dalrymple, Alexander (*b.* 1737, *d.* 1808), hydrographer to the East India Company in 1779, and to the Admiralty in 1795, was author of works on geography and hydrography, and was a fellow of the Royal Society.

Dalrymple, Sir David. [*See* Hailes.]

Dalrymple, Sir Hew Whiteford (*b.* 1750, *d.* 1830), served under the Duke of York in 1793. Commanded in Guernsey in 1806, and took the command in Portugal in 1808. His convention with Junot was much censured.

Dalrymple, Sir John (*b.* 1726, *d.* 1810), a baron of exchequer in Scotland in 1776. He was author of several works, the chief of which was the *Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland.*

Dalrymple, John, F.R.S. (*b.* 1803, *d.* 1852), oculist, now chiefly known as the author of a valuable *Essay on the Anatomy of the Human Eye.*

Dalton, John, D.D. (*b.* 1709, *d.* 1763), many years rector of St. Mary-at-Hill, London, in his earlier years was tutor to Lord Beauchamp, with whom he travelled till his lordship died in Italy. He adapted *Comus* for the stage, and wrote songs in it, and it was performed for the benefit of Milton's granddaughter. He was also author of some poems and a volume of sermons.

Dalton, John, D.C.L., F.R.S. (*b.* 1766, *d.* 1844), natural philosopher, one of the founders of modern chemistry, early in life settled in Manchester. His scientific discoveries, notably his *Atomic Theory*, brought him the gold medal of the Royal Society. A *Life of Dalton*, by Lonsdale, appeared in 1874. He was a member of the Society of Friends.

Daly, Augustin (*b.* 1838), American dramatist and editor, has written many successful plays, and for several seasons managed the Grand Opera in New York. His company of comedians has more than once travelled with him to England, Germany, and France.

Dalzell, Andrew (*b.* 1742, *d.* 1806), classical scholar, one of the founders of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and one of its secretaries. His works are voluminous.

Damasus I. (*d.* 384), the son of a presbyter, was elected Bishop of Rome after the death of Liberius in 366. Great disorders prevailed during the greater part of his rule. He held several councils for the purpose of condemning heretics; and St. Jerome is said to have acted as his secretary.

Damasus II., Poppo, Bishop of Brixen, was elected pope in the year 1048, in the room of Benedict IX., who had been deposed by the council of Sutri for his misconduct. He died at Palestrina, only twenty-three days after his election, Leo IX. succeeding.

D'Amboise. [*See* Amboise.]

Damer, the Hon. Anne Seymour (*b.* 1748, *d.* 1828), sculptress, daughter of Field-Marshal Conway. She was married to the Hon. John Damer, who left her a widow without children. Amongst the best-known of her works is a bust of Lord Nelson in the Guildhall, London, a statue of George III. in the Register Office at Edinburgh, and a bust of Sir Joseph Banks in the British Museum.

Damin, Christian Tobias (*b.* 1699, *d.* 1778), scholar and theologian, rector of the academy of Berlin, and compiler of a lexicon to Homer and Pindar. He was displaced in 1764 on a charge of Socinianism, founded on his translation of the New Testament.

Damini, Pietro (*b.* 1592, *d.* 1630), Italian painter.

Damon, a distinguished physician of Athens, celebrated also as a Sophist. Late in life he was banished from Athens for his political opinions.

Dampier, William (*b.* 1652, *d.* 1715), English navigator and hydrographer; in 1679 he joined a party of buccaneers, who crossed the Isthmus of Darien, captured several Spanish vessels, and molested the settlements. In 1684 he made a voyage to the East Indies, from which he returned to England in 1691, and published *A Voyage Round the World.* In the service of the government he conducted in 1669 an expedition to the South Seas, exploring the western coast of Australia, and other parts of the southern hemisphere. He returned home in 1701, and the rest of his life was passed in obscurity.

Dana, Francis, LL.D. (*b.* 1743, *d.* 1811), American statesman and jurist. He was the father of the poet.

Dana, James Dwight, LL.D. (*b.* 1813), American naturalist and geologist, published many valuable works, extending from 1837 to 1872.

Dana, Richard Henry (*b.* 1787, *d.* 1879), American poet and novelist, author of *The Buccaneer* and other works.

Dana, Richard Henry (*b.* 1815, *d.* 1882), American lawyer and author, son of the preceding, entered Harvard College in 1832, but suspended his studies in 1834 from weakness of the eyes, and then performed as a common sailor a voyage to California, of which he wrote an interesting and popular narrative, entitled *Two Years Before the Mast* (1840). He graduated at Harvard in 1837, studied law under Judge Story, and was admitted to the bar. He published works on seamanship and international law. He was one of the founders of the Free Soil party in 1848, and an orator of the Republican party.

Danby, Francis, A.R.A. (*b.* 1793, *d.* 1861), landscape painter, produced many works of high character. His *Opening of the Seventh Seal*, exhibited in 1828 at the British Institution, brought him a prize of

£200. In 1829 a difference with the Academy and other reasons led to his leaving England for eleven years, during which he painted little. On his return he took up his residence at Exmouth, where he died, leaving three sons, all landscape painters.

Danby, Henry Danvers, first Earl of (*b.* 1573, *d.* 1643-4), served in the Low Countries under Maurice Prince of Orange, and afterwards in France, where he was knighted by Henry IV., and next in Ireland as lieutenant-general. He was made a peer by James I., and appointed Lord President of Munster and Governor of Guernsey. Charles I. made him Earl of Danby and Knight of the Garter. He gave land to the University of Oxford for a botanical garden, and at Malmesbury to establish an almshouse and free school.

Danby, John (*d.* 1798), English composer of glees which attained great popularity.

Danby, Thomas Osborne, Earl of. [*See* Leeds.]

Dance, Charles (*b.* 1794, *d.* 1863), a writer of burlesques and farces.

Dance, George (*b.* 1700, *d.* 1768), architect, designer of the Mansion House (1739) and many other public buildings.

Dance, George, R.A. (*b.* 1741, *d.* 1825), son of the preceding, rebuilt Newgate (1770-83), and was one of the original Royal Academicians.

Dancer, Daniel (*b.* 1716, *d.* 1794), miser, of whom many extraordinary stories are related. He bequeathed the whole of his property to Lady Tempest, who had relieved him under apparent necessity.

Danchet, Antoine (*b.* 1671, *d.* 1748), French poet.

Danckerts, a family of Dutch artists. Cornelius (*b.* 1561) was a celebrated engraver at Antwerp. His son, Danckert Danckerts (*b.* 1600), excelled his father. John Danckerts, a member of the family, came to England and designed plates for *Juvenal*, which were engraved by Hollar. Henry Danckerts, his brother, came to England as engraver and landscape painter, and was employed by King Charles II. Justus Danckerts was a designer and engraver, at Amsterdam; and Cornelius Danckerts was an esteemed architect. His son, Peter, was a painter.

Dancourt, Florent Carton (*b.* 1661, *d.* 1726), brought up to the bar, which he abandoned for the stage, for which he was a prolific writer.

Dandini, Cæsar (*b.* 1595, *d.* 1658), a Florentine painter. Vincent Dandini (*b.* 1607), his brother, was held in great estimation as an historical painter. Pietro Dandini (*b.* 1646, *d.* 1712), a nephew, was also a painter.

Dandini, Jerome (*b.* 1554, *d.* 1634), an Italian Jesuit of note in the time of Clement VIII.

Dandolo, Andrea (*b.* 1310, *d.* 1354), Doge of Venice, lost his life in a war between the Venetians and the Genoese. He was a friend of Petrarch, and wrote the *Chronicles of Venice.*

Dandolo, Enrico (*b.* 1108, *d.* 1205), was elected Doge of Venice at the age of eighty-four. He undertook with the Crusaders the siege of Constantinople in 1203, at which, notwithstanding age and infirmity, he greatly distinguished himself.

Daneau, Lambert (*b.* 1530, *d.* 1596), a French Protestant divine, who fled in 1572 to Geneva, where he was appointed to the chair of theology. He filled a similar post at Leyden, and in 1593 was called as minister to Castres.

Danes, Pierre (*b.* 1497, *d.* 1577), French scholar and divine, professor of Greek at the Royal College, represented France at the council of Trent in 1545.

Danet, Pierre (*b.* 1640, *d.* 1709), a rector of Paris, presented in 1674 to the abbacy of St. Nicholas, in Verdun. He is known principally by his Latin and French Dictionary, and a French dictionary of Greek and Roman antiquities, and was one of the persons selected to prepare the Delphin editions of the classics.

Dangeau, Louis de Courcillon de (*b.* 1643, *d.* 1723), French ecclesiastic and man of letters, son of the Marquis de Dangeau. His works were numerous on the subjects of history, grammar, and geography, and he also wrote *Dialogues on the Immortality of the Soul.*

Dangeau, Philippe de Courcillon, Marquis de (*b.* 1638, *d.* 1720), brother of the preceding, was a favourite at the court of Louis XIV. for his many accomplishments, and his taste for literature procured him a seat in the French Academy and in that of the sciences. He left a voluminous diary, the *Journal de Dangeau.*

Danican, François André (*b.* 1727, *d.* 1795), better known as Philidor, musician, composer, and noted chess-player.

Daniel, Arnaud (*d. circa* 1189), Provençal poet and troubadour. His poems were imitated by Petrarch, and Dante speaks favourably of him.

Daniel, Edward, D.D. (*d.* 1657), the first scholar sent out from Douay. For six years was president of the English College at Lisbon. Author of *Meditations* and a folio volume of controversies.

Daniel, Gabriel (*b.* 1649, *d.* 1728), French historian and Jesuit. Louis XIV. appointed him historiographer of the kingdom, with a pension of 2,000 francs.

Daniel, Pierre (*b.* 1530, *d.* 1603), French antiquary and advocate, in 1562, when the abbey of St. Benoît-sur-Loire was pillaged, he saved valuable MSS., some of which he published, and he prepared an edition of *Petronius*, but it was not brought out in his lifetime.

Daniel, Robert Mackenzie (*b.* 1814, *d.* 1847), litterateur, wrote *The Scottish Heiress*, *The Gravedigger*, *The Young Widow*, *The Young Baronet*, and *The Cardinal's Daughter*.

Daniel, Samuel (*b.* 1562, *d.* 1619), English poet and historian. His fame stands higher as an historian of the Civil Wars of the Roses than as a poet.

Daniel, William Barker (*b.* 1787, *d.* 1833), author and divine, who died within the rules of the King's Bench, where he had been confined for twenty years. He was author of *Rural Sports* (four volumes), and *Plain Thoughts of Former Years upon the Lord's Prayer, with Deference addressed to Christians at the Present Period.*

Daniell, John Frederick, D.C.L., F.R.S. (*b.* 1790, *d.* 1845), natural philosopher, his greatest work, *Meteorological Essays*, appeared in 1823; he also published an *Introduction to Chemical Philosophy*, and supplied a number of contributions to scientific journals. He was appointed in 1821 professor of chemistry in King's College, London, and devoted himself chiefly to the study of voltaic electricity.

Daniell, Samuel (*d.* 1811), English scenic artist.

Daniell, Thomas (*b.* 1750, *d.* 1840), English artist. His works were published in six folio volumes.

Daniell, William, R.A. (*b.* 1769, *d.* 1857), English artist, nephew of above. Many of his works were in the six volumes published by his uncle. He published a number of other works between 1814 and 1825.

Danilo I., Pietrovitch Niegosch (*b.* 1826, *d.* 1860), Prince of Montenegro, succeeded his uncle in 1851. He effected various reforms, but was checked by a war with Turkey. He was assassinated at Cattaro, leaving his throne to his nephew Nicholas.

Dannecker, Johann Heinrich (*b.* 1758, *d.* 1841), one of the most eminent of modern sculptors, was the son of an ostler at Stuttgart. In 1775 he gained the friendship of Schiller, whose bust in the Weimar museum is his best-remembered work. In 1785 he visited Rome, and in 1790 was appointed professor of sculpture at Stuttgart. In 1816 he produced his celebrated *Ariadne on the Panther.*

Dante Alighieri (*b.* 1265, *d.* 1321), Italian poet, was born at Florence. Of his early days little is known, till, as related in his *Vita Nuova*, he first met "the lady of his heart, Beatrice." According to Boccaccio, she was the daughter of Folco Portinari, and married Simone de Bardi, and to her Dante was passionately but platonically attached. She died in 1290, and shortly afterwards Dante married Gemma Donati, a daughter of one of the "Guelph" families. In 1289 he fought at Campaldino, and was present at the surrender of Caprona. After filling various minor offices, in 1300 he became one of the six priors of Florence. In 1301 he went as ambassador to Pope Boniface VIII., and never returned to his native town. Charles of Valois aided the Neri or Black Guelphs against their opponents, the Whites, of whom Dante was a supporter, and in 1302 he was banished. He made many unsuccessful attempts to return, and spent the remaining years of his life wandering from town to town, finally settling in Ravenna, where he died. His most celebrated work is the *Divina Commedia*, and others are the *Vita Nuova*, the *Convito*, and the *Canzoniere.*

Danton, George Jacques (*b.* 1759, *d.* 1794), French revolutionist, was educated for the bar, and became a follower of Mirabeau. With Marat and Camille Desmoulins he founded the cordeliers' club. In 1791 he headed the meeting at the Champ de Mars advocating the dethronement of Louis, and after the king's fall became minister of justice. With Marat and Robespierre, he was at the head of the Jacobinical party in the National Convention. In 1793 he set up the "extraordinary criminal tribunal," and as president of the "Committee of Public Safety" tried to crush the Girondists. He lost ground through his opposition to the guillotine, quarrelled with Robespierre, and was brought before the revolutionary tribunal and sentenced to death.

Dantz, Johann Andreas (*b.* 1654, *d.* 1727), Orientalist, and a divine of the Lutheran church, author of a Hebrew grammar, a Chaldee grammar, and several works on biblical subjects.

Dantzi, Franz (*b.* 1763, *d.* 1826), composer and performer on the violoncello. He produced several operas, including the *Midnight Hour* and *Iphigenia*. He also produced a great quantity of instrumental music, and some compositions for the service of the Church.

Danvers, Henry. [*See* Danby.]

D'Anville. [*See* Anville.]

Daoud Pacha (*d.* 1623), a celebrated grand-vizier, brother-in-law of Mustapha I., whom he replaced on the throne of Constantinople in 1622, deposing and killing Othman II., the usurper. He himself was executed a twelvemonth later.

D'Arblay, Francesca Burney (*b.* 1752, *d.* 1840), English novelist, was the third child of Dr. Charles Burney. From the age of eighteen to twenty-six she worked at *Evelina*, which appeared anonymously in 1778, and won her fame, and the admiration and friendship of Dr. Johnson. *Cecilia* (1782) was not so successful; but her works gained her a position at the court in 1786, and in her *Diary* she gives a graphic description of its decorous dulness. In 1793 she married General D'Arblay, a French refugee. Her later works are *Camille* (1796), *The Wanderer* (1814), and the *Memoirs* of her father.

Darboy, Georges (*b.* 1813, *d.* 1871), French ecclesiastic, Bishop of Nancy 1859, Archbishop of Paris 1863, was an opposer of the doctrine of Papal infallibility. He was shot by the Commune.

D'Arc, Jeanne. [*See* Joan of Arc.]

Darcet, Jean (*b.* 1727, *d.* 1801), French chemist and physician, befriended by Montesquieu. He contributed greatly to the progress of chemical science.

Darcet, John Peter Joseph (*b.* 1787), French chemist, born in Paris. His father (the above) held the office of director-general of the porcelain manufactory at Sèvres, and his grandfather was the celebrated Rouelle, the restorer of chemistry in France. In his twenty-fourth year he was made assayer of the mint; and introduced, among other discoveries, a new process for the preparation of powder on a large scale. His experiments led to the establishment of the manufacture of artificial natron. He extracted alkali from chestnuts, and he introduced a process for bleaching linen. One discovery of great importance obtained him the prize of 3,000 francs which had been provided for the discovery of the means of protection against the fine dust of quicksilver, which had been so unhealthy to the gilders.

Darcy, Patrick (*b.* 1603, *d.* 1668), an active member of the parliament assembled in Dublin in 1640.

D'Arcy, Patrick, Count (*b.* 1726, *d.* 1779); Irish engineer and author, an adherent of the House of Stuart. At seventeen he gave a solution of the curve of equal pressure. In 1746 he was taken political prisoner in Ireland, and after that served in the Seven Years' war. He published an *Essay on Artillery*, a *Memoir on the Duration of the Sensation of Sight*, and a *Memoir on Hydraulic Machines*.

Dargan, Edward S., lawyer and jurist of Alabama, U.S., was first a schoolmaster, then studied law. In 1844 was elected mayor of Mobile, and from 1845 to 1847 was representative in Congress. He is remembered as the first proposer of the line of adjustment finally adopted in the settlement of the Oregon question with the British Government. He was on his return from Congress elected judge of the supreme court of Alabama.

Dargan, William (*b.* 1799, *d.* 1867), Irish capitalist and railway contractor, was first engaged under Telford in constructing the Holyhead road, after which he returned to Ireland, and embarked in several minor undertakings, and formed the foundation of a princely fortune. He was contractor of the Dublin and Kingstown Railway, the first in Ireland, after which there was scarcely a public work in that country with which he was not connected. He was a large holder of railway stock, a steamboat proprietor, a flax-grower, and a farmer.

D'Argenville, Antoine Joseph Degallier (*b.* 1680, *d.* 1765), French author and member of several learned societies throughout Europe. In 1747 appeared a *Treatise on Gardening*, and in 1755 the *Lives of Famous Painters*. He was employed on the *Encyclopédie* and other works.

Darius (*b.* 548, *d.* 485 B.C.), son of Hystaspes, dethroned Smerdis the usurper, and became king of Persia in 521. He captured Babylon after a siege of twenty months, conquered Thrace, and defeated the Scythians. He sent two armies to Greece to avenge the destruction of Sardis by the Athenians, the first of which was repulsed by the Thracians, and the second by the Athenians at Marathon in 490. He died while organising a third expedition.

Darius II. (*d.* 405 B.C.) reigned nineteen years; surnamed Nothus, being the illegitimate son of Artaxerxes I., married Parysatis, by whom he had two sons, Artaxerxes Mnemon and Cyrus the Younger.

Darius III. (*d.* 330 B.C.), last king of the Persians, began his reign in 336. He was defeated at Granicus (334), Issus (333), and Arbela (331) by Alexander the Great, and was killed by Bessus, satrap of Bactriana.

Darling, Grace (*b.* 1815, *d.* 1842), the heroine, was the daughter of the lighthouse keeper on the Fern Islands, near Bamborough Castle. In September, 1838, the *Forfarshire* went on the rocks, and with her father she succeeded in rescuing nine of the crew.

D'Arnaud. [*See* Arnaud.]

Darnley, Henry Steward, Lord (*b.* 1546), *d.* 1567), married Mary, Queen of Scots, July 19th, 1565; instigated the murder of Rizzio, and was found dead in the garden of his house, Kirk-of-Field, after it was blown up, probably being killed with the consent of the queen.

Darquier de Pellepoix, Augustin (*b.* 1718, *d.* 1802), an eminent French astronomer, and a member of the Institute.

Darrell, William (*d.* 1721), an English Jesuit, and president of the College at Liége. He wrote several works of a controversial character.

D'Arrest, Heinrich Ludwig (*b.* 1822, *d.* 1875), German astronomer, discovered comets in 1844, 1845, 1851, and 1857, and was appointed to the chair of astronomy at Copenhagen. He is best known as the discoverer of the planet Freia on October 21st, 1862.

Dartmouth, George Legge, Lord (*b.* 1648, *d.* 1691), distinguished English naval commander, at one time governor of Portsmouth. In 1682 he was raised to the peerage. He was Constable of the Tower, and commanded the fleet at the time of the Prince of Orange's invasion. At the Revolution he was committed to the Tower, where he died.

Daru, Pierre Antoine, Count (*b.* 1767, *d.* 1829), peer of France, and one of the ablest French statesmen of the school of the revolution and Napoleon. His reputation as a poet was established by his translation of Horace. Under the emperor he was intendant-general in Prussia and Austria, and in 1818 was created a peer by Louis XVIII. He wrote a valuable *Life of Sully*, and the *History of Venice* (1819-1821).

Darwin, Charles Robert, F.R.S. (*b.* 1809, *d.* 1882), English biologist, was the son of Robert Waring Darwin, a medical practitioner at Shrewsbury, where the future naturalist was born. He was educated at Edinburgh and at Christ's College, Cambridge. In 1831 he joined the surveying expedition which was despatched in the *Beagle* and *Adventure*, and visited South America, Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, and many of the Pacific and Atlantic islands. Returning after a voyage of five years, he married (1839) his cousin, Miss Wedgwood, and in 1842 settled down to a quiet life of study at his country-house at Down, in Kent. In 1839 he published his *Journal of Researches during a Voyage Round the World*, and in 1842 his *Structure and Distribution of Coral Reefs.* In 1859 appeared *The Origin of Species*, a work that created an immense sensation, and put before the world what is generally known as the "Darwinian Theory." His other works include *The Fertilisation of Orchids* (1862), *Descent of Man* (1871), *Expression in Man and Animals* (1872), and *Earth-worms and Vegetable Mould* (1881.) *The Life and Letters of Charles Darwin* were published by his son in 1887.

Darwin, George Howard, F.R.S. (*b.* 1846), geologist and astronomer, son of the above, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and became a fellow of the Royal Society in 1879. In 1883 he was appointed Plumian professor of astronomy and experimental philosophy at Cambridge.

Darwin, Francis (*b.* 1848), younger brother of the above, author of *The Life and Letters of Charles Darwin*, was appointed in 1888 reader in botany to the University of Cambridge, and fellow of Christ's College.

Darwin, Erasmus (*b.* 1731, *d.* 1812), physician and poet, was educated at Cambridge, took his doctor's degree at Edinburgh, and practised as a physician at Lichfield. He settled in Derby in 1781, and later removed to Breadsall Priory, where he died suddenly. In 1789 he published his *Botanic Garden*, including *The Loves of the Plants;* in 1794-6 *Zoonomia, or the Laws of Organic Life*, and *Phytologia* in 1799.

Dasent, Sir George Webbe (*b.* 1820), Norse and Icelandic scholar, was born in the West Indies, and educated at Oxford. After being called to the bar, he published in 1842 *The Prose, or Younger Edda;* in 1855 *The Norsemen in Iceland;* and in 1873 *Tales from the Field;* was for some years assistant editor of *The Times.* He also wrote *Annals of an Eventful Life* (1871); *Three to One* (1872); and *Half a Life* (1874). He was knighted in 1876.

Dashkowa, or **Daschkof**, Ekatarina Romanovna (*b.* 1744, *d.* 1810), Russian princess, lady of honour to Catherine II. She took part in the revolution of 1762, by which Peter III. was deposed and Catherine placed on the throne. After the death of her husband she travelled through Europe. On her return to Russia in 1782 she was appointed president of the Academy of the

Arts and Sciences of St. Petersburg. She was, however, deprived of her offices by the Emperor Paul in 1796, and spent the remainder of her days in retirement.

Dati, Agostino (*b.* 1420, *d.* 1478), Italian scholar, who occupied the chair of rhetoric at Urbino. On his return to his native town (Sienna) he was employed in several public negotiations, and was agent for his state to Pope Pius II. He died of the plague at Sienna. His works were collected and printed by his son in 1503.

Dati, Carlo (*b.* 1619, *d.* 1675), professor of belles-lettres in his native city, Florence. He is best known by his work, *The Lives of Ancient Painters.*

Daubenton, or **D'Aubenton,** Louis Jean Marie (*b.* 1716, *d.* 1799), distinguished French naturalist and physician, was the friend of Buffon, and companion in his work, the anatomical part of which was undertaken by him. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences, and enriched its publications by a number of anatomical discoveries and researches concerning the species of animals and their varieties. He contributed to the *Encyclopédie.* On the last day of the year 1799 he attended the Senate for the first time, and fell senseless into the arms of his friends in a fit of apoplexy.

Daubeny, Charles Giles Bridle (*b.* 1795, *d.* 1867), chemist and botanist, published *A Description of Active and Extinct Volcanoes* (1826), an *Introduction to the Atomic Theory* (1831), *Lectures on Climate* (1862), etc. He was appointed professor of chemistry at Oxford (1822), and of botany (1834).

D'Aubigné. [*See* Aubigné.]

Daubigny, Charles François (*b.* 1817, *d.* 1878), French landscape painter and book illustrator. Painted *Spring-Time* (1861), *Windmills at Dordrecht* (1872), *Rising Moon* (1877), etc.

D'Aubusson. [*See* Aubusson.]

Daubuz, Charles (*b.* 1670, *d.* 1740), son of a French Protestant who came to England on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. He was educated at Cambridge, became vicar of Brotherton, and wrote a valuable commentary on the Book of Revelation.

Daudet, Alphonse (*b.* 1840), French novelist, wrote poems, essays, plays, and contributed to newspapers for some years before he discovered his true powers as a novelist. He is author of *Fromont jeune et Risler aîné* (1874), *Jack* (1876), *Le Nabab* (1878), *Numa Roumestan*, *L'Évangeliste* (1883), *Sappho* (1884), *Tartarin sur les Alpes* (1886), *L'Immortel* (1888). Several of his novels, notably *Sappho*, have been dramatised.

Daudet, Ernest (*b.* 1837), brother of the above, novelist and man of letters, is a prominent political writer on the monarchical side. Among his writings are *Therése* and *Jean le Gueux*, and various political works.

D'Aulnoy, Marie Catherine Jumelle de Berneville, Countess (*b. circa* 1650, *d.* 1705), authoress of *Contes des Fées*, a series of charming fairy tales, and some tedious novels.

D'Aumale. [*See* Aumale.]

Daumer, George Friedrich (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1875), German philosopher and poet, born and educated at Nüremburg, published *Indication of a System of Speculative Philosophy* (1831) and numerous other philosophical works. Of his poems, *Hafiz* (1846), and *Songs of Mary* (1841-59) may be mentioned.

Daumier, Henri (*b.* 1808, *d.* 1879), French caricaturist; his most remarkable series were the *Idylles Parlementaires* and *Les Représentants representés.*

Daun, Léopold Joseph Marie, Count von (*b.* 1705, *d.* 1766), Austrian field-marshal, who fought with success against Frederick the Great.

Daunou, Pierre Claude François (*b.* 1761, *d.* 1840), French politician and man of letters, was president of the Convention, member of the Committee of Public Safety, and first president of the Council of Five Hundred. He withdrew from public life in 1802, and became guardian of the Panthéon Library. After the restoration he became a member of the Chamber, and professor of history in the Collége de France.

Davauzati, Bernardo (*b.* 1529, *d.* 1606), Florentine writer, principally known for his translation of Tacitus.

Davenant, Charles (*b.* 1656, *d.* 1714), eldest son of Sir William Davenant, at the age of nineteen distinguished himself by the acting of the only tragedy he wrote, *Circe.* After this he studied the civil law, and served in Parliament. He was appointed by James II. inspector of plays, then held the office of commissioner of excise, and lastly of inspector-general of exports and imports, which office he held until his death. His works on political and financial subjects were collected and published by Sir Charles Whitworth in 1771.

Davenant, John, D.D. (*b.* 1576, *d.* 1641), English prelate, whose learning recommended him to James I., who sent him the synod of Dort, and he was in 1621 raised to the see of Salisbury. He published a number of works, principally in Latin, and was a strong Calvinist.

Davenant, Sir William (*b.* 1606, *d.* 1688), English dramatic poet, and theatrical manager in the reigns of Charles I. and II., was the son of a tavern-keeper in Oxford. He was a short time at Lincoln College, but his disposition led him to try his fortunes at court, where he first appeared as page to the Duchess of Richmond. His first tragedy, *Albovine*, was a distinguished success. In 1637 he succeeded Ben Jonson as poet laureate. Political troubles caused his flight to France on two occasions, and once Milton interposed to save his life. He was buried in Westminster Abbey. Amongst his works were *Gondibert* and *The Siege of Rhodes.*

Davenport, Christopher (*b.* 1598, *d.* 1680), educated at Oxford, became a friar of the Order of St. Francis, and constituted himself a Roman Catholic missionary in England. He wrote many books in defence of the Roman Catholic cause, and was chaplain to the queen of Charles I. During the Civil war he was a fugitive, but after the Restoration he was appointed chaplain to Catharine of Portugal, consort of Charles II.

Davenport, John (*b.* 1597, *d.* 1670), brother of the foregoing, a zealous Puritan. After being minister at St. Stephen's, Coleman Street, he went to Amsterdam. At the Rebellion he returned, but soon after sailed for America, where he became minister of Newhaven, and died at Boston.

David, the second king of Israel, was the son of Jesse, a man of Bethlehem. For his valour in slaying Goliath, Saul took him to court, or, according to Samuel, he was advanced for his skill in music. The king's jealousy rendered his life insecure, and he fled to Philistia. In the cave of Adullam he collected a band of followers, with whose aid he attacked his country's enemies in the west and south. When Ishbosheth died he was elected king. His reign was remarkable for warlike vigour, and was disturbed by the rebellion of his sons, Absalom and Adonijah. It is generally admitted that he is the author of some of the Psalms.

David, Félicien César (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1876), French composer, was educated at the Paris Conservatoire under Cherubini. He sailed to the East in 1832, suffered imprisonment in Constantinople, wandered in Egypt, and returning to Paris in 1835 published his *Mélodies Orientales.* In 1844 his symphonic ode the *Desert* met with great success, and was quickly followed by kindred works. He succeeded Berlioz as librarian of the Paris Conservatoire.

David, or **Dewi,** Saint, the patron saint of Wales (*d.* 601), Bishop of Moni Judeorum, or Menevia, called now St. David's. He was at the Welsh Synods at Brefi, and at "Lucus Victoriæ."

David, Jacques Louis (*b.* 1748, *d.* 1825), French painter, studied at Rome, and, on his return to Paris, met with great success. After the outbreak of the revolution he was commissioned by the Assembly to paint *The Oath in the Racquet Court.* In the Convention he was deputy for Paris in 1792, and acted as one of the king's judges. As a follower of Robespierre he was imprisoned, but released in 1795, when he devoted himself to his art. Napoleon appointed him his chief painter, and employed him in the decoration of the Hall at Versailles. At the restoration he retired to Brussels.

David, Pierre Jean (*b.* 1789, *d.* 1856), French sculptor.

David I., King of Scotland (*d.* 1153), married Maud, the niece of William the Conqueror, succeeded in 1124. After the death of Henry I. he asserted the claims of his wife to the English throne against Stephen, but was routed at the battle of Northallerton in 1138.

David II. (*b.* 1324, *d.* 1371), King of Scotland, son of Robert Bruce, whom he succeeded at five years old. During the invasion of his country by Baliol in 1332 he was conveyed to France, but returned after the defeat of his enemies in 1341. He was in 1346 made prisoner by Queen Philippa at Neville's Cross, and was taken to the Tower, from which, after an imprisonment of ten years, he was released on payment of a heavy ransom.

Davidson, Andrew Bruce, D.D., LL.D. (*b.* 1831), was educated at the Marischal college, Aberdeen, and at the Free Church college, Edinburgh, where, in 1863, he was appointed to the chair of Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis. He was throughout a member of the Old Testament Revision Committee.

Davidson, John (*d.* 1836), an energetic traveller, son of a London tailor, educated as a chemist and druggist, but his fondness for travel induced him in 1826 to give up business for travel. He was robbed and murdered in Africa.

Davidson, Lucretia Maria (*b.* 1808, *d.* 1825), American poetess, was born of poor parents, and appears to have been self-educated. Her writings were published in

New York in 1829, with a biographical sketch by F. L. B. Morse.

Davidson, Samuel, D.D., LL.D. (*b.* 1807), biblical critic, was educated in Ireland at the Royal College of Belfast. He entered the Presbyterian ministry, and was called in 1835 to the chair of biblical criticism in his own college. In 1842 he became professor of biblical literature and oriental languages in the Congregational college at Manchester. He was a member of the Old Testament Revision Committee.

Davies, Hugh (*b.* 1739, *d.* 1821), botanist, born in Anglesey and educated at Cambridge. He successively held the livings of Beaumaris and Aber, in Carnarvonshire.

Davies, John (*d.* 1618), schoolmaster and poet.

Davies, Sir John (*b.* 1570, *d.* 1626), English poet, lawyer, and political writer. Born in Wiltshire, he was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, and entered the Middle Temple; was for misconduct expelled from the society, and then returned to Oxford, and there wrote, in 1599, *Nosce Teipsum.* In 1601 he was restored to his chambers in the Temple, and entered Parliament the same year. In 1603 he was sent to Ireland as solicitor-general, and soon after as attorney-general and one of the justices of assize. He was finally appointed Chief Justice for England, but died before he assumed office.

Davies, Rowland, D.D. (*b.* 1649, *d.* 1721), born in Ireland, for a time was settled in England, where he held a lectureship at Great Yarmouth. At the close of the Civil war he returned to Ireland, when he became Dean of Cork. His writings were principally against the Roman Church. The Camden Society in 1857 reprinted his journal.

Davies, Samuel (*b.* 1723, *d.* 1761), Presbyterian divine, of Welsh descent, born at Summit Ridge, Newcastle, Delaware, United States. He was one of the founders of the College of New Jersey, and succeeded Jonathan Edwards as president of it in 1759.

Davila, Arrigo-Caterino (*b.* 1576, *d.* 1631), Italian historian, who distinguished himself in the French, and subsequently in the Venetian army. He was stabbed whilst on his way to Crema, of which place he had been appointed governor.

Davis, Jefferson (*b.* 1808, *d.* 1889), American statesman and soldier, graduated at West Point in 1826, and served in the army for seven years. In 1845 he was elected to Congress, and was appointed colonel of the first regiment of Mississippi volunteers. In 1853 he was secretary of war, and from 1858-61 was again member of the Senate. On February 9th, 1861, he was unanimously elected "President of the Confederate States of America." War followed, and commenced with a Confederate victory at Bull Run, but the South soon sustained serious reverses, then finances failed, and Grant's defeat of Lee concluded the war. Davis was captured at Irwinsville, and conveyed to Fort Munroe, where he was imprisoned for two years. He was prosecuted in 1867 for treason, was discharged, and his name included in the general amnesty.

Davis, John (*b.* 1560, *d.* 1605), English navigator, who in 1585 was sent in command of an expedition to discover a north-west passage to the East Indies, in which voyage he discovered the strait which was named after him, and on similar voyages in 1586, 1587. He subsequently sailed with Cavendish to the South Seas, and made several voyages to the East Indies. He was killed by pirates in the Straits of Malacca.

Davis, John Chandler Bancroft (*b.* 1822), American lawyer, born at Worcester, Massachusetts, and educated at Harvard College. In 1849 he was appointed secretary of legation at London. He was agent of the United States government at Geneva during the meeting of the tribunal of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain (1871-2), and in 1873 became assistant-secretary of state.

Davis, John Lee (*b.* 1825), American naval commander, who distinguished himself in the Civil war. In command of the iron-clad, *Montawk*, he participated in all the battles of the summer and fall of 1863, in Charleston Harbour with Forts Sumter, Gregg, and Moultrie. In command of the *Sassacus* he took part in several fights, and was recommended for promotion by Admiral Porter, and since the war was constantly employed.

Davis, Thomas Osborne (*b.* 1814, *d.* 1845), Irish poet and patriot, born at Mallow, graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, and after spending three years in London and on the Continent, was called to the bar in Dublin in 1838. Though a Protestant, he joined the Repeal Association, and with John Dillon jointly edited the *Dublin Morning Register*, and in 1842 founded the *Nation*, but fever brought to a close a promising career.

Davison, Jeremiah (*d.* 1745), portrait painter, and friend and disciple of Sir Peter Lely.

Davison, William (*d.* 1608), a statesman under Queen Elizabeth, to whom he was secretary. He incurred the anger of the queen for despatching the warrant for the execution of Mary Queen of Scots without orders, and was heavily fined and imprisoned. He is commonly believed to have been innocent, and to have been sacrificed to the policy of the queen and her ministers.

Davitt, Michael (*b.* 1846), was born in the village of Straid, County Mayo. In 1866 he joined the Irish revolutionary movement initiated by James Stephens, and in 1870 was arrested in London, tried, and convicted of "treason-felony," and sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude, from which he was released in seven years on a ticket-of-leave. He commenced an anti-landlord agitation in Ireland, and in 1879 founded the Irish Land League. In 1881 he was imprisoned in Portland for breaking his ticket-of-leave, and since then has devoted himself to propagating his views on the land question in Ireland.

Davoût, Louis Nicolas (*b.* 1770, *d.* 1823), French general, rose in the revolutionary wars to the rank of general, and went with Napoleon to Egypt, where he greatly distinguished himself. In 1800 he became general of division, and in 1804 marshal of the empire. He fought with success at Austerlitz (1805), and for the victory of Auerstädt (1808) was created duke. At Wagram he was in command of the right wing, and in 1811 was made Prince of Eckmühl. He fought bravely in the Russian campaign (1812), and after the retreat from Moscow was appointed governor-general of the Hanse towns, taking up his residence at Hamburg. At Napoleon's return from Elba he became war minister, and commanded the French army after Waterloo. He was created a peer of France in 1819.

Davy, Sir Humphry (*b.* 1778, *d.* 1829), English chemist, was a native of Penzance. Two papers on nitrous oxide obtained him the post of assistant-lecturer on chemistry to the Royal Institution, London, and in a few weeks he was raised to the chief lectureship. In 1803 he became a fellow, and in 1807 secretary of the Royal Society. His Bakerian lecture in 1806 gained him the 3,000 franc prize of the French Institute. In 1815 he invented the miner's safety lamp. He was knighted in 1812, made a baronet and elected president of the Royal Society in 1820. Failing health compelled him to leave England, and he died at Geneva from paralysis.

Davy, John (*b.* 1763, *d.* 1824), musician, whose ballads, including the *Bay of Biscay*, were exceedingly popular.

Dawe, George, R.A. (*b.* 1781, *d.* 1829), a prolific portrait painter, born in London, many years first painter to the Emperor of Russia, and author of the *Life of George Morland.*

Dawes, Sir William (*b.* 1671, *d.* 1724), a learned prelate, Bishop of Chester and Archbishop of York.

Dawkins, William Boyd (*b.* 1838), geologist, born at Battington vicarage, near Welshpool, and educated at Rossall school and at Oxford. In 1862 he was appointed to the geological survey, became curator of Manchester Museum in 1869, and professor of geology at Owens College in 1874. He was employed by the Channel Tunnel Committee in 1862, and the next year on a tunnel under the Humber. He is the author of numerous works on early man.

Dawood, Khan (*d.* 1714), soldier in the service of Bahadur Shah, Emperor of Delhi. In 1708 Zulficar Khan appointed him his delegate as imperial viceroy in the Deccan and Carnatic. In 1713 he was transferred to Guzerat, and was killed in battle the following year.

Dawson, George (*b.* 1821, *d.* 1876), popular preacher and lecturer; became pastor of a Baptist church at Rickmansworth, and in 1844 of the Mount Zion Chapel, but the breadth of his views caused him to leave this charge, and the "Church of the Saviour" at Birmingham was built for him in 1847, in which he preached till his death.

Dawson, John (*b.* 1734, *d.* 1820), controversial mathematician, opposed Newton's system of analysis, Dr. Stewart on the sun's distance, Dr. Wildbore on the discharge of fluids in motion, and Dr. Priestley on philosophical necessity.

Day, Francis (*b. circa* 1830), writer of ichthyological works, including *The Fishes of Great Britain and Ireland.*

Day, George (*b.* 1501, *d.* 1556), an English prelate, Bishop of Chichester in 1543, deprived in 1551, for his opposition to the new doctrines, and afterwards restored after the death of Edward VI.

Day, John, dramatist, author of *The Blind Beggar of Bednal Green*, *The Parliament of Bees*, etc. He is mentioned by Henslowe.

Day, Daye, or **Daie,** John (*b.* 1522, *d.* 1584), English printer, native of Dunwich, materially served the cause of the Reformation by his various publications, and particularly by Foxe's *Acts and Monuments of the Martyrs.*

Day, Thomas (*b.* 1748, *d.* 1789), philanthropist and author, wrote several works in verse, but his best known book is *The History of Sandford and Merton.*

Deák, Ferencz (*b.* 1803, *d.* 1876), Hungarian politician and advocate, was champion of the peasants against the nobles, obtained for them important rights in 1840. After the revolution of 1848 became minister of justice in the cabinet of Count Batthyány. On Kossuth's accession to power he resigned, and in 1849 withdrew from public affairs to his estate, and refused to return till 1861, when the constitution was granted. He again became leader of the moderate party. He drew up an address to the emperor Francis Joseph, demanding certain concessions, which the emperor refused; but on the humiliation of Austria, in 1866, his efforts were attended with success, and what amounted to Home Rule was granted to Hungary.

Deas, Charles (*b.* 1818), American painter, whose best known pictures are Indian and prairie scenes, many of which have been engraved.

Deasy, Richard (*b.* 1812, *d.* 1883), member of the Irish bar, Q.C. in 1849, and Solicitor-General for Ireland in 1859. He was appointed Attorney-General in 1860, and the following year Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland. He represented Cork from 1855 to 1861.

De Bary, Heinrich Anton (*b.* 1831, *d.* 1888), German botanist, was appointed in 1855 professor of botany to Freiburg. In 1867 he went to Halle, and in 1872 to Strasburg. He published *Comparative Anatomy of Phanerogams and Ferns*, *Morphology of Plants*, and *Lectures on Bacteria*.

Deborah, the "Mother of Israel," Hebrew prophetess, judged Israel under a palm-tree on Mount Ephraim. She defeated the Canaanites under Sisera, whose discomfiture she celebrated in the *Song of Deborah*.

Debrett, John (*d.* 1822), London bookseller and the original publisher of the *Peerage* which bears his name.

De Bry, Theodor (*b.* 1528, *d.* 1598), Belgian goldsmith and engraver, published a collection of *Voyages to the East and West Indies*.

Decaisne, Joseph (*b.* 1807), Belgian painter and botanist, was appointed in 1848 professor of agriculture in the College of France, and in 1851 professor in the Jardin des Plantes.

Decamps, Alexandre Gabriel (*b.* 1803, *d.* 1860), French historical and landscape painter, visited the Levant about 1827, and painted chiefly oriental scenes with striking light effects.

De Candolle. [*See* Candolle.]

Decatur, Stephen (*b.* 1779, *d.* 1820), American naval commander. After serving on the Spanish Main and the Mediterranean, in 1804, destroyed the *Philadelphia*, which had been captured by the Turks and was lying in Tripoli harbour. During the war with England in 1812 he commanded the *United States*, capturing the British frigate *Macedonian*, but in 1814 was compelled to surrender in the *President*. In 1815 he was successful in making reprisals on Algiers. He was killed in a duel with Commodore Barron.

Decazes, Élie, Duc (*b.* 1780, *d.* 1860), minister of the restoration, was born in the Gironde, and, having come to Paris, was employed for a time in the service of Louis Napoleon, King of Holland, became private secretary to Napoleon's mother, and president of the law courts in 1811. In 1814 he acquiesced in the Bourbon restoration, but was compelled to retire till the second restoration, when he was appointed prefect of police. As such he is supposed to be responsible for the arrest of Marshal Ney. He became minister of the interior in 1818, and in the following year president of the council. In consequence of the assassination of the Duc de Berri (in which he was wrongfully suspected of complicity) he became unpopular, and was sent to London as ambassador, where he was kept for a year. He tried to check the downward progress of Charles X., and was with some difficulty induced to continue his services to the state under Louis Philippe, but soon after declined to take further part in public affairs.

Decebalus (*d.* 105), king of the Dacians, fought against the Romans in the reigns of Domitian and Nero, but was overthrown by Trajan.

Dechales, Claude François Milliet (*b.* 1611, *d.* 1678), French mathematician, professor at Clermont and Turin.

Decio, Philippo (*b.* 1453, *d.* 1535), an Italian jurist and legal writer.

Decius (*b. circa* 200, *d.* 251), Roman emperor. Being sent by the emperor, Philippus, to quell a sedition in Mœsia, he turned his arms against the emperor, defeated him at Verona, and assumed the purple in 249. He was killed in battle with the Goths near Abricum. He was a relentless persecutor of the Christians.

Decort, Frans (*b.* 1834, *d.* 1878), Flemish lyrical poet, in 1862 published a Flemish translation of Burns's songs.

Dee, Dr. John (*b.* 1527, *d.* 1608), English divine, astrologer, alchemist, and mathematician, was a favourite of Queen Elizabeth. He was educated at Cambridge, where he became a fellow of Trinity, and travelled and lectured over the Continent. In 1581 he joined another quack, Edward Kelly, and visited Poland. He returned to England in 1583, and died in absolute poverty.

Deffand, Marie de Vichy Chamrond, Marquise du (*b.* 1697, *d.* 1780), a French lady, who became the centre of a literary circle composed of the most distinguished characters of the age. She corresponded with Horace Walpole, Voltaire, D'Alembert, Montesquieu, and others.

Defoe, Daniel (*b.* 1661, *d.* 1731), author, was the son of James Foe, a butcher in St. Giles', Cripplegate. He was educated for the dissenting ministry, but soon took to politics, and appeared as a pamphleteer in his nineteenth year. In 1685 he joined Monmouth's rebellion, and narrowly escaped the gallows. He next became a wool-trader, and several times visited Spain, and afterwards took to tile-making with scant success. In the meantime his literary activity had been unceasing, and he was fined, pilloried, and imprisoned in 1703 for his famous pamphlet, *The Shortest Way with Dissenters.* While in Newgate he started his *Review.* In 1704 Harley obtained his release. In 1706, to promote the Union, he published an *Essay at Removing the Prejudices against a Union with Scotland*, and in 1709 the *History of the Union.* In 1715 was published the first volume of *Robinson Crusoe*, which was completed the year after by the sequel. This was followed by *Memoirs of a Cavalier* and *Captain Singleton* (1720), *Moll Flanders* and the *History of the Plague* (1722), and numerous other works. He died in Ropemaker's Alley, Moorfields, and was buried in Bunhill Fields.

Defregger, Franz (*b.* 1835), German painter, studied under Piloty, and became a professor at the Munich Academy. He chiefly paints Tyrolean subjects.

De Grey, the Right Hon. Thomas Philip, Earl (*b.* 1781, *d.* 1859), Baron Lucas of Crudwell, Wiltshire, and Baron Grantham of Grantham, Lincolnshire, First Lord of the Admiralty in 1834-5, and in 1841 was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and being very popular, his retirement in 1844 was much regretted. At his death the earldom of De Grey and the barony of Grantham descended to his nephew, the Earl of Ripon, son of his half brother.

De Grey, William, Lord Walsingham (*b.* 1719, *d.* 1781), English judge, educated at Cambridge, and called to the bar in 1742. Became Solicitor-General in 1763, and Attorney-General in 1766. In 1771 he was made Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, but retired in 1780, and was created a peer. He represented Tamworth and Cambridge in Parliament.

Dejazet, Marie Virginie (*b.* 1797, *d.* 1875), French actress, appeared chiefly at the Palais Royal.

Dejoux, Claude (*b.* 1731, *d.* 1816), French sculptor.

De la Beche, Sir Henry Thomas (*b.* 1796, *d.* 1855), geologist, born in London, and educated at the grammar school of Ottery St. Mary and the Royal Military College. At eighteen he entered the army, but soon withdrew in order to give full scope to his studies, and three years afterwards he became a fellow of the Geological Society, of which he was afterwards secretary and president in 1847. While in Switzerland he published a paper on the temperature and depth of the Lake of Geneva. He subsequently visited Jamaica, and wrote on the geology of the island. He also published a *Manual of Geology* (1831), *Researches in Theoretical Geology* (1834), and a *Geological Observer* (1853). He undertook a geological map of England, and the Government, under his superintendence, undertook the geological survey. He founded the Geological Museum and the School of Mines. In 1848 he was knighted, and in 1853 was elected member of the Academy of Sciences.

De la Borde, Henry François, Count (*b.* 1764, *d.* 1830), French general, son of a baker at Dijon. At the commencement of the revolution he enlisted, and in 1793 he had become general of brigade, and after distinguishing himself in different parts of the Continent, was ennobled in 1808. On the return of Napoleon from Elba he at once declared for him.

Delacroix, Ferdinand Victor Eugène (*b.* 1799, *d.* 1863), French painter, the most prominent member of the Romantic school. He studied in the school of Guérin, and in 1822 he produced his first work, *Dante and Virgil*, and followed it in 1824 with *The Massacre at Chios.* In 1830, after the revolution, appeared his *Liberty Guiding the People on the Barricades.* His other works include *Sardanapalus* (1827), *Algerian Women* (1834), *Medea* (1838), and *Hamlet* (1839).

Delambre, Jean Baptiste Joseph (*b.* 1749, *d.* 1822), French astronomer, born at Amiens, studied under Lalande. His *Tables of the Orbit of Uranus* were crowned by the Academy in 1790. In 1807 he was appointed professor of astronomy in the College of France. In 1814 he published a *Treatise on Theoretical and Practical Astronomy* and a *History of the Three Periods of Astronomy* (1817-1821).

Delamer, George Booth, Lord (*d.* 1684), an adherent of Charles I., who raised forces, and fought for him against Cromwell, when he was defeated and sent to the Tower till the Restoration, when he received a parliamentary grant, and was created Baron Delamer.

Delane, John Thaddeus (*b.* 1817, *d.* 1879), editor of *The Times*, was educated at Oxford, and joined the staff of *The Times* in 1839, and in 1841 became editor, which post he retained for thirty-six years.

Delanne, Thomas (*d.* 1785), nonconformist divine. His book called *A Plea for Nonconformity* gave so much offence to the High Church party that he was tried and sentenced to pay a heavy fine, and died in prison.

Delany, Patrick, D.D. (*b.* 1686, *d.* 1768), Irish divine and wit, was a friend of Dean Swift, by whose influence he was successively made Chancellor of Christ Church, prebend in the cathedral of St. Patrick, and (1744) Dean of Down. He published *Revelation Examined with Candour*, and other works.

De la Rive, Auguste (*b.* 1801, *d.* 1873), Swiss natural philosopher, published several valuable works on electricity.

Delaroche, Hippolyte, or Paul (*b.* 1797, *d.* 1856), French artist, educated by Baron Gros and Géricault. His first picture, *Joash*, was exhibited in 1822, and this was followed by, amongst others, *The Death of Queen Elizabeth* (1827), *Cromwell Opening Charles I.'s Coffin* (1831), *The Young Martyr* (1846), *Bonaparte Crossing the Alps* (1851).

De la Rue, Warren (*b.* 1815, *d.* 1889), man of science, educated at Paris, devoted himself to the study of electricity and astronomical photography, and was especially known for his photographs of the sun during the total eclipse of 1860. He was President of the Royal Astronomical Society, and was secretary of the Institution.

Delavigne, Jean François Casimir (*b.* 1793, *d.* 1843), French dramatist, satirist, and lyrist, at one time one of the most popular writers in France, but now his works have not a very high repute. A ballad, *La Toilette de Constance*, is perhaps his best work, and his plays *Louis XI.*, *Les Vêpres Siciliennes*, and *L'École des Vieillards* were well known.

Delbrück, Martin Friedrich Rudolf von (*b.* 1817), Prussian statesman, was private tutor to the Emperor Frederick and to the present German Emperor. He was president of the Imperial Council of the German empire till 1876, when he resigned.

Delhi, the Emperors of, styled Grand Moguls. **Shah Alum** (*d.* 1806) ascended the throne in 1771, and became a British pensioner in 1803. **Behandur Shah** (*d.* 1862), his son, succeeded him, aided the mutineers, and was condemned to perpetual banishment.

Delille, L'Abbé Jacques (*b.* 1738, *d.* 1813), French didactic poet, author of *Les Jardins*, *Pity*, *Imagination*, and several translations.

Delisle, Claude (*b.* 1644, *d.* 1720), French historian.

Delisle, Guillaume (*b.* 1675, *d.* 1726), son of the preceding, French geographer.

Delisle, Joseph Nicolas (*b.* 1688, *d.* 1768), youngest brother of the preceding, astronomer, and friend of Newton and Halley, was twenty-one years astronomer royal at St. Petersburg, and was afterwards professor of mathematics in the Royal College in Paris.

Delisle, Louis (*d.* 1741), brother of the preceding, astronomer, geographer and traveller.

Delitzsch, Franz (*b.* 1813, *d.* 1890), German theologian and Hebraist of profound learning, author of several exegetical and historical works of great value.

Delitsch, Friedrich (*b.* 1850), son of the above, has made a name as an Assyriologist, the first of his works on the subject being published when he was only twenty-four years of age.

Delius, Nikolaus (*b.* 1813, *d.* 1888), German Shakespearean scholar and critic.

De Lolme, Jean Louis (*b. circa* 1745, *d.* 1807), political writer, born in Geneva, spent most of his years in England, where he published many works.

Delorme, Marion (*b. circa* 1612), famous Frenchwoman, noted for her beauty and wit, and her amours. She died probably in 1650, though strange traditions transfer the date to 1706, or even 1741.

Delorme, Philibert (*b.* 1518, *d.* 1577), French architect, designer of the palace of the Tuileries.

Demades, (*d.* 318 B.C.), Athenian orator, opponent of Demosthenes, was put to death by Antipater for his treachery.

Demarnbray, Stephen Charles (*b.* 1710, *d.* 1782), English writer on electricity.

Dembinski, Henri (*b.* 1791, *d.* 1864), Polish general, fought under Napoleon against Russia and at Leipsic. Distinguished himself in the Polish revolution of 1830, and in 1833 joined Mehemet Ali. He supported Kossuth in the Hungarian rebellion, but was defeated at Kapolna (1849), fled to Turkey, and finally retired to Paris in 1850.

Demetrius, cynic philosopher at the beginning of the Christian era, died in banishment.

Demetrius (*d.* 180 B.C.), son of Philip, last king of Macedon, was sent as a hostage to Rome.

Demetrius, surnamed Poliorcetes, King of Macedon (*d.* 286 B.C.), was defeated near Gaza by Ptolemy in 318. He delivered Athens from Demetrius Phalereus, but the successors of Alexander defeated him at Ipsus (301). In 290 he seized the throne of Macedonia, but was expelled (287), and died in captivity.

Demetrius Phalereus (*b.* 345 B.C., *d.* 284 B.C.), Greek orator, was a native of Athens. Banished from that state, he fled to Egypt, where he died. He wrote a considerable number of works, none of which are extant.

Demetrius I., surnamed Soter (*b.* 187 B.C., *d.* 150 B.C.), King of Syria.

Demetrius II., surnamed Nicanor (*b.* 165 B.C., *d.* 127 B.C.), King of Syria, son of the above.

Demetz, Frédéric Auguste (*b.* 1796, *d.* 1873), French philanthropist, founder of an institution at Mettray, near Tours, for the reformation of juvenile offenders.

Demidoff, Anatol (*b. circa* 1810, *d.* 1858), Count of San Donato, Russian traveller and writer.

Democritus (*b.* B.C. 460), Greek philosopher, was called the "laughing philosopher."

Demoivre, Abraham (*b.* 1667, *d.* 1754), born at Vitri, in Champagne; was driven from France by the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and settled in England. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and member of the Academies of Science of Berlin and Paris; is best known for his *Doctrine of Chances.*

De Morgan, Augustus (*b.* 1806, *d.* 1871), mathematician and logician, born in India, and educated at Cambridge. He became the first professor of mathematics at University College, London.

Demosthenes (*b. circa* 385 B.C., *d.* 322 B.C.), Greek orator, resolved to study rhetoric, though his lungs were weak, his pronunciation bad, and his gesture awkward. He persevered till he surpassed all other orators, and is noted for his Philippics and Olynthiacs, aimed against Philip of Macedon. On the advance of Antipater he fled, and poisoned himself in preference to falling into his enemies' hands.

Dempster, Thomas (*b.* 1579, *d.* 1625), Roman Catholic writer, born in Scotland, and studied at Cambridge. He taught successfully at Paris, Toulouse, Nismes, and Pisa. He was the author of several historical works.

D'Enghien, Louis Antoine Henri de Bourbon, Duc (*b.* 1772, *d.* 1804), French prince, born at Chantilly, son of the Duke of Bourbon, and the last representative of the family of Condé. He fought against the republic till the army was disbanded in 1801. He then retired to Ettenheim in Germany, but was there arrested by order of Napoleon, on the charge of conspiracy, and taken to the castle of Vincennes, where he was shot.

Denham, Sir John (*b.* 1615, *d.* 1668), English poet, whose father was chief baron of the Irish exchequer, and afterwards a judge in England. His chief works were a tragedy, *The Sophy* (1641), and *Cooper's Hill* (1643).

Denina, Giacomo Maria Carlo (*b.* 1731, *d.* 1813), Italian historian, for many years professor of rhetoric at Turin, and later librarian to Napoleon I.

Denison, George Anthony (*b.* 1805), archdeacon, a well-known leader of the High Church party, was in 1845 appointed vicar of East Brent, Somersetshire. He has more than once been charged with heresy, is a stern opponent of secular education, and advocates an advanced ritual in the services of the Church, the use of the confessional, and the revival of Church authority.

Denman, Thomas, baron (*b.* 1779, *d.* 1854), politician and judge, son of Dr. Thomas Denman, a London physician, was elected to Parliament in 1818 for the pocket borough of Wareham, and in 1820 was elected for Nottingham, which place he represented as long as he sat in the House. He always voted with Lord Brougham and the Whig party. In 1832 he succeeded Lord Tenterden as Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and was afterwards raised to the peerage.

D'Ennery, Adolphe Philippe (*b.* 1811), French dramatist, author of numerous successful pieces.

Dennis, John (*b.* 1657, *d.* 1734), English poet and critic, after a tour through the Continent, took his place among the wits and men of fashion in London. He squandered a considerable fortune, and then the Duke of Marlborough obtained him a situation at the Custom House, but this he mortgaged. He was one of the best-abused men in English literature, and was assailed by both Swift and Pope. He died in poverty, aggravated by blindness.

Dentatus, Marcus Annius Curius (*b. circa* 320 B.C.), Roman general, vanquished the Samnites, Sabines, and gained a great victory over Pyrrhus, near Tarentum, 274 B.C. He was three times consul.

D'Eon de Beaumont, Charles Geneviève Timothée (*b.* 1728, *d.* 1810), known as "The Chevalier d'Eon," French adventurer, was sent on a diplomatic mission to London in 1762, but was recalled by Louis XVI., who compelled him to wear female costume, which he had before used as a means of disguise. A doubt existed as to his sex, which was only dispelled after his death, in destitution.

Depping, George Bernard (*b.* 1784, *d.* 1853), French historical and miscellaneous writer.

Depretis, Augustino (*b.* 1811, *d.* 1888), Italian statesman, took an active part against Austria, and in 1862 became minister of public works, and in 1866 of marine and of finance. In 1878 he was called to office as leader of a coalition ministry, retired after six months, but again returned to office in 1881, when he carried out various electoral reforms. After brief resignations in 1884 and 1885 he died in harness.

De Quincey, Thomas (*b.* 1785, *d.* 1859), English essayist, was born at Manchester. His father, Thomas Quincey (not *De* Quincey), was a merchant, and left his family well provided for. De Quincey was first educated at Salford and at Bath, and afterwards at Winckworth and the Manchester grammar school, from which he ran away, and subsequently went through the adventures and privations which he described in the *Confessions of an English Opium Eater*. In 1803 he went up to Worcester College, Oxford, which he left without a degree, and soon after became acquainted with Coleridge and Wordsworth, took a cottage at Grasmere, and became one of the famous Lake scholars. Here he remained for many years, occasionally visiting London and Edinburgh. In 1830 he removed with his wife and eight children to the latter place, and lived there till his wife's death in 1837. He had acquired the habit of taking opium by using it to cure an attack of neuralgia, and so greatly did it grow upon him that he was known to take as many as 12,000 drops, equal to ten wineglasses, in a day. He was engaged in preparing fourteen volumes of his works for the press within a few days of his death. Besides the *Opium Eater*, the following works may be mentioned: *Murder Considered as one of the Fine Arts* (1827), *Suspiria de Profundis* (1845), *The English Mail Coach*, and *A Vision of Sudden Death* (1849).

Derby, Eliza, Countess of. [*See* Farren.]

Derby, James Stanley, seventh Earl of (*b.* 1596, *d.* 1651). He fought on the Royalist side in the Civil war, and being taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester was beheaded at Bolton. His countess, Charlotte de la Trémouille, is famous for her heroic defence of Lathom House (1644), and of the Isle of Man (1651).

Derby, Edward Geoffrey Smith Stanley, fourteenth earl of (*b.* 1799, *d.* 1869), English statesman, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, and was elected member for Stockbridge in 1820. In 1830 he was appointed Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland under Earl Grey, in 1833 Secretary of State for the Colonies, but the following year left the Whig party, and for some years remained an independent member. He again became Colonial Secretary in 1841, and in 1844 was called up to the Lords in his father's barony of Stanley. In 1845 he resigned on account of Sir Robert Peel's determination to repeal the Corn Laws, and henceforward led the Tory party. In 1852 he was Premier for a short period, and again in 1858. He returned to office in 1866, and carried the Reform Bill of 1867, and resigned the following year. He was one of the greatest parliamentary debaters.

Derby, Edward Henry Smith Stanley, earl of (*b.* 1826), son of the above, educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge, entered Parliament in 1848 as member for King's Lynn. In 1852 he was Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and in 1855 Secretary for India, when he arranged the transfer of the Indian Government from the Company to the Crown. In 1866 he was Foreign Secretary, and succeeded his father in the earldom in 1869. In 1874 he resigned his post as Foreign Secretary, and seceded to the Liberal party in 1880, being appointed Secretary to the Colonies in 1882. In 1886 he left Mr. Gladstone, differing from him on the Home Rule question.

Derham, William (*b.* 1657, *d.* 1735), English clergyman, educated at Trinity College, Oxford, was vicar of Warbridge, Berkshire, and afterwards rector of Upminster, Essex, and canon of Windsor. He is best known by his *Physico-Theology*.

Dering, Edward (*d.* 1576), English puritan divine and writer. His works appeared in a collective form in 1595, 1597, and 1614.

Dering, Sir Edward (*b.* 1598, *d.* 1644), politician, who embraced the Royal cause in the Civil war, raising a regiment at his own expense.

Dermody, Thomas (*b.* 1775, *d.* 1802), Irish poet, who tired numerous benefactors by his dissipated life, and died in poverty and wretchedness near Sydenham.

Déroulède, Paul (*b.* 1848), French poet and dramatist, was put to the law, but chose the army in preference. His *Chants du Soldat* were extremely popular. He espoused the Boulangist cause, and was chairman of the "League of Patriots."

De Ruyter, Michel Adriaanzoon (*b.* 1607, *d.* 1676), Dutch admiral, made several voyages to the West Indies and Brazil, and in 1641 was made rear-admiral. In 1652 he defeated the English off Plymouth, but a few months later was worsted off the Flemish coast. In 1667 he took Sheerness and sailed up the Thames, and fought successfully in Solibay. He was mortally wounded in an action with the French off Messina.

Dervish, Pasha (*b.* 1813), Turkish general and diplomatist, was educated in London and Paris. On his return to Turkey he was nominated engineer-in-chief of the mines of Keban and Argana, in Asia Minor, and afterwards professor of chemistry and physics in the military school of Constantinople, and then general of brigade. He was afterwards Ottoman commissioner for settling the frontier-line between Turkey and Persia. In 1856 he was delegated to attend the great council of war which had been summoned to assemble in Paris. In 1862 he was engaged in military operations in Montenegro, and in concert with Husein Pasha compelled Prince Nicholas and his father, Miako, to sign the peace of Scutari. In the Russian war he was engaged in the defence of Batoum; in 1880 he was employed in reducing Albania, and in 1882 was sent on a mission to Egypt.

Derwentwater, James Radclyffe, Earl of (*b.* 1688, *d.* 1716), took an active part in the rebellion of 1715, but was compelled to surrender at Preston. He was beheaded on Tower Hill.

Deryck or **Derick**, Peter Cornelius (*b.* 1568, *d.* 1630), a landscape and portrait painter of Delft.

Desaguliers, Jean Théophile (*b.* 1683, *d.* 1744), natural philosopher, was born in France, but his parents brought him to England when he was two years of age, and he ultimately settled for some time at Westminster. After some years he obtained a living, first in Norfolk, then in Essex, and was chaplain to the Prince of Wales. He was a member of the Royal Society, and contributed many valuable papers and lectures.

Desaix de Veygoux, Louis Charles Antoine (*b.* 1768, *d.* 1800), one of Bonaparte's favourite generals, killed by a musket-ball at the battle of Marengo.

Desaugiers, Marc (*b.* 1772, *d.* 1827), one of the best song writers of France.

Desbarres, Joseph Frederick Wallet (*b.* 1722, *d.* 1824), military engineer, who rendered great services in North America. Born in England, in 1756 he sailed as a lieutenant in the 60th Foot to America, where he commanded a corps of field artillery. In 1757 he won over the Indians, who had taken Fort Schenectady, and was *aide-de-camp* to Wolfe at Quebec. He controlled the operations during the conquest of Canada, and was made quarter-master-general in the expedition that captured Newfoundland in 1762. He also surveyed Nova Scotia, and made charts of the North American coasts for Lord Howe. He was appointed lieutenant-governor of Cape Breton and of Prince Edward Island.

Descartes, René (*b.* 1596, *d.* 1650), French philosopher and mathematician, was educated at the college of La Flèche, which he left in 1612, dissatisfied with its methods and dogmas. He entered the Dutch army in 1616, and that of the Duke of Bavaria in 1619, but renounced the military profession in 1621, and then travelled, and settled in Holland in 1629, in order to devote himself to the study of mathematics, astronomy, metaphysics, etc. He made important discoveries in algebra and geometry, and was the first who introduced exponents, or applied the notation of indices to algebraic powers, and gave a new and ingenious solution of equations of the fourth degree. In 1641 he published *Meditationes de Prima Philosophia*, which gave a wonderful impulse to philosophical inquiry. In 1644 he brought forth his *Principia Philosophiæ*, in which he propounds his theory of the world. The French court granted him a pension of 3,000 livres in 1647. He went to Stockholm in 1649, where he died.

Deschamps, Émile (*b.* 1791, *d.* 1871), French poet and dramatist, produced in 1818 two successful comedies—*Selmours et Florian* and *Le Tour de Faveur*. In 1828 he published a volume of poems called *French and Foreign Studies*, and he contributed prose tales to the journals.

Deschamps, Eustache (*b.* 1328, *d.* 1415), French poet, led an eventful life as soldier, magistrate, and courtier. He composed numerous *ballades*, *rondeaux*, *virelais*, and a long poem, the *Miroir de Mariage*.

Deschanel, Martin (*b.* 1819), French author and editor of the *Journal des Débats*.

Desèze, Raymond (*b.* 1750, *d.* 1828), councillor of the parliament of Bordeaux, and one of the counsel who defended Louis XVI. He was imprisoned, but escaped the scaffold, but could not be induced to serve under the Directory. On the return of the Bourbons he held several distinguished offices, and was made a peer of France, and president of the Court of Appeal.

Desfontaines, René Louiche (*b.* 1752, *d.* 1833), French naturalist, made a successful expedition to Barbary in 1783, and in 1786 was chosen professor of botany at the Jardin des Plantes, Paris. His principal work was *Flora Atlantica.*

Deshoulières, Antoinette du Ligier de la Garde (*b. circa* 1634, *d.* 1694), French poetess, the wife of the Seigneur Deshoulières, and a very prominent figure in the literary circles of Paris during the reign of Louis XIV. She wrote much, both in poetry and prose, and was known among her contemporaries as the "Tenth Muse."

Desmoulins, Camille (*b.* 1760, *d.* 1794), French revolutionist and writer, was a prime mover in the 1789 revolution, his writings exercising a great influence, notably *La Lanterne aux Parisiens*, and *Les Révolutions de France et de Brabant.* He became secretary to Danton, and was elected by Paris to the National Convention; but afterwards his moderation led to his execution with Danton.

Desnoyers, Auguste Gaspard Louis Boucher, Baron (*b.* 1779, *d.* 1857), French engraver and designer, whose talent displayed itself at an early age, and who was taken up by Darcis. Among his many engravings of the old masters, those after Raphael are best known.

Dessalines, Jean Jacques (*b.* 1760, *d.* 1806), negro emperor of Hayti. Taken to Hayti as a slave, he joined Toussaint l'Ouverture's cause, and after his leader's transportation drove the French from the island, and procured the proclamation of himself as emperor. His cruelties brought about his assassination two years later.

Deutsch, Emanuel Oscar Menahem (*b.* 1829, *d.* 1873), German Talmudist, of Hebrew descent. In 1855 he came from Germany to England to occupy a post in the British Museum, and he held the position till his death. In 1867 he published in the *Quarterly Review* an article on the Talmud, which at once gave him the highest reputation, and which was followed by other writings of great erudition. He died in Egypt, whither he repaired in 1872 to recruit his broken health.

De Vere, Aubrey Thomas (*b.* 1814), poet and political writer of Irish nationality, first published, in 1842, *The Waldenses.* In 1872 he produced the *Legends of St. Patrick ;* in 1879, *Legends of the Saxon Saints*, and in 1882, *The Foray of Queen Meade, and other Legends of Ireland's Heroic Age*, etc.

Devonshire, Duke of, Spencer Compton Cavendish (*b.* 1833), eighth duke, statesman, educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; was attached to Lord Granville's mission to Russia in 1856, and returned for North Lancashire as a Liberal 1857. In 1859 he moved and carried a vote of no confidence against Lord Derby, and in 1863 entered upon office as Lord of the Admiralty and under-secretary for War. In 1866 he was for a short time Secretary for War in Lord Russell's administration. Having lost his former seat in 1868, he was elected for the Radnor Burghs, was Postmaster-General under Mr. Gladstone till 1871, then Chief Secretary for Ireland till 1874. During the succeeding period he led the Opposition in the House of Commons, and after 1880 was invited to form an administration. He declined, but took office as Secretary for India, and was from 1882 Secretary for War. He had regained his Lancashire seat, and was re-elected for it in 1885 and 1886. In 1886 he broke with Mr. Gladstone on Home Rule. In 1891 he was chairman of the Royal Commission on Labour Questions. He succeeded to the title in 1892.

Diaz, Bartholomew (*d.* 1500), Portuguese navigator, in 1486 commanded an expedition to Africa, and, being driven southward by a gale, he doubled the Cape of Good Hope.

Dibdin, Charles (*b.* 1745, *d.* 1814), nautical song writer and dramatist, appeared on the London stage, but failed as an actor, though his musical sketches were a great success. His ballads of the sea, such as *Tom Bowling*, and *Blow High, Blow Low*, at once achieved great popularity.

Dickens, Charles (*b.* 1812, *d.* 1870), novelist, was born at Landport, Portsmouth, where his father held a small appointment in the Navy Pay-Office ; but when this position was lost the family came to London and Dickens' youth was spent in constant penury and want. For some time he was employed in a blacking factory, but at twelve years of age he was again sent to school, and after three years' tuition he entered an attorney's office. Then he became a shorthand writer, and at nineteen obtained the position of parliamentary reporter. During the years 1831 to 1836 he represented various papers—latterly the *Morning Chronicle*—and in 1836 his *Sketches by Boz* were published in a collected form. A publishing firm wishing to produce an illustrated periodical, Dickens undertook the letterpress, and produced the *Pickwick Papers.* At the same time he was writing *Oliver Twist.* In 1842 he visited America, and wrote on his return the *American Notes.* In 1843 he began to publish *Martin Chuzzlewit*, which at first fell rather flat, and, in order to economise, Dickens went to live at Genoa. When the

Daily News was started Dickens was appointed editor, but he retired very soon, and busied himself in further novel-writing—*Dombey and Son*, *David Copperfield*, *Bleak House*, and *Little Dorrit*, all being produced between 1846 and 1855. In 1850 he started the periodical *Household Words*, afterwards changed to *All the Year Round*. In 1858 he separated from his wife. In this year he first appeared as a public reader of his own works, and from 1866 to 1870 he was almost continuously employed in this task, his success being unexampled. In 1867 he made a lecturing tour in America, where he was received with great enthusiasm, despite his unpalatable *American Notes*. The strain proved too great for his constitution, and he died suddenly at his house at Gadshill, leaving his last novel, *Edwin Drood*, incomplete.

Diderot, Denis (*b.* 1713, *d.* 1784), French writer. As a young man his great love of study disinclined him from any profession, and he supported himself by teaching for some years, his father having stopped his allowance. In his penury he secretly married a sempstress; but after a time he sent his wife and child to live with his father, and himself remained in Paris carrying on a *liaison*. He now began to write industriously, and in 1746 published his *Pensées Philosophiques*, while he suffered imprisonment for his *Lettre sur les Aveugles*. Together with D'Alembert the *Encyclopédie des Sciences des Arts des Métiers* was begun, and was carried on by Diderot alone, who displayed the most untiring industry in its compilation. His thriftlessness, and the readiness with which he lent his services to those who asked for them, obliged him in his old age to sell his books. They were bought by the Empress Catherine, who appointed Diderot custodian, and who treated him so handsomely that after his visit to Russia he returned to France a rich man. He only survived his good fortune twelve days.

Diebitsch-Sabalkanski, Hans Karl Friedrich Anton (*b.* 1785, *d.* 1831), Count von Diebitsch and Wardin, Russian general, born in Silesia, passed from the Prussian service to that of Russia. He was wounded at Austerlitz, and greatly distinguished himself in the campaign of 1812, and later at the battles of Dresden and Leipzig. He was commander-in-chief during the Turkish war of 1828, his famous passage of the Balkans procuring for him the name Sabalkanski. He served in Poland in 1830.

Diemen, Antoin van (*b.* 1593, *d.* 1645), Dutch Governor of Batavia, which post he held under the Dutch East India Company. Besides doing much for the island, he fitted out several expeditions of exploration, discovering Tasmania, or Van Diemen's Land.

Dieterici, Karl Friederich Wilhelm (*b.* 1790, *d.* 1859), German economist, in 1831 became a privy councillor; and in 1834 was appointed professor of political economy in Berlin university; while in 1844 he succeeded to the directorship of the national bureau of statistics. He was the author of several economical and statistical works of authority.

Diez, Christian Friedrich (*b.* 1794, *d.* 1876), German philologist, for many years professor at the Bonn university. The Romance languages formed the subject of his most devoted study, and in this connection he wrote many most valuable and authoritative works, such as *Grammar of the Romance Language*, *Etymological Dictionary of the Romance Languages*, and *The Life and Works of the Troubadours.*

Digby, Sir Kenelm (*b.* 1603, *d.* 1665), son of Sir Everard Digby, who was executed for participation in the Gunpowder Plot, was knighted by James I., and held court appointments under Charles I. In 1628 he fitted out a squadron at his own cost, and defeated the combined fleets of Venice and Algiers. During the Civil war he was imprisoned by Parliament for some time, and then retired to France, returning in 1661. He was the author of several philosophical works.

Digby, Lord George (*b.* 1612, *d.* 1676), son of the preceding, as a member of the House of Commons was concerned in the impeachment of Strafford, but refusing to sign the bill of attainder was expelled from Parliament. He took a prominent part in the war on the Royalist side, and at its close withdrew to France and afterwards to the Netherlands. At the Restoration he again took part in public affairs, offering great opposition to Lord Clarendon.

Digby, John, Earl of Bristol (*b.* 1580, *d.* 1653), knighted by James I. in 1605, and subsequently created first Baron Digby, and then Earl of Bristol, was sent on a mission to Spain to arrange the marriage of Prince Charles with the Infanta. Returning, he was banished from Court and forbidden to sit in the House of Lords. His property was confiscated by the Long Parliament, and he died in exile.

Digges, Sir Dudley (*b.* 1583, *d.* 1639), English politician, knighted by James I., and served in the parliamentary commission which formulated the charges against Bacon. In 1626 he took an active part in the impeachment of Buckingham, and was committed to the Tower by the king. In 1636 he was appointed Master of the Rolls,

Dilke, Ashton Wentworth (*b.* 1850, *d.* 1882), politician, was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge. In 1880 he was returned for Newcastle in the Radical interest, retiring shortly before his death. He was an authority on Russian affairs, and was the proprietor of the *Weekly Despatch.*

Dilke, Sir Charles Wentworth, Bart. (*b.* 1843), brother of the above. After being educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and taking his degree at the head of the law tripos, he was called to the bar at the age of twenty-three. Two years later he was returned by a large majority as member of Parliament for Chelsea in the Radical interest. He worked with Mr. Forster in amending the Education Bill, and was strongly in favour of giving women a vote at municipal elections. Being re-elected for Chelsea in 1874, Sir Charles went for his second tour round the world, and distinguished himself as a writer, also publishing some of his grandfather's papers under the title *Papers of a Critic.* In 1878 he carried in the House of Commons the measure extending the hours for polling at the London elections, which is still called "Dilke's Act." In 1879 he opposed the Government in its management of affairs in South Africa. In 1880, on the return to office of a Liberal Government under Mr. Gladstone, he entered the Ministry as Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Two years later Sir Charles succeeded to the presidency of the Local Government Board, and was made a member of the cabinet. In 1885 he took a leading part in conducting the Redistribution Bill through the Lower House, and afterwards endeavoured strongly to obtain a reform of local government. In 1886, having lost his seat, he retired into private life, shortly before this having married Emilia, widow of the Rev. Mark Pattison. In 1892 he reappeared in politics as member of Parliament for the Forest of Dean division.

Dillmann, Christian Friedrich August (*b.* 1823), theologian and professor of Oriental languages, was born at Illingen in Würtemberg, and afterwards became professor of exegesis at Tübingen university, where he had studied. Later he took high positions at Kiel, Giessen, and Berlin, devoting much of his time to the study of the Æthiopic languages and publishing numerous works on this subject.

Dillon, John, M.P. (*b.* 1851), was educated at the Catholic university of Dublin. He assisted Parnell and Michael Davitt in founding the Land League in America, and in 1880 was elected member of Parliament for county Tipperary (a position his father, John Blake Dillon, had previously held). In May, 1881, he was arrested, but in a few months was liberated on the ground of ill-health, and for a time withdrew from the political arena, not sympathising with Parnell's attitude towards the Land Act. Afterwards, being associated with the "No-Rent" manifesto of the Land League, he was committed to Kilmainham prison, with Messrs. Parnell, Sexton, and O'Kelly, where he remained till May, 1882. In 1885 he again took his seat in Parliament as member for East Mayo, and in 1886, in consequence of his supporting the "Plan of Campaign," was indicted for conspiracy, and bound over to keep the peace. Under Lord Salisbury's administration of 1886 he took one of the most prominent parts in opposition to the Government as a leader of the Irish party, and was twice convicted under the Irish Crimes Act. After enduring an imprisonment of three months, he went to Australia to collect funds for the Irish party. Returning, he was again, with O'Brien, convicted under the Crimes Act, but escaped from Ireland in a yacht, and went to America to collect funds. During his absence Parnell's leadership was repudiated by the larger section of the Irish party, and Dillon came to France to endeavour to heal the breach. The negotiations having proved fruitless, he returned to England, and was at once arrested and imprisoned under the sentence passed upon him before his tour in America.

Diocletianus, Caius Valerius Jovius (*b.* 245, *d.* 313), succeeded in 284 Numerian as Roman emperor, having raised himself to that position from the rank of common soldier. His reign was distinguished by his victories over the barbarians and his determined persecution of the Christians. In 304 he abdicated, and retired to Salone.

Diogenes (*b.* 412 B.C., *d.* 323 B.C.), cynic philosopher. The greater part of his life was spent in Athens. In his old age he was captured by pirates, by whom he was sold to a wealthy Corinthian, whose firm friend he became.

Disraeli, Benjamin. [*See* Beaconsfield.]

D'Israeli, Isaac, D.C.L. (*b.* 1766, *d.* 1848), the only son of a Venetian merchant, for many years resident in England, was an earnest student of history and criticism, in which he attained considerable distinction. After publishing many valuable books, he produced, in 1816, his *Commentaries on the Life and Reign of Charles I.*, for which the University of Oxford conferred on him the degree of D.C.L. A comprehensive history of literature, which it was intended by D'Israeli to extend to six volumes, had to be abandoned, owing to its author being stricken with blindness. He was a contributor to the *Quarterly Review*, and his

Review of Spence's Anecdotes, in 1820, led to the famous Pope controversy. Other works of his are *Curiosities of Literature*, *Calamities of Authors*, and *Quarrels of Authors*.

Dix, John Adams (*b.* 1798, *d.* 1879), American general and politician, entering the army at an early age, soon rose to distinction under General Benin. In 1828 he left the army for the law, but on the outbreak of the Civil war was appointed major-general of the New York militia. In 1863 he was transferred to New York, of which he had command at the time of the riots. At the close of the war he was appointed minister in Paris, and in 1872 was elected by the Republican party as governor of the state of New York, but in 1874, when he and his party were defeated by Mr. Tilden, General Dix retired from public life.

Dixon, Denham (*b.* 1785, *d.* 1828), soldier and explorer, served in Spain against the French and fought at Waterloo. In 1821 he joined Oudney and Clapperton in their African expedition, when they penetrated to the interior from Tripoli, Dixon returning in 1825. In 1826 he was appointed superintendent of the colony of Sierra Leone, where he died.

Dixon, William Hepworth (*b.* 1821, *d.* 1879), man of letters, began his career at Cheltenham, where he acted as editor to a local newspaper. At twenty-five years of age he went to London, where he entered as student of the Inner Temple, and associated himself with the *Daily News*. For this paper he wrote articles on the *Literature of the Lower Orders* and on *London Prisons*, which were published in book form in 1850. From 1853-66 Mr. Dixon edited *The Athenæum*, and during this time made a systematic study of the State archives, and produced, in 1860, *The Personal History of Lord Bacon*, in 1865, *The Holy Land*, and in 1866, *New America*. In 1868 he travelled through Russia, and two years later brought out his *Free Russia*, after which, to the time of his death, he wrote no less than twenty-five volumes of history, travel, and fiction. In 1872 an action for libel was brought by Mr. Dixon against the *Pall Mall Gazette* for some severe criticisms on *New America*, *Spiritual Wives*, and *Free Russia*, and after a long trial he was awarded one farthing damages.

Dobell, Sydney (*b.* 1824, *d.* 1874), poet and man of letters, known also by the name "Sydney Yendys." In 1850 he brought out his first poem, *The Roman*, a drama, which was favourably received, but his next work, *Balder* (1854), was severely attacked. In 1855 he published, jointly with Mr. Alexander Smith, his *Sonnets of the War*, and the year following *England in Time of War*. In politics he was always the friend of liberty, and he was probably the first to introduce the system of co-operation into his business, which was that of a wine merchant.

Dobson, Henry Austin (*b.* 1840), poet and man of letters. In 1856 he obtained a clerkship in the Board of Trade, and his first verses were published in 1873. Since that time he has published numerous volumes of verse, such as *Proverbs in Porcelain*, *Old World Idylls*, and *At the Sign of the Lyre*. He is also the author of several able biographies.

Dobson, William Charles Thomas (*b.* 1817), artist. In 1843 he was appointed head-master of the Government school of design at Birmingham, and in 1845 left the post to travel on the Continent. In 1872 he was elected Royal Academician, and in 1875 he was elected a member of the Society of Painters in Water Colours. His oil paintings proved very popular, and his *Almsdeeds of Dorcas* was painted by command of the Queen.

Doderidge, John (*b.* 1555, *d.* 1628), English lawyer, who was at the same time an authority on art, theology, and antiquity. He passed from the office of solicitor-general to the Prince of Wales to a judgeship, and was one of those judges who were cited before the House of Lords for refusing to admit Hampden to bail.

Doherty, John (*b.* 1783, *d.* 1850), Irish judge. In 1826 he was returned to Parliament for Kilkenny as a Tory, where his reputation as a debater was so quickly established that in 1827 he became Solicitor-General. He is remembered especially for his parliamentary encounters with O'Connell. In 1830 he was made Chief Justice of Common Pleas in Ireland.

Dohrn, Anton (*b.* 1842), German zoologist, established a zoological station at Naples in 1874, his own private contributions to this great undertaking being supplemented by those of the German and Italian governments. He has been a prolific contributor to the scientific journals, and has made some very valuable biological collections.

Dolet, Étienne (*b.* 1509, *d.* 1546), French printer, scholar, and poet, was the writer of many valuable books, the most famous being *Commentariorum Linguæ Latinæ*, which obtained for him from Francis I. the privilege of printing, during ten years, all the books written, translated, or annotated by himself. In 1543 the Parliament of Paris judged a phrase in his translation of the *Axiochus* to be heretical, and ordered him to be cruelly tortured and strangled.

Döllinger, Johann Josef Ignaz (*b.* 1799, *d.* 1890), theologian, became a priest in 1882, and shortly after was appointed professor of ecclesiastical history at Munich, when he published *The Reformation: its Development and Results.* In 1845 he sat in the Bavarian parliament as representative of the Munich university, and in 1851 was a delegate to the parliament at Frankfort, where he advocated the separation of church and state. In 1861 he delivered a course of lectures against the temporal supremacy of the Pope, and in the Œcumenical Council of 1869-70 he took up a very strong attitude against the Vatican decrees. He became the leader of the "Old Catholic" party, and was excommunicated by the Archbishop of Munich. In 1871 he was elected rector of his university, and 1873 became president of the Royal Academy of Science. At the conference of the Old Catholics, held at Bonn, in 1874, over which he presided, he still further receded from the orthodox church, and, in fact, his sect established an episcopacy of its own.

Dolomieu, Deodat Guy Silvain Tancrède Gratet de (*b.* 1750, *d.* 1801), French geologist. Entering the Order of Malta at an early age, he was imprisoned for a fatal duel with a knight of the order, and during his confinement he studied physical science. Pursuing his studies after his release, he published several treatises on geology, which obtained for him election to the *Académie des Sciences.* In 1777 he made a pedestrian tour in the south of Europe, in the interest of geological observation, and in 1798 he joined the scientific expedition to Egypt. Returning, he was imprisoned for nearly two years by the Knights of Malta, into whose power he fell.

Dombrowski, Jan Henryk (*b.* 1755, *d.* 1818), Polish general. In 1770 he entered the service of the Elector of Saxony, but in 1792, on the outbreak of the Polish insurrection, he returned to Warsaw, and took part in the struggle against Russia and Prussia. His services were so brilliant that, at the conclusion of the war, he was offered commands in the armies of both Russia and Prussia. In 1796 he went to France, and formed and commanded a Polish legion in the Republican army, which greatly distinguished itself in the Italian campaign. In 1806 he was commissioned by Napoleon to raise his countrymen in arms, and made a triumphal entry into Warsaw. He served with much distinction in the Russian campaign of 1812, and commanded the Polish division in the Prussian campaign of 1813. In 1815 he was appointed general and Polish senator by the Emperor Alexander of Russia. He published the *History of the Polish Legions in Italy.*

Domett, Alfred (*b.* 1811, *d.* 1887), poet and statesman of New Zealand, was born and educated in England, and afterwards travelled in America and on the Continent. He settled in New Zealand in 1841, and in 1851 became secretary of state for New Zealand, while, in 1862, he was called upon to form a government. In 1865 he became registrar-general of land, and in 1871 he returned to England. His verses are numerous.

Dominic, St., Dominigo de Guzman (*b.* 1170, *d.* 1221), Spanish priest who founded the order which is named after him. He is reputed to have been the initiator of the Inquisition, and, at any rate, he filled the office of inquisitor. His order were allowed to settle in London in the district known as Blackfriars.

Domitian, Titus Flavius Sabinus Domitianus Augustus (*b.* A.D. 52, *d.* 96), Roman Emperor. He was the youngest son of the Emperor Vespasian, and succeeded his brother, Titus, in 81. He undertook several expeditions against the barbarians; but his rule was so cruel and corrupt that it was ended by his assassination.

Donaldson, James (*b.* 1831), philologist, a native of Aberdeen. In 1852 he was appointed Greek tutor in the University of Edinburgh, and in 1881 professor of Latin at Aberdeen University. In 1886 he succeeded Principal Shairp as principal of St. Andrew's University. He has published many valuable works on Greek literature and on historical and theological subjects.

Donatello, or **Donato di Betto Bardi** (*b.* 1386, *d.* 1466), Italian sculptor, a native of Florence, received his first instruction from Lorenzo Bicci, and his first great works were *St. Peter and St. Mark*, and the church of St. Michael at Florence. His other works were numerous, including an equestrian statue in bronze of Erasmus Gatemelata at Padua.

Donati, Corso (*d.* 1308), Florentine nobleman, and the leader of the Neri party, was such a disturbing influence in the republic that his banishment was decreed. Proceeding to Rome, he induced Boniface VIII. to send Charles of Valois to Florence as pontifical vicar, and he employed this papal interference for the purpose of proscribing his enemies. In this proscription his relative Dante was included. Finally he was again compelled to fly from Florence, and was assassinated soon after.

Donati, Giambattista (*b.* 1826, *d.* 1873), Italian astronomer, became famous by his astronomical observations while at the Florence observatory. In 1860 he published his work on the *spectra* of stars, which first drew attention to that branch of astronomy, and two years previously he discovered a new comet, called "Donati's comet." In 1864 he succeeded to the directorship of the observatory, and spent much time in the establishment of a new observatory. He died of cholera.

Donati, Vitaliano (*b.* 1713, *d.* 1763), Italian naturalist, was a professor at Turin university, and made many scientific collections in the course of his naturalist tours through the length of the Italian peninsula. Later he went to Egypt and the East, but was shipwrecked and drowned on the return voyage.

Donizetti, Gaetano (*b.* 1798, *d.* 1848), Italian musician and composer; entered the academy of Naples, but for many years his talent was obscured from recognition by the popularity of Rossini. In 1830 he produced his opera *Anna Bolena*, which had a very great success in France and England as well as in Italy. His best known work, *Lucia di Lammermoor*, was first produced at Milan in 1835. *Lucrezia Borgia*, which was founded on Victor Hugo's *Lucrèce Borgia*, was for some time excluded from France, but in 1842 it was produced in London with great success. Among his other works were *L'Elisir d'Amore*, a comic opera; *Don Pasquale* in 1843; *La Figlia del Reggimento;* and *La Favorita*.

Donne, John (*b.* 1573, *d.* 1631), poet and divine, born of Catholic parents, joined the Protestant faith while reading for the bar, and about this time he published his first poems. In 1594 he went to Italy and Spain, and on his return he became secretary to Lord Ellesmere, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal. While in this position he privately married Lord Ellesmere's niece, and. on the marriage being discovered, he was imprisoned by Sir George More, his wife's father. After his liberation he lived with his wife in London and Paris, and when he returned to England was induced by James I. to take orders, subsequently being presented with the deanery of St. Paul's. His poetical works are numerous, and of a very varied character. He began by writing erotic poetry, and in later life devoted himself to metaphysical compositions. It was to his work, *The Pseudo Martyr*, a composition directed against the Catholics, that he largely owed the favour of James I.

Donoso, Cortés Juan Francisco, Maria de la Salad, Marquis de Valdegamas (*b.* 1809, *d.* 1853), Spanish writer and diplomatist. Joining, in 1832, the popular party on the question of the royal succession, he wrote and sent to the king a treatise, which procured for him a post in the ministry. For a short time after the death of Ferdinand VII. he was secretary to the council of ministers, and he retired to France with the queen-mother during the dictatorship of Espartero. In 1843 he returned to Spain and subsequently became minister-plenipotentiary at Berlin. His principal work was *Essays on Catholicism, Liberalism, and Socialism.*

Doo, George Thomas (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1886), historical engraver. In 1824 he produced his engraving, *The Duke of York*, after Sir Thomas Lawrence, and for this he was appointed engraver to his Royal Highness. Having spent some time studying in Paris, he helped to form an Academy of Sculpture in the Savoy, and then occupied himself with lecturing on the history and development of art. In 1836 he was appointed historical engraver to William IV., and in 1842 to Queen Victoria. In 1856 he was elected Royal Academician, and later was chosen as one of the four representatives of the Royal Academy at the Congrès Artistique held at Antwerp. Among his principal works are Raffaelle's *Infant Christ*, Corregio's *Ecce Homo*, and Wilkie's *Knox Preaching before the Lords of the Covenant.*

Doran, John (*b.* 1807, *d.* 1878), journalist and man of letters, was first known as a contributor to the *Literary Chronicle*, and in 1835 produced his *History of Reading*. Until 1846 he edited a London weekly newspaper, and succeeded Mr. Thoms as editor of *Notes and Queries*. From time to time, also, he edited the *Athenæum*. Besides his contributions to periodical literature, he published an annotated edition of Xenophon's *Anabasis*, a *Life of Dr. Young*, *Saints and Sinners*, *Knights and their Days*, and other works.

Doré, Paul Gustave (*b.* 1832, *d.* 1883), French painter and book illustrator, was born at Strasbourg and educated at a Parisian *lycée*. He became known by his illustrations of *Rabelais* and *Don Quixote*, and for some years was a constant contributor to the *Journal pour Rire*. At the time of the Crimean war he produced his *Alma* and *Inkermann;* in 1861 he published the first of his famous illustrations to Dante's *Divine Comedy;* and next his illustrations to the *Bible*, *Paradise Lost*, *The Ancient Mariner*, and *The Idylls of the King*. These works secured for him a greater reputation in England than was accorded to him in his native country. He afterwards devoted himself to the production of large pictures on religious subjects, such as *The Dream of Pilate's Wife*, *The Entry into Jerusalem*, and *Ecce Homo*.

Doria, Andrea (*b.* 1468, *d.* 1560), Genoese patriot, entered the Genoese navy when quite young, and rendered distinguished services. In 1527 he fought with the French under Francis I. against the emperor, Charles V., but, becoming disgusted with the treatment of Genoa by the French, he joined the emperor. As admiral of the imperial fleet he raised the siege of Naples, and drove the French from Genoa, becoming a magistrate of the republic. In the naval war with the Turks he achieved several triumphs on behalf of the Emperor Charles. In his latter days a conspiracy was formed against him, but, owing to the death of the leading conspirator, it failed, and Doria retained his power and popularity until his death.

Dorigny, a family of French artists. MICHAEL (*b.* 1617, *d.* 1665), was a professor at the Paris Academy. LOUIS, son of the above (*b.* 1654, *d.* 1742). SIR NICHOLAS, brother of the above (*b.* 1658, *d.* 1746), was the engraver of the Raphael cartoons at Hampton Court, and was knighted by George I.

Dorregaray, Don Antonio, Marquis of Eraul (*b.* 1820, *d.* 1882), Carlist leader, passed, in 1839, from the service of Don Carlos, which he entered in 1836, to the royal army, distinguishing himself in the Morocco campaign. In 1872 he gave his allegiance to the younger Don Carlos, and in the following year won the battle of Estella. In 1874 he assumed chief command of the Carlist forces, and in 1876 fled to England with his leader. He died in Madrid.

D'Orsay, Alfred, Comte (*b.* 1798, *d.* 1852), the noted beau and *dilettante,* was born in Paris, and entered the army. In 1827 he married Lady Harriet Gardiner, a daughter of Lord Blessington, but was soon separated from his wife. On the death of his father-in-law he succeeded to property in Ireland, which enabled him to live in London as one of the leaders of the fashionable life. Meeting Prince Louis Napoleon, he followed him to Paris, and exerted his influence on the side of moderation, when that prince became head of the state.

Dost Mahommed (*b.* 1806, *d.* 1863), Ameer of Cabul, succeeded Shah Soojah, who was driven from the country, and who took refuge in India. In 1834 he defeated Shah Soojah in an attempt to recover his dominions, and then endeavoured to wrest Peshawar from the Sikhs. Failing in this, he entered into intrigues with Russians and Persians, which provoked the Afghan campaign of 1839. He was defeated, and compelled to fly, and after a long struggle he surrendered to the British general. Till 1842 he was detained in India, and on his restoration he joined the Sikhs in the second Sikh war. In 1856 he entered into alliance with the British, by whom an army was sent to aid him against the Persians, who had seized Herat.

Dostoieffsky, Féodor (*b.* 1821, *d.* 1881), Russian novelist, entered the army in 1843, but soon gained favour by his novel, *Poor Folk.* In 1849 he was transported to Siberia, where he was detained till 1854, when he served as a common soldier till 1858. In 1861 he married and settled in St. Petersburg. Amongst his other works may be named *Buried Alive* (1858) and *Crime and its Punishment* (1866).

Douglas, Sir Archibald (*d.* 1368), brother of Lord James Douglas, an adherent of King David II., defeated Baliol at Annan in 1362, and in 1368 he was chosen regent of Scotland. In the same year, however, he was defeated at Halidon Hill, where he was mortally wounded.

Douglas, Sir Charles (*d.* 1789), naval officer, served for some time in the Dutch navy. He afterwards distinguished himself in the British service, fought in the American war, and commanded Rodney's vessel on "the 12th of June."

Douglas, Sir Howard (*b.* 1776, *d.* 1861), distinguished general, and son of the preceding. He served in the Peninsular war, in 1823 was governor of New Brunswick, and in 1835 Commissioner of the Ionian Islands. In 1842 he was returned to Parliament for Liverpool. He left several military works.

Douglas, James, Lord (*d.* 1331), surnamed "The Good," and son of Sir William Douglas, the friend of Wallace, was active in the cause of Bruce, and commanded a division at Bannockburn. When Bruce went to Ireland he was left as regent, and in 1319 made a victorious raid into England. In 1327 he again defeated the English, and penetrated as far as Durham. He was one of the commissioners who concluded the Treaty of Northampton, and on Bruce's death set out to convey the patriot's heart to the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. He was killed in Spain on his way.

Douglas, Stephen Arnold (*b.* 1813, *d.* 1861), American politician, was born in Vermont, where he practised as a lawyer, and where he became a leader of the Democratic party. In 1841 he became a judge of the Supreme Court of Illinois, and 1843 a member of Congress. From 1847 to 1859 he sat in the United States senate for Illinois, supporting Clay's "Compromise Measures," and enunciating his "Popular Sovereignty" doctrine on the slavery question. In 1858 he defeated Abraham Lincoln in the contest for the representation of Illinois in the senate, but he strongly supported the Government after the outbreak of the Civil war.

Douglas, Sir William (*d.* 1353), the Knight of Liddesdale. Taken prisoner by the English in 1332, he was strictly confined by Edward III. On his release he drove the English from Teviotdale, and was made governor of Roxburgh Castle by David II. He was taken prisoner at Neville's Cross, and was assassinated in 1353 by his godson, Lord William Douglas.

Douglas, William, first Earl of (*d.* 1384), the son of Sir Archibald Douglas. In 1346 he returned to Scotland from France, and succeeded in driving out the English invaders from Teviotdale. In 1353 he murdered his godfather, Sir William Douglas, the Knight of Liddesdale. He fought at Poictiers, and was created earl next year.

Douglas, James, second Earl of (*d.* 1388), son of the preceding, married Margaret, daughter of Robert II. He displayed great soldierly qualities in his English raids, and in 1388 he reached York. On his return he met and defeated the Percies at Otterburn, but he himself was killed.

Douglas, Archibald, fourth Earl of (*d.* 1424), headed the Scottish army which, in 1402, invaded England, and was defeated at Homildon Hill. Taken prisoner by Percy, he joined that nobleman against Henry IV., and was taken prisoner again at the battle of Shrewsbury. In 1421 he went to France, where he was created Duke of Touraine. He was killed at the battle of Verneuil.

Douglas, William, eighth Earl of (*d.* 1452), son of James the Gross, appointed lieutenant-governor by King James II., he defeated the English, and assumed a quasi-independence, making pacts with foreign powers, and alliances with other great Scottish nobles. Deprived of his office by the king, he levied war upon the king's friends, and put Sir John Herpies to death. At an interview with the king at Stirling he was assassinated.

Douglas, James, ninth Earl of (*d.* 1488), brother of the preceding, nailed a defiance of the king to the walls of the Parliament House, and then openly declared war. Deserted by the Angus family, he was defeated at Arkenholme, in 1455, and was compelled to fly to England. In 1484 he was taken prisoner in a border foray, and confined in a monastery for the rest of his life, with him ending the peerage.

Douglass, Frederick (*b.* 1817), American orator, was born a mulatto slave in Maryland, but he escaped as a young man, and in 1841 began to deliver lectures against slavery, which attracted much attention. In 1846 he made a very successful lecturing tour in England, and, returning to America, he became a newspaper editor. From 1877 to 1881 he was United States marshal for the district of Columbia.

Dousa, James, or **Jan Vander Does, Lord** of Moordwyck (*b.* 1545, *d.* 1604), Dutch statesman, and man of letters, was a member of the deputation sent by the revolted Netherlands to Queen Elizabeth in 1572, and in 1574 he was governor of Leyden during the siege by the Spaniards. Employed on several diplomatic missions, he was made keeper of the Dutch archives in 1585, and wrote the annals of the country in prose and verse. In 1591 he was appointed to the sovereign council.

Dove, Heinrich Wilhelm (*b.* 1803, *d.* 1879), German savant, having attained the dignity of a professorship at Berlin University and admission to the Royal Academy of Sciences, he published, in 1855, a *Treatise on the Metrical Standards of Different Nations*. He secured an international reputation by his researches into the laws of cyclone storms, while other investigations led to numerous optical discoveries. He was largely responsible for the organisation of the storm signal department in Germany.

Dover, George James Welbore Agar Ellis, Baron (*b.* 1797, *d.* 1833), historian, entered Parliament at the age of twenty-one, and in 1826 published a volume on the *Iron Mask*, demonstrating the prisoner to have been Count Matthioli. In 1828 he published *Historical Enquiries Respecting the Character of Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon*, and in 1829 *The Ellis Correspondence*. Among his other works were *Life of Frederick, King of Prussia; Letters of Horace Walpole to Sir Horace Mann;* and *Lives of the Most Eminent Sovereigns of Modern Europe*.

Dow, Gerard (*b.* 1613, *d.* 1675), Dutch painter, a pupil of Rembrandt. His works stand very high in the class of *genre* paintings—the minuteness of detail being a peculiar feature. Among his works are *The Dropsical Woman*, *The Village Grocer*, *The Mountebank*, and *The Dentist*.

Dowland, John (*b.* 1562, *d.* 1626), musician, very celebrated in his own day, and a contemporary and friend of Shakespeare. He took a musical degree at Oxford in 1588, and in 1597 produced his first work, *A Collection of Songs*. He was an accomplished vocalist and player of the lute, and at one time held the post of lute player to the king of Denmark.

Doyle, John (*b.* 1789, *d.* 1868), caricaturist, born of Irish parents, he came to London in 1822. Not succeeding as an artist, he took to producing lithograph likenesses of public men of the day, and, as these proved popular, he turned to caricature, adopting the signature "H.B.," and for many years his productions were eagerly looked for.

Doyle, Richard (*b.* 1826, *d.* 1883), artist, son of the preceding, was one of the original artists of *Punch*, but in 1850 he severed his connection, and devoted himself to book-illustration. Besides his *Fairy Tales* and *Continental Tour*, he produced his *Comic History of England* and his *Bird's Eye Views of Society*, the latter appearing in *Cornhill.*

Dozy, Reinhart (*b.* 1820, *d.* 1884), Dutch Orientalist and professor of history at the Leyden university. In 1861 he produced his *Histoire des Mussulmans d'Espagne*, and this was followed by his *Researches in the Political and Literary History of Spain During the Middle Ages.* Besides his invaluable *Supplément aux Dictionnaires Arabes*, he published several works of value on Mohammedanism and the Moors.

Draco, a lawgiver of Athens about 620 B.C.

Dragut (*d.* 1565), Turkish corsair, born of Christian parents. He entered the Turkish service, and obtained the command of a squadron. Captured by the Genoese, he was imprisoned for four years, when he was ransomed, and, resuming his command, he raided the coasts of Italy, and captured several places from the Spaniards. He died from a wound received at the siege of Malta by the sultan, Solyman II.

Drake, Sir Francis (*b.* 1545, *d.* 1596), English naval commander, early entered upon a seafaring life, and in 1566 sailed with his kinsman, Sir John Hawkins, to the Spanish Main. This voyage was followed by several others, undertaken merely in the hope of plunder, and in 1572, with two vessels, he attacked Nombre de Dios and Vera Cruz. After serving in Ireland, he set out again for the Spanish Main (1577) in command of five vessels, this time with the sanction of Elizabeth. He passed through the Straits of Magellan, and plundered the Spanish settlements on the west coast of South America; then, fearing to return by the same route, he sailed across the Pacific to the East Indies, and, doubling the Cape of Good Hope, reached Plymouth with a remnant of his fleet, in 1580. The queen knighted Drake for this exploit, and dined with him on board his vessel. In 1585 he again sailed with a fleet to the Spanish West Indies, and captured St. Jago, St. Domingo, and Carthagena. In 1587, while the Armada was being collected, he sailed to Cadiz, where he destroyed an enormous quantity of shipping, and he served as vice-admiral of the English fleet against the Armada. In 1595 he sailed with Hawkins to the West Indies again, but the expedition was baffled at several points, and Drake died off Porto Bello.

Drake, Friedrich (*b.* 1805, *d.* 1882), German sculptor, was a pupil of Rauch, and executed some large allegorical subjects for King Friedrich Wilhelm IV. His reputation chiefly rests on his busts and statues, such as those of Möser, Rauch, Humboldt, Bismarck, and Ranke.

Draper, Henry (*b.* 1837, *d.* 1882), American scientist, took an M.D. at New York, and in 1859 became professor of physiology at the university; from 1873 to 1882 he taught analytical chemistry, and in the latter year succeeded his father as professor of systematic chemistry. He made valuable researches into the spectra of the stars, and greatly developed the use of photography in his astronomical observations. In 1874 he superintended the photographic department of the Transit of Venus Commission. He spent large sums from his private fortune on the pursuit of scientific research, and had secured a wide reputation when he met an untimely death a few months after his father.

Draper, John William (*b.* 1811, *d.* 1882), father of the preceding, chemist and physiologist, was born in Liverpool, and studied at the London University, going to America in 1833. After a distinguished academic career he became professor of chemistry and natural history at the university of New York, and later professor of chemistry and physiology at the University Medical College. He wrote several valuable memoirs on the chemical action of light, besides such philosophical and historical works as *History of the Intellectual Development of Europe*, *The Conflict between Religion and Science*, and *The History of the American Civil War.*

Drayton, Michael (*b.* 1563, *d.* 1631), poet; but little is known of his life. The latter part of his life, however, was spent in the residence of the Earl of Dorset, to whom he was indebted for patronage. His chief works are *The Polyolbion* and *Nymphidia.* He was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Drew, Andrew (*b.* 1792, *d.* 1878), British naval officer. Entering the navy at the age of fourteen, he saw constant service through the Napoleonic wars. In 1824, with 160 men, he held Cape Coast Castle against 50,000 Ashantees, and in 1838 he even surpassed this exploit. During the rebellion in Upper Canada he cut out the rebel steamer, *Caroline*, which was carrying across arms and men from the States to the rebels encamped at Navy Island on the Niagara river. He captured the vessel by crossing the stream with a few men in open boats, and for this action he received the thanks of the Canadian legislature. In 1842 he discovered a very dangerous shoal in the West Indies.

Drew, Samuel (*b.* 1765, *d.* 1833), Methodist preacher. Settled in St. Austell as a shoemaker, he was excited by the preaching of Dr. Adam Clarke to join the Methodist Connexion, and soon he became a preacher of great popularity, Though quite uneducated, he set himself to study, reading science and metaphysics. In 1799 he published an answer to Paine's *Age of Reason*, and in 1802 an *Essay on the Immateriality and Immortality of the Soul.* He also wrote a *History of Cornwall.*

Driz, François Xavier Joseph (*b.* 1773, *d.* 1850), French writer, served for three years in the army of the Rhine, and then in 1779 produced his first effort in literature, *L'Essai sur l'Art Oratoire.* This was followed by the romance *Lina*, and several philosophical essays; and in 1823 his *De la Philosophie Morale* gained him the Monthyon prize, and admission into the Académie Française in 1824. His great work was *Histoire du Règne de Louis XVI.*

Drouais, Jean Germain (*b.* 1763, *d.* 1788), French painter, was a pupil of David, whom he accompanied to Italy, where he died of fever. His first work to attract attention was the *Woman of Canaan at the Feet of Jesus.*

Drouet, Jean Baptiste (*b.* 1765, *d.* 1844), French general. In 1782 he entered the army as a private soldier, and in 1799 he was appointed general of brigade. His constant and distinguished services gained for him the title of Count of Erlon in 1807, with an annuity. In 1834 he was appointed governor-general of the French possessions in the north of Africa, and in 1843 marshal of France.

Drouot, Antoine, Count (*b.* 1774, *d.* 1847), French general of artillery, surnamed by Napoleon, "The Sage of the Great Army." He fought at Hohenlinden, Wagram, Borodino, and Lützen with much distinction, and at Bautzen in 1813 he commanded the Imperial Guard. Appointed *aide-de-camp* to Napoleon and general of division, he followed the emperor to Elba, and accompanied him on his return to France, fighting at Waterloo. Created a peer of France in that year, he lived in retirement after the restoration.

Drouyn de Lhuys, Edouard (*b.* 1805, *d.* 1881), French statesman and diplomatist, began his public career at the age of twenty-six, when he became attached to the French embassy at Madrid, and later was promoted to *chargé d'affaires* at the Hague, at the time when Belgium was separated from Holland. After holding important positions in the French Chamber, he was dismissed from office by M. Guizot for his opposition to the government, and became a member of the *Réforme* party. In 1848 he became minister of foreign affairs under Prince Louis Napoleon, and again, on the *coup d'état* of 1851, was appointed to that position, and for the third time in 1863, during the Dano-German war, he held the same important office. In 1871, at the fall of the empire, he fled to Jersey, but later returned to his native country.

Drummond, William, (*b.* 1585, *d.* 1645), Scottish poet and man of letters, known as "Drummond of Hawthornden," from the place of his residence. In 1613 he published his first poem *Tears on the Death of Mœliades*, which was followed by a volume of poems in 1616. After some years of foreign travel he wrote a *History of the Five Jameses*, and in 1632 he married. He was visited in his home by many of the literary men of his time, including Ben Jonson, who walked from London to see him. Among other works he wrote *Notes of Ben Jonson's Conversations*, and he also wrote in the Royalist interest on the political events of the day.

Drusus, Marcus Livius, Roman orator; tribune of the people, 122 B.C.

Drusus, Nero Claudius (*b.* 38 B.C., *d.* 9), brother of Tiberius, was surnamed Germanicus for his successes against the Germans. He married Antonia, daughter of Mark Antony.

Dryden, John (*b.* 1631, *d.* 1700), the poet of the Restoration, came to London in 1657, and produced an elegy on the death of Cromwell. The Restoration he hailed with his *Astræa Redux*, and from this time he rapidly rose in reputation and position, marrying the sister of Sir Robert Howard. After some attempts at dramatic composition he wrote his *Essay on Dramatic Poetry*, which was followed by several successful tragedies. In 1667 he wrote the *Annus Mirabilis*, and in 1668 he was appointed poet laureate. In 1681 he wrote his greatest poem, *Absalom and Achitophel*, a political satire, directed against Shaftesbury and Buckingham, which was followed by the *Medal*, a further attack on Shaftesbury, and *Religio Laici*, a defence of the Church of England against Dissent. After the accession of James II. Dryden joined the Church of Rome, and in 1687 published *The Hind and the Panther*, a religious allegory. The Revolution deprived Dryden of all his posts, and he reverted to dramatic writing. He translated Virgil and other classics into English verse.

Dubarry, Marie Jeanne, Comtesse (*b.* 1746, *d.* 1793), mistress of Louis XV., was executed during the reign of terror.

Dubois, Guillaume (*b.* 1651, *d.* 1723), French statesman and prelate, having acted as tutor to the Duke of Chartres, he was appointed Abbot of St. Just, and employed on diplomatic missions, being one of the signatories to the Triple Alliance. Later he became councillor of state, and foreign minister, and in 1772 prime minister. In 1720 he was appointed Archbishop of Cambray, and next year was made a cardinal.

Du Cane, Sir Edmund Frederick, K.C.B. (*b.* 1830), helped to carry out the convict establishment in Western Australia as planned by Lord Grey, and subsequently held the positions of director and inspector of prisons, chairman of directors of convict prisons, and in 1877 was appointed chairman of the prison commissioners. He wrote an introduction to Guy's *Results of Censuses of the Population of Convict Prisons*, and *An Account of the Manner in which Sentences of Penal Servitude are carried out in England.*

Duchinski, Henri François (*b.* 1816), Polish author, travelled through most of the countries of Europe collecting facts in aid of his theory that the Russians were descended from the Slavs, and had no connection with the Muscovites. His published books were *The Oriental Question*, *Panslavism*, and *The Principles of the History of Poland and other Slav Races*, besides several pamphlets. His wife, Severine, is also a writer of no mean rank.

Ducis, Jean François (*b.* 1733, *d.* 1816), French dramatist and poet, after successfully adapting many of Shakespeare's plays for the Parisian stage, produced in 1778, *Œdipe chez Admète*, imitated partly from Sophocles and partly from Euripides, which secured for him the chair in the Academy, then vacant by the death of Voltaire. In 1796 he produced *Abufar*, his first original play, which was followed by *Phédor et Waldemar*, *Le Banquet de l'Amitié*, a poem in four cantos, and several other smaller works.

Duckworth, Sir John Thomas (*b.* 1748, *d.* 1817), admiral, entering the navy at eleven years of age, advanced from one dignity to another until in 1799 he was appointed rear-admiral. In 1802 he was made chief commander of Jamaica, and three years later was given the second command in the Mediterranean. In 1806 he defeated the French fleet at St. Domingo, for which he received from Parliament an annuity of £1,000, and was presented with a sword by the Corporation of London. Later he effected the passage of the Dardanelles, was made governor of Newfoundland, received the title of baronet, and in 1815 was appointed chief commander of Plymouth, after holding which office for two years he died.

Duclerc, Charles Théodore Eugène (*b.* 1812, *d.* 1888), French politician, financier and writer, in the earlier part of his life was a regular contributor to *Le Bon Sens*, the *Revue du Progrès*, and *Le National*, and also one of the editors of the *Dictionnaire Politique*. In 1848 he was appointed deputy-mayor of Paris, and afterwards assistant-secretary to the minister of finance. In 1871 he was elected to represent Basses-Pyrénées in the National Assembly, and in 1882 formed a cabinet. One year later, however, the ministry was defeated, owing to a manifesto issued by Prince Napoleon, and Duclerc was forced to resign.

Dudevant, Amantine Lucile Aurore Dupin (*b.* 1804, *d.* 1876), French authoress, better known as "George Sand," was educated in a convent, and in 1822 married M. Dudevant, from whom she separated in 1831, and settled in Paris to earn her living by literature. In 1832 she published *Indiana*, a romance which at once secured her reputation, and which was rapidly followed by many others, among them *Valentine*, *André*, and *Simon*. Besides her work in fiction she contributed to the periodical literature many essays and articles on philosophical and political subjects, her sympathies being of the most advanced type. Among these was the remarkable *Sept Cordes de la Lyre*. Her assured position in literature now enabled her to get a divorce from her husband, and she passed her time at Berri or Paris, educating her children. Having quarrelled with the editors of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, she started on her own account the *Revue Indépendente*, to which she contributed several romances, including *Consuelo*. After the revolution she took an active part in politics for a short time, and then turned to dramatic composition. She also wrote *Histoire de ma Vie.*

Dudley, Sir Andrew, brother of the Duke of Northumberland. In 1553 he was sent on a mission to the Emperor Charles V., to mediate between the Spanish and French, and he was also commissioned by Northumberland to invite the French king to send an army in support of Lady Jane Grey. For this he was condemned to death, but reprieved.

Dudley, Sir Edmund (*d.* 1510), English lawyer, remembered for the extortions practised under his advice by Henry VII. In 1492 he accompanied the king to France, and on his return associated himself with Empson in the work of raising revenue for the crown. In 1504 he was appointed Speaker of the House of Commons and later a Baron of the Exchequer. On the succession of Henry VIII. Dudley and Empson were tried for high treason and executed to satisfy the popular indignation against them.

Dudley, Sir Henry, cousin of the Duke of Northumberland. In 1556 he formed a conspiracy to overthrow the Catholic supremacy in England, and to set the Princess Elizabeth on the throne. The plot was discovered, and Dudley escaped from the country.

Dudley, John (*b.* 1502, *d.* 1553), son of Sir Edmund, patronised by Wolsey and Cromwell, was created Viscount Lisle in 1542, and as admiral of the fleet inflicted a severe defeat on the French. As Earl Warwick, he succeeded Somerset in power, and acquired the title and estates of the Duke of Northumberland. On the death of Edward VI. he had his daughter-in-law, Lady Jane Grey, proclaimed queen, but the cause of Mary triumphing he was executed.

Dudley, Lord Guilford (*d.* 1554), son of the preceding, and the husband of Lady Jane Grey, was condemned, together with his father and wife, for the attempt to place Lady Jane Grey on the throne, but his execution did not take place till 1554, after the abortive rising of Sir Thomas Wyatt.

Dufaure, Jules Armand Stanislas (*b.* 1798, *d.* 1881), French orator and statesman, held a high position in M. Guizot's ministry, but, joining the opposition, became chief of the Third party. After the revolution of 1848 was elected member for the Charente-Inférieure, and was the leader of the Moderate Democrats. Being again elected by his old constituents in 1871 he became minister of justice under M. Thiers, and held the same office again under M. Buffet's administration. After filling other important positions he retired from the political arena on the fall of Marshal MacMahon in 1879.

Duff, the Rev. Alexander (*b.* 1806, *d.* 1878), one of the first missionaries to India, sailed for Calcutta in 1830, and worked with remarkable success for twenty years, when he returned to Scotland, and in 1851 was elected moderator of the General Assembly. At the time when the great disruption from the Scottish Church took place he supported Dr. Chalmers. On leaving India, because of ill-health, he was appointed professor of theology in the Free Church, Edinburgh. Among his published works are *Female Education in India*, *India and its Evangelisation*, and *Indian Rebellion: its Causes and Results*.

Duff, The Right Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant (*b.* 1829), governor of Madras, was called to the bar in 1854. In 1857 became Liberal member for the district of Elgin Burghs, and in 1868 was appointed to the office of Under-Secretary of State for India, under Mr. Gladstone's administration, and later Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. Mr. Grant Duff was elected Lord Rector of Aberdeen University in 1867, and again in 1870, and in 1881 was appointed governor of Madras. Among his published works are *Studies in European Politics* and *The Political Survey of Europe*.

Dufferin and Ava, The Right Hon. Frederick Temple Blackwood, Marquis of, and fourth Earl of Dufferin (*b.* 1826), at the opening of his political career visited Ireland, during the potato famine, and wrote most interesting accounts of his experiences there. In 1855 he joined Lord John Russell's mission to Vienna, and in 1859 visited Iceland, and published his *Letters from High Latitudes.* In 1860 he was appointed British Commissioner in Syria, and for the ability with which he investigated the question of the massacre of the Christians was rewarded with a K.C.B. In 1872 he was appointed Governor-General of Canada, which position he held till 1878, when he was succeeded by the Marquis of Lorne. In 1879 Lord Dufferin was appointed Ambassador to St. Petersburg, and three years later was sent to Constantinople to arrange with the Porte for the joint occupation of Egypt, in which he displayed great ability. In 1882 he went to Cairo to settle the affairs of the country after Arabi Pasha's rebellion, and in 1884 he succeeded Lord Ripon as Governor-General of India. During his administration Burmah was annexed to England, and vigorous measures were taken to strengthen the frontier against Russian advance. In 1890 Lord Dufferin returned to England, and was created Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, and was appointed ambassador in Rome, and in 1891 ambassador in Paris.

Duffy, Sir Charles Gavan (*b.* 1816), statesman, began his public career as sub-editor of the Dublin *Morning Register*, and was subsequently a journalist in Belfast, and later, in conjunction with Mr. John Dillon, was the originator of *The Nation.* In 1844, with O'Connell and five others, he was convicted of sedition, but on appeal to the House of Lords the conviction was set aside. In 1852 he was elected member for New Cross, but the disruption of the Independent Irish party induced him to resign his seat in 1856, when he proceeded to Melbourne, where for some time he practised at the bar. After some time he again took to politics, re-entered parliament in Victoria, and ultimately was made prime minister (1871). Two years later he was knighted, and in 1877 was elected speaker of the Legislative Assembly. His published works are *Young Ireland* and *Four Years of Irish History*.

Dufrénoy, Adélaide Gillette (*b.* 1765, *d.* 1825), French poetess and actress. Her first poem, entitled *Boutade à un Ami*, appeared in 1787, and in 1815 her *Derniers Moments de*

Bayard, to which production the Academy prize was awarded.

Dugdale, Sir William (*b.* 1605, *d.* 1686), antiquary, settling in Warwickshire, devoted himself to antiquarian research, the result of which was his *Monasticon Anglicanum*. In 1641 he made copies of all the principal monuments in the churches and cathedrals of the country. He accompanied the king throughout the Civil war, and after the Restoration was appointed Garter king-at-arms. He also wrote *Antiquities of Warwickshire, History of St. Paul's Cathedral, Origines Judiciales, the Baronage of England,* and *A Short View of the Late Troubles in England.*

Dugommier, Jean François Coquille (*b.* 1736, *d.* 1794), French general, a native of Guadaloupe, commanded the national guards of Martinique at the outbreak of the revolution. In 1792 he went to Paris as deputy for Martinique, and in 1793 served as general of brigade in the army in Italy. He drove the English out of Toulon, and as chief of the army of Eastern Pyrenees in 1794, he was killed at the battle of Sierra Negra.

Duguay-Trouin, René (*b.* 1673, *d.* 1736), French admiral, abandoning the clerical profession, joined a corsair in 1689, and so distinguished himself that he was appointed captain of a French frigate in 1697. In 1707 he defeated an English fleet, and in 1711 captured Rio Janeiro from the Portuguese.

Duméril, André Marie Constant (*b.* 1774, *d.* 1860), French physician and naturalist. In 1805 he was sent by Napoleon to Spain to watch the progress of the yellow fever, and in 1825 succeeded Lacépède as professor of ichthyology. Among other scientific works he left a *History of Reptiles.*

Dumas, Alexandre (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1871), French novelist and dramatist; son of General Dumas, came to Paris in 1823 and produced the tragedy *Christine à Fontainebleau*, which was refused by the Théâtre Français. In 1829 his drama *Henri III.* secured a remarkable success, and was followed by a series of other plays dealing with the life of the 16th century, chief among which is *La Reine Margot.* Having travelled in Spain and Africa, he endeavoured to enter political life, but was unsuccessful, and in 1853 he retired to Belgium, owing to the pecuniary embarrassments caused by his habits of living. His literary industry was untiring, and, besides sixty plays, he produced numerous romances, chief among which are *The Three Musketeers* and its continuations, and *Monte Christo.* Altogether his works number some three thousand, an amount of writing which he was only able to produce by the employment of literary "ghosts." In 1860 he went to Italy to follow Garibaldi. He died in comparative poverty.

Dumas, Alexandre (*b.* 1824), son of the preceding, and, like him, a novelist and dramatist, accompanied his father in a voyage to the Mediterranean in 1846, and in 1848 produced the work which made his reputation—*La Dame aux Camélias*, a novel which drew the encomium of his own father. Since then his work has been chiefly dramatic, and includes such plays as the *Demi-Monde* (1855), *La Princesse Georges* (1872), *Monsieur Alphonse* (1873), and *Denise* (1885). In 1874 he was admitted as a member to the French Academy.

Dumas, Jean Baptiste André (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1884), eminent French chemist, was employed as an apothecary in Geneva, where he attracted attention by a discovery in connection with the treatment of *goître.* He was encouraged by Prevost and Humboldt to prosecute his scientific researches, and went to Paris, in 1826 marrying the daughter of Brongniart. His house became the centre of the scientific coteries. He was largely instrumental in founding L'École Centrale des Arts et Manufactures, and he became professor of chemistry in 1832 at the Sorbonne, in 1835 at the École Polytechnique, and in 1839 at the École de Médecine. After the 1848 revolution he entered the Legislative Assembly, and shortly afterwards became minister of agriculture and commerce. After the Second Empire had been declared, he became vice-president of the council of education, and president of the municipal Council of Paris, and from 1868 to 1870 he was master of the mint. In 1868 also he was appointed secretary of the Academy of Sciences, and in 1875 he succeeded to Guizot's place in the French Academy. He left many scientific memoirs, recording the results of the investigations which occupied so large a part of his life, and which were so important for chemical science.

Du Maurier, George Louis Palmella Busson (*b.* 1834), artist and draughtsman, born in Paris, but educated in London, Belgium, and the Netherlands. For many years a valuable contributor to *Punch*, at the same time illustrating many other books and magazines. His mode of satirising the extravagances of the so-called "Æsthetic" school and other society foibles, have procured for him a high reputation. In 1891 he published a novel, *Peter Ibbetson.*

Dumichen, Johannes (*b.* 1833), Egyptologist; after studying under the famous Lepsius, he twice visited Egypt, exploring the Nile valley. Subsequently he acted as guide to the Crown Prince of Prussia during his tour in Egypt at the time of the opening of the Suez Canal. He was afterwards made professor of Egyptology at Strasburg. His chief works are *The Fleet of an Egyptian Queen*, several books on Egyptian inscriptions, and his *History of Egypt*.

Dumont, Pierre Étienne Louis (*b.* 1759, *d.* 1829), Swiss author, at the age of twenty-two was ordained minister of a Protestant church at Geneva, but, owing to the defeat of the Liberal party in the Swiss state, he went into voluntary exile at St. Petersburg, where he gained a great reputation as a preacher. Accepting an offer to become tutor to the sons of the Marquis of Lansdowne he came to London, and there formed a strong friendship with Jeremy Bentham and Sir Samuel Romilly, and in 1788 visited Paris, where he was patronised by Mirabeau. His *Souvenirs sur Mirabeau* appeared in 1832, edited by J. L. Duval. Dumont also edited Bentham's *Traités de Législation* (1802), *Theorie des Peines et des Récompenses* (1811), *Tactique des Assemblées Législatives* (1815), and *Preuves Judiciaires* (1823). In 1814, when Geneva was restored to independence, Dumont returned there, and became leader of the supreme council.

Dumont-d'Urville, Jules Sébastien César (*b.* 1790, *d.* 1842), French navigator and botanist, being raised by his ability to the position of captain, he commanded the corvette *Astrolabe* which was sent in 1826 to obtain tidings of La Pérouse, and found evidence for the belief that he had been wrecked on Jenikoro, one of the Solomon Islands. This expedition lasted three years, and an account of it was afterwards published under the title of *Voyage de Découvertes autour du Monde*. In 1837 he went on a voyage of Antarctic discovery, and on his way home discovered Adélie Land. Later he was appointed rear-admiral, and received the gold medal of the Société de Géographie. From 1841 to 1854 he was engaged in the publication of his *Voyage au Pôle Sud et dans l'Océane.*

Dumouriez, Charles François (*b.* 1739, *d.* 1823), French general, entering the army at the age of eighteen, he attained the rank of captain in 1763. Later he became involved in political troubles, and, at the instance of the Duc de Choiseul was obliged to fly from France, but on a reconciliation being effected he returned, and was appointed quarter-master general of the troops. He was afterwards engaged in several diplomatic missions, and at the failure of the Stockholm intrigue was arrested and imprisoned for six months in the Bastille. On the first symptoms of the great revolution he was made minister for foreign affairs, then minister of war, and later was appointed to the command of the army in the north as lieutenant-general. He gained the victory of Valmy in 1792, but was defeated at Neerwinden in 1793, after which he became an exile, and finally took up residence in England.

Dunbar, William (*b. circa* 1460, *d. circa* 1520), Scottish poet, wrote *The Thissil and the Rois*, a number of allegories and other pieces.

Duncan, Adam, Viscount (*b.* 1731, *d.* 1804), English admiral, served in the Belleisle and Havannah expeditions, and under Rodney in 1780. In 1797, while commanding the North Sea fleet, he inflicted a heavy defeat on the Dutch off Camperdown, for which service he was raised to the peerage.

Duncan, Jonathan, East Indian administrator. As resident of Benares he endeavoured, with much success, to abolish the practice of female infanticide among the Rajpoots, and in 1800 was appointed governor of Bombay.

Duncker, Maximilian Wolfgang (*b.* 1811, *d.* 1886), German historian and statesman, in 1839 became professor of history at Halle, and soon after 1848 entered the National Assembly of Frankfurt, and became a minister. In 1859 he was appointed professor of history at Tübingen, and in 1875 he retired. Among his works are *Origines Germanica*, *Papers concerning the National Assembly of Germany*, and a *History of Antiquity*.

Dundas, Sir David (*b.* 1735, *d.* 1820), soldier, served in Germany and the West Indies, and afterwards became adjutant-general in Ireland. In 1713 he distinguished himself at the defence of Toulon, and he served under the Duke of York in Holland, and afterwards fought in the Dutch campaign of 1799. In 1809 he became commander-in-chief of the army.

Dundas, Sir James Whitley Deans (*b.* 1785, *d.* 1862), British admiral. Entering the navy in 1799, he accompanied Abercromby's Egyptian expedition, and from then to 1815 served in many engagements with the French with great distinction. From 1852 to 1854 he commanded the Mediterranean and Black Sea fleet. He was the first representative of Greenwich after the passing of the 1832 Reform Act.

Dundonald, Thomas Barnes Cochrane, tenth Earl of (*b.* 1775, *d.* 1860), sailor, as commander of the *Speedy* rendered brilliant service against the French in 1801, until he was taken prisoner. In 1805 he again distinguished himself with the *Pallas*. Entering Parliament for Westminster, he attacked the naval administration so bitterly as to excite the enmity of the authorities, and when (1809) his attempt to destroy the French fleet off Brest failed, he was deprived of his command. For exposing the abuses of the prize system at Malta he was imprisoned, but escaped, and in 1814 he was cashiered and again imprisoned on a charge of having fraudulently circulated the news of the fall of Napoleon in order to make money on the Stock Exchange. Re-elected by his constituents, he again broke loose from gaol, but was recommitted. On his release he went to South America, and rendered brilliant services to the Chilians against Spain, and to the Brazilians against Portugal. Returning to England for a short time, he next took command of the Greek fleet; but after the accession of William IV. he was restored to his honours and position in England.

Dunkin, Edward (*b.* 1821), English astronomer. In 1838 he was appointed computer to the Royal Observatory; in 1847 superintendent of the Altazinuth Observations; and in 1870 superintendent of the Astronomical Observations. From 1871 to 1877 he was secretary to the Royal Astronomical Society, and from 1884 to 1886 he was president.

Dunning, John, Baron Ashburton (*b.* 1731, *d.* 1783), lawyer. Called to the bar in 1756, he attracted attention in 1762 with his defence of the East India Company against the complaints of the Dutch. He defended Wilkes, and in 1767 became Solicitor-general. In 1768 he entered Parliament, and in 1781 was raised to the peerage.

Dunois, Jean, Count of Orleans and Longueville (*b.* 1402, *d.* 1468), the natural son of Louis, Duke of Orleans, and known as the "Bastard of Orleans." In the wars with the English, which ended in their expulsion from France, he took a distinguished part, winning several battles. He was appointed lieutenant-general to the king, and grand chamberlain. For a time he was out of favour with Louis XI., but afterwards he presided over the council appointed for the reform of the state.

Duns Scotus (*b.* 1265, *d.* 1308), divine and writer. Residing in Paris, he occupied there the post of head of the theological schools, and was known as the "Subtle Doctor." He was the first to promulgate the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception. At one time a follower of Thomas Aquinas, he later founded a school of his own in antagonism to the system of Aquinas.

Dunstan, St. (*b. circa* 925, *d.* 988). When still young he was appointed Abbot of Glastonbury by King Edmund, and in 946, on the succession of Edred, he became chief adviser to the king. His administration resulted in the cohesion of Wessex and the conquest of Northumbria from the Danes. When Edwy came to the throne, however, Dunstan's policy was reversed, and he was banished. He lived in a Benedictine monastery in Flanders till recalled by King Edgar, who had been proclaimed by the revolted Northumbrians and Mercians, and by whom he was appointed Bishop of London. When Edgar succeeded on Edwy's death to the throne of Wessex, Dunstan became Archbishop of Canterbury, and under his influence the monastic system developed very rapidly, while the stability of the state was ensured. His power continued until Ethelred the Unready came to the throne, when Dunstan retired to Glastonbury, occupying himself until his death with literature, music, and the finer handicrafts. His greatness is made evident by the mass of fable and myth which has been woven into the story of his life.

Dupanloup, Félix Antoine Philibert (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1878), French prelate, after having been instructor to the Orleanist princes, he became in 1835 curate of St. Roche, where his preaching attracted attention, and in 1837 became vicar-general to Mgr. de Quélen. In 1849 he was appointed Bishop of Orleans, and in 1854 he was elected to the Academy. Along with his friend Montalembert he headed the Liberal Catholic party, but his views not proving acceptable at Rome he submitted. In 1871 he was returned to the Assembly, acting consistently with the monarchical party.

Dupin, André Marie Jacques (*b.* 1783, *d.* 1865), French advocate, called generally "Dupin the Elder." In 1815 he was charged with the codification of the laws of the empire, and in the same year entered the Chamber of Deputies. He was one of the counsel for Marshal Ney; he was the *rapporteur* of the famous address of the 121 deputies in 1830, and he helped to bring on the 1830 revolution. He was a member of Louis Philippe's first cabinet, and from 1832 to 1848 was president of the Chamber eight times. In the latter year he presented to the deputies the infant Comte de Paris, and from 1830 to 1851 he was procureur-général of the Court of Cassation, a post which he resumed in 1857. He left several legal and political works.

Dupin, François Pierre Charles, Baron (*b.* 1784, *d.* 1873), French geometer and statistician, and brother of the preceding. In 1803 he entered the navy as an engineer, and in 1813 he founded the Maritime Museum at Toulon. After Napoleon's abdication he published *Les Lois Fondamentales de la France*, followed by another political piece. In 1816 he visited the naval establishments of Great Britain, and in 1818 he was elected a member of the Institute. In 1828 he entered the Chamber of Deputies; in 1834 he was minister of marine for three days, and in 1837 he was created a peer of France. After the *coup d'état* he was made a senator.

Dupleix, Joseph, Marquis (*b.* 1697, *d.* 1763), in 1720 went to India as member of the Pondicherry council; in 1731 became administrator of Chandernagar, which he raised to a position of great importance, and in 1742 he was appointed governor-general of the French possessions in India. In this position he disagreed with Labourdonnais, who was sent to operate against the English. An army of 10,000 men, sent by the viceroy of the Carnatic to demand reparation for attacks on the British, was defeated by Dupleix with a small French force, and he then entered into an alliance with the nawab against the British. His defence of Pondicherry in 1748 was stubborn and successful. He next opened campaigns to set Chunda Sahib, and afterwards his son, on the throne in the Carnatic, but the French forces were ultimately defeated. Having been created Marquis, he was recalled in 1753.

Dupont, Pierre (*b.* 1821, *d.* 1871), French poet, going to Paris he obtained the publication of some verse in 1839, and in 1844 produced a volume of poetry, *The Two Angels*. He obtained, and abandoned from distaste, a post in the Institute, and in 1847 made his reputation secure with a song which caught the popular taste. In 1851 he was condemned to exile for seven years on account of the Socialistic character of his verse, but the sentence was afterwards cancelled.

Dupont de l'Etang, Pierre, Count (*b.* 1765, *d.* 1838), French general, served in Holland and at Marengo, and was afterwards made governor of Piedmont. He rendered brilliant services as general in Italy, Prussia, and Spain, but in 1808 he was disgraced by Napoleon for his share in the capitulation of Baylen. Louis XVIII. made him minister of war and a peer of France.

Duquesne, Abraham (*b.* 1610, *d.* 1688), French admiral, after commanding with great success against the Spaniards, joined the Swedish navy, of which he was appointed vice-admiral for a victory over the Danes. He returned to the French service, and was again so successful against Spain that he was made lieutenant-general of the naval forces. In 1676 he won a great victory over the Dutch under De Ruyter.

Durand, Sir Henry (*b.* 1812, *d.* 1871), Indian governor, entering the Indian army in 1828, served in the Afghan war with distinction, and rendered exceptional services in the Punjab campaign of 1848-9. He also fought in the Mutiny, and later acted as agent to the Governor-General in Central India. In 1870 he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, where he was very popular.

Dürer, Albrecht (*b.* 1471, *d.* 1528), German painter. His father was a Nuremberg goldsmith, and he was brought up to his father's craft. He early evinced a great talent for art, and at fifteen executed a piece of work in chased silver representing the "seven falls" of Christ. In 1486 he was apprenticed to Wohlgemuth, the artist, and from 1490 to 1494 he travelled in Germany and Italy. On his return he married a woman, whose disposition afterwards made his life miserable, and having by his drawing of Orpheus become a master painter, he returned to Venice. From thence he went to Bologna, where he made the acquaintance of Raphael, and his reputation rose so rapidly that he became court painter to the Emperor Maximilian and after to Charles V. In 1520 he visited the Netherlands with his wife, where they were received with the greatest honour and distinction. It was here that the first symptoms appeared of the consumption which finally carried him off. He was a most industrious as well as rapid worker, and his own list of works contains 1,254 pieces. He also wrote works on perspective and measurement, on fortification, and on human proportion.

Durham, John George Lambton, first Earl of (*b.* 1792, *d.* 1840), in 1813 was returned to Parliament for Durham county as an advanced reformer. He was created Baron Durham in 1827, and became privy seal in Lord Grey's ministry, in which post he helped to draft the Reform Bill. In 1832 he failed in a special mission to Russia, and in 1833 he resigned. Created Earl of Durham, he was ambassador at St. Petersburg in 1837, and in 1838 he was appointed Governor-General of Canada, the French revolt having just been put down. He acted in a very high-handed manner, and the Government at home, having been forced to accept a resolution condemning his conduct, he abandoned his post without waiting to be recalled.

Duroc, Michel Gérard Christophe, Duke of Firuli (*b.* 1772, *d.* 1813), served in Napoleon's early campaigns, and in 1805 was made grand marshal of the palace.

Duruy, Victor (*b.* 1811), French historian, author of a *History of France* (1852), *History of Greece* (1862), etc.

Dvoràk, Antonin (*b. circa* 1840), composer, a native of Prague, son of an innkeeper, studied music in Prague, and maintained himself for some time by teaching, his numerous compositions attracting little attention. He has composed an opera and a number of songs and dances, with strong Bohemian characteristics, some symphonies, a cantata, a *Stabat Mater*, *Ludmilla*, etc. His cantata, *The Spectre's Bride*, was composed for the Birmingham festival of 1885.

Dwight, Timothy (*b.* 1752, *d.* 1817), American divine, served as army chaplain in the Confederate army, and, after working on a farm, was ordained a minister. In 1795 he became president of Yale College. He wrote *The Conquest of Canaan*, an epic poem, *Theology Explained and Defended*, etc.

Dyce, William (*b.* 1806, *d.* 1864), painter, educated at Aberdeen, studied art at the Royal Academy and at Rome. From 1830-38 he lived in Edinburgh, devoting himself to portrait-painting. In 1835 he exhibited his *Descent of Venus* at the Royal Academy, and in 1837 he published a pamphlet on the management of schools of design, just established by Government. This procured for him the office of secretary to that branch of the Board of Trade which had charge of the new schools. For the Government he also made a report on the Continental systems of art instruction, and in 1842 he became inspector of provincial schools. His picture, *Joash Shooting the Arrow of Deliverance*, procured for him, in 1844, election as A.R.A.; R.A. 1848.

Dyck, Sir Anthony Van (*b.* 1599, *d.* 1641), painter, was born in Antwerp. In 1615 he became a pupil of Rubens, and in 1821 he went to Italy for five years. In 1626 he returned to Antwerp, and in 1630 came to England, but, receiving no encouragement, returned to his native country. In 1632, however, he was invited to England by Charles I., and received a knighthood and a pension. His work was in great demand, and he lived in the best style, having married Marie Ruthven, the granddaughter of Lord Gowrie. Although he died within twenty years of leaving Rubens' studio, he left behind him nearly a thousand works.

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Eadmer (*d. circa* 1124), a monk of Canterbury, friend and spiritual director of Anselm, whose life he wrote, as well as those of Dunstan, Oswald, and others. His chief work is *Historia Novorum*, a chronicle of events from 1066 to 1122.

Eads, James Buchanan (*b.* 1820, *d.* 1887), American engineer, constructed the steel bridge over the Mississippi at St. Louis (completed 1874); partly carried out a plan of deepening the Mississippi by means of jetties, and was engaged at his death in planning a ship-canal over the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

Eakin, Samuel (*b. circa* 1742, *d.* 1784), American Presbyterian minister, who zealously upheld American independence.

Eakins, Thomas (*b.* 1844), American artist, born at Philadelphia, studied in Paris, and, on his return to Philadelphia, became demonstrator of anatomy and afterwards professor of painting and director of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.

Eames, Jane Anthony (*b.* 1816), American author; travelled in Europe and the East, and wrote *A Budget of Letters* (1847), etc.

Earle, Rev. John (*b.* 1824), elected professor of Anglo-Saxon at Oxford for a term of five years in 1849, and permanently in 1876; has written *The Philosophy of the English Tongue* (1871), *A Book for the Beginner in Anglo-Saxon* (1877), *English Prose: its Elements, History, and Usage* (1890), and other works.

Earle, Pliny (*b.* 1809), born at Leicester, Massachusetts, as physician at various asylums has introduced a more reasonable method of treating the insane. He has written *The Curability of Insanity*, etc.

Earle, William (*b.* 1833, *d.* 1885), major-general, served in the Crimea; in the Egyptian war of 1882 commanded the base and line of communication, and was present at Tel-el-Kebir; afterwards commanded the garrison of Alexandria, and accompanied the expedition to relieve Gordon, but was slain in an attack on the enemy near Dulka island.

Early, Jubal A. (*b.* 1816), American general and lawyer, served in the Mexican war, and on the Confederate side in the American civil war, holding Fredericksburg in 1863, and commanding a division at Gettysburg. He has published *Memoirs of the Last Year of the War* (1867).

Eastlake, Sir Charles Locke (*b.* 1793, *d.* 1865), painter and art critic, born at Plymouth; studied at the Royal Academy, and afterwards in Paris and Rome; exhibited in the Academy, of which he became a member in 1829 and president in 1850. *Christ Blessing Little Children* (1839) and *Christ Weeping Over Jerusalem* (1841) are considered his best pictures. He has written *Materials for the History of Oil Painting* (1847), and *Contributions to the Literature of the Fine Arts.*

Eastman, John Robie (*b.* 1836), American astronomer, has accompanied various astronomical expeditions, and in 1883 was appointed secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Eastwick, Edward Backhouse (*b.* 1814, *d.* 1883), Orientalist; entered the Indian army; held political posts in Scinde; was professor of Hindustani at Haileybury; went to Persia in 1860 as secretary of legation; became private secretary to Lord Salisbury, and was member of Parliament for Penrhyn and Falmouth (1868-74). He has translated Sadi's *Gulistan* (1852) and much Persian literature, and written *The Journal of a Diplomate in Persia* (1864), etc.

Eaton, Amos (*b.* 1776, *d.* 1842), American scientist, first principal of the Rensselaer Institute at Troy, New York (1828), wrote many scientific works.

Ebba, St., or **Æbbe** (*d. circa* 679), daughter of Æthelfrith, King of Northumbria, founded the monastery of Ebchester, in Durham, and became Abbess of Coldingham, in Berwickshire, which was destroyed by fire shortly after her death.

Ebbo, a successful missionary to the Danes in the 9th century; was Archbishop of Rheims, and librarian to Louis le Débonnaire.

Ebed-Jesus Bar-Bricha (*d.* 1318), Nestorian Bishop of Arabia, and afterwards Metropolitan of Soba. Wrote in Syriac a *Collection of the Canons of the Chief Councils*, and other works in prose and poetry.

Eberhard, August Gottlob (*b.* 1779, *d.* 1845), German scholar and writer of fiction, author of *Hannchen und die Küchlein* and *Der erste Mensch und die Erde.*

Eberhard, Conrad (*b.* 1768, *d.* 1859), German painter and sculptor, worked with his brother Franz (*d.* 1836). They were patronised by the Elector Clement of Treves.

Eberhard, Johann August (*b.* 1739, *d.* 1809), German philosopher and theologian, professor of philosophy at Halle, wrote an *Apology for Socrates* in opposition to the Calvinists, a *General History of Philosophy*, etc.

Ebers, Georg (*b.* 1837), Egyptologist and novelist, born at Berlin, appointed professor at Leipzig in 1870; while visiting Egypt discovered the hieratic medical papyrus known as *Papyrus Ebers*, which he published in 1875; wrote *Egypt and the Books of Moses*, and other works on Egypt. His later books are historical novels, those representing Egyptian antiquity being the most valuable. Among them are *Varda* (1877), and *Serapis* (1885).

Eberus (*b.* 1511, *d.* 1569), a learned German reformer, friend of Melanchthon, whose views he supported against the Lutherans.

Ebion, the supposed founder of the sect of the Ebionites in the latter part of the 1st century. It is probable that no such person existed, and that the name was derived from a Hebrew word meaning "poor."

Éblé, Jean Baptiste, Count (*b.* 1758, *d.* 1812), French general, served in the army of the North, distinguishing himself at Hondschoote and Dunkirk; commanded the artillery of the army in Flanders, and of the army of the Rhine and Moselle; also served in Portugal, and in the Russian campaign, the hardships of which caused his death.

Ebrard, Johann Heinrich August (*b.* 1818), professor of theology at Zurich (1844), and afterwards at Erlangen (1847), wrote *Christian Dogmatics*, etc.

Ebroïn or **Eberwein** (*d.* 681), mayor of the palace under Clotaire III. of Neustria; supported the authority of the crown against the nobles. On the death of Clotaire (670) a period of anarchy ensued, till Ebroïn in 674 established Theodoric III. on the throne of Neustria and Burgundy, under whom he ruled with great tyranny till he was assassinated.

Ebulo, Pietro d', author of a chronicle in verse of the events in Sicily under Tancred and the Emperor Henry VI.; lived towards the close of the 12th century.

Échard, Jacques (*b.* 1644, *d.* 1724), a Dominican, born at Rouen, wrote the lives of the authors who were members of that order.

Echard, Laurence (*b. circa* 1670, *d.* 1730), an English clergyman and historian, wrote a *History of England* (1707-20), an *Ecclesiastical History* to the time of Constantine, etc.

Echion, Greek artist of the 4th century B.C.; painted the *Bride of Semiramis*, of which the *Noces Aldobrandines* on the walls of the Vatican is supposed to be a copy.

Echius, Eck, or **Eckius**, Johann, of Ingolstadt (*b.* 1486, *d.* 1543), German theologian; professor in the university of Ingolstadt; argued against the reformed doctrines in disputes with Luther (1518), and Carolstadt (1519), and at the Diets of Augsburg (1530) and Ratisbon (1541). He wrote a *Manual of Controversies.*

Eckermann, Johann Peter (*b.* 1792, *d.* 1854), a German writer, secretary to Goethe, published a collection of *Conversations with Goethe* (1836-48).

Eckersberg, Christoph Wilhelm, Danish artist; visited France and Italy in 1805, and painted *Moses Crossing the Red Sea* and the *Death of Basdur.*

Eckhard, a German mystic of the 14th century, entered the Dominican order, and became Vicar-general of Bohemia, and afterwards provincial prior of Germany, but was deprived owing to his Pantheistic views, and in 1327 condemned by an inquisition, held at the instance of the Archbishop of Cologne. He appealed to the Pope, who issued a bull of condemnation against him (1329). Eckhard died before its publication.

Eckhart, Johann Georg von (*b.* 1674, *d.* 1730), German historian, succeeded Leibnitz as librarian to the court of Hanover, and wrote on German antiquities and mediæval history.

Eckhel, Joseph Hilarius (*b.* 1737, *d.* 1798), German numismatist, born in Upper Austria, was professor of antiquities at Vienna; wrote a treatise in French on the engraved gems in the imperial cabinet.

Eckstein, Ferdinand, Baron von (*b.* 1790, *d.* 1861), French writer, born at Altona, descended from Danish Jews; was appointed inspector-general to the ministry of police by Louis XVIII, and afterwards historiographer to the department of foreign affairs. He was connected with several papers, and wrote *Des Jésuites*, *De l'Europe*, etc.

Eddy, Hiram Clarence (*b.* 1851), a distinguished musician and composer, who in 1871 visited Berlin, and after a tour through Austria, Switzerland, and England, returned to America and settled at Chicago.

Edebali, a Mahometan of the 14th century, the father-in-law of Othman, the founder of the Turkish empire.

Edelinck, Gerard (*b.* 1640, *d.* 1707), engraver, born at Antwerp, pupil of Corneille Galle; was patronised by Louis XIV. His best works are *Alexander and the Family of Darius*, and the portraits of Descartes, Lafontaine, and Dryden.

Edelmann, Johann Friederich (*b.* 1749, *d.* 1794), French pianist and composer, took part in the Revolution, and died by the guillotine.

Edgar or **Eadgar,** King of England (*b.* 944, *d.* 975), son of Edmund I., became ruler of England north of the Thames after the insurrection of 957, and sole sovereign on the death of his brother, Edwy, in 959. He adopted a conciliatory policy towards his Danish subjects, and ruled firmly and peacefully, under the guidance of Archbishop Dunstan.

Edgar Atheling or **Eadgar the Ætheling** (*b. circa* 1055, *d.* after 1120), son of Edward the Exile, son of Edmund Ironside; was, after the battle of Hastings, proclaimed king by the archbishops and citizens of London, but, through the desertion of Earls Edwin and Morkere, forced to yield to William at Berkhampstead. Though well treated by him, he fled to Scotland in 1068, and in 1069 joined in two unsuccessful expeditions against William, the latter in conjunction with the Danes. Henceforward he led an adventurous life—defeating Donaldbane of Scotland in 1097, and securing the throne for his nephew Edgar, and joining in the Crusade of 1099. He supported Robert of Normandy against Henry I., and was captured at Tenchebrai, but released.

Edgeworth, Maria (*b.* 1767, *d.* 1849), novelist, born in Berkshire, daughter of Richard Lovell Edgeworth, with whom she went to Ireland in 1782. Besides several stories for children, with a moral purpose, she wrote *Castle Rackrent* (1800), *Belinda* (1801), and other novels, illustrating Irish life and character.

Edgeworth, Richard Lovell (*b.* 1744, *d.* 1817), mechanical inventor, in some degree anticipated McAdam in his *Essay on the Construction of Roads and Bridges.* In conjunction with his daughter he wrote an *Essay on Practical Education.*

Edinburgh, H.R.H. Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of (*b.* 1844), second son of Queen Victoria, was educated for the navy, and in 1885-6 commanded the Mediterranean squadron. He declined the throne of Greece in 1862. In 1874 he married the Grand Duchess Marie, only daughter of the Czar Alexander II.

Edison, Thomas Alva (*b.* 1847), American inventor, born at Milan, in Ohio, from the age of twelve, when he was engaged as a newsboy, showed an aptitude for invention, which was early directed towards telegraphy. His principal inventions are the quadruplex telegraph, the automatic telegraph (which can transmit a thousand words a minute), the motograph relay, the carbon telephone, the "Edison system" of electric lighting by incandescence, and the phonograph and photometer.

Edith, or **Eadgyth** (*d.* 1075), daughter of Earl Godwin, and queen of Edward the Confessor, to whom she was married in 1045. When her father was banished she was removed to a monastery, but brought back to court in 1052. She is described by contemporary writers as pious, beautiful, and learned.

Edith, St., sister of King Edgar, and Abbess of Polesworth in Warwickshire.

Edith, St. (*b. circa* 962, *d.* 984), daughter of King Edgar, entered the convent of Wilton, in Wiltshire, of which she is said to have become abbess. Her festival was kept with great solemnity in every part of England.

Edmund, or **Eadmund**, St., King of East Anglia (*b.* 841, *d.* 870), began to reign in 855. In 866 East Anglia was invaded by the Danes under Hingwar, who sent a messenger to Edmund, bidding him renounce Christianity and become his vassal. On his refusal he was tied to a tree, and his body pierced with arrows. His remains were afterwards interred in the church of Bury, hence called St. Edmund's Bury, or Bury St. Edmunds.

Edmund I., the Elder (*b. circa* 922, *d.* 946), King of England, succeeded his brother, Athelstan, in 940. The men of the north having chosen other kings, Olaf and Ragnar, Edmund concluded a treaty with them in 943, but expelled them in 944. He also reduced Mercia, including the Five Boroughs, and in 945 formed an alliance with Malcolm of Scotland. He was assassinated by an outlaw, named Liofa.

Edmund II., Ironside (*b.* 989, *d.* 1017), son and successor of Ethelred the Unready, fought against the Danes during his father's lifetime, and on his accession shared the kingdom with Canute, who had defeated him owing to the treachery of Edric Streona. He was assassinated, probably through Edric's instigation.

Edmund Rich (*d.* 1240), a native of Abingdon, was elected Archbishop of Canterbury (1232) on the nomination of Gregory IX.; resisted the pope's exactions and interference with the liberties of the church, but failed in his efforts. He withdrew to Soissy, where he died.

Edred (*d.* 955), King of England, youngest son of Edward the Elder, succeeded his brother, Edmund, in 946.

Edric, called *Streona*, "the Gainer," (*d.* 1017), of obscure birth, gained the favour of Ethelred the Unready, and became ealdorman of Mercia in 1007. In 1015 he took part in a treacherous assassination of the Danes at Oxford; on the death of Ethelred (1016) joined Canute in opposition to Edmund Ironside; afterwards allied himself with Edmund, and by his flight at Assandun, probably pre-arranged, occasioned his defeat by Canute in that battle. The kingdom was then divided at his suggestion. He is believed to have had a hand in the death of Edmund.

Edrisi, Abu Abdallah Ben Edris (*b.* 1099, *d.* 1164), Arabian geographer, born at Ceuta, a descendant of Ali, son-in-law of Mahomet, settled at the court of Roger, King of Sicily, and wrote in Arabic a geographical treatise explaining the large silver globe he made for the king.

Edward "the Elder," King of the Anglo-Saxons (*b.* 870, *d.* 924), son and successor (901) of Alfred the Great, was opposed by his cousin, Ethelwald, who was aided by the Danes, but slain in battle (906). With the assistance of his sister, Ethelfleda, lady of the Mercians, widow of Earl Ethelred, he defeated the Danes of Northumbria, and secured his borders by a group of strong fortresses; afterwards extended his sway over Northumbria, Wales, and Strathclyde, being the first to assume the title of King of England.

Edward "the Martyr" (*b. circa* 963, *d.* 979), succeeded his father, Edgar, in 975. He was supported by Dunstan, but opposed by his stepmother, Elfrida, who had him assassinated at Corfe Castle.

Edward "the Confessor" (*b. circa* 1004, *d.* 1066), son of Ethelred the Unready and Emma, daughter of Richard the Fearless, Duke of Normandy, was brought up at the Norman court, and after his accession, on the death of Harthacnut, in 1042, showed a preference for Norman customs and ideas. Outrages were committed with impunity by his Norman favourites, while the English earls, Leofric of Mercia, and Godwine of Wessex, were engaged in private quarrels. At last, in 1052, Godwine, who had been outlawed, rose in rebellion, installed Stigand Archbishop of Canterbury, in place of Robert of Jumièges, who had fled with the other Normans, and during the rest of the reign all real power was in the hands of the House of Godwine. Edward codified the customary law of the Anglo-Saxons, which thus became known as the "laws of King Edward."

Edward I., King of England (*b.* 1239, *d.* 1307), succeeded his father, Henry III., in 1272. Imbued with high notions of feudal sovereignty, he sought to establish his supremacy throughout the island of Britain. His expeditions against Llewellyn-ap-Gruffydd, Prince of Wales (1282), and his brother, David (1283), resulted in the reduction of the principality, the government of which he settled by the statute of Wales (1284). The struggle between John Baliol and Robert Bruce for the throne of Scotland gave him a pretext for interfering in that country (1290). After vainly endeavouring to maintain Baliol as his vassal, he set to work to conquer Scotland for himself, sending the Earl of Warrenne thither as viceroy, but was forced to contend with a succession of claimants, and died near Carlisle, whilst marching against William Wallace. A man of strictly legal, but somewhat narrow mind, he secured order and good government by the Statutes of Winchester and Westminster and other enactments, and carried on Simon de Montfort's work of moulding the English Parliament (1295), though, at the same time, somewhat inclined to strain the royal prerogative. His personal character was extremely high.

Edward II., King of England (*b.* 1284, *d.* 1327), born at Carnarvon, succeeded his father, Edward I., in 1307. He was of a luxurious and pleasure-seeking disposition, and by his misgovernment and fondness for his favourite, the Gascon Piers Gaveston, provoked a rising of the baronage, under his cousin, Thomas, Earl of Lancaster. In the Parliament of 1310 the royal power was placed in the hands of twenty-one "lords ordainers," who banished Gaveston (1311). Returning in 1312, he was captured and executed by the Earl of Warwick on Blacklow Hill. Edward afterwards chose the Despensers, father and son, as favourites, and the quarrel with the barons continued till the latter were defeated at Boroughbridge (1322), and Lancaster beheaded. In 1325 Queen Isabella went to France to settle a dispute with Charles IV., and returned the following year with the exiled Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, now head of the baronial party. They were soon joined by a large force. Edward was captured in Wales, deposed by Parliament, and imprisoned in Berkeley Castle, where he was murdered. The internal dissensions of the reign enabled the Scots to maintain their independence. Edward's lords would not follow him to battle, and he was defeated by Bruce at Bannockburn (1314).

Edward III. (*b.* 1312, *d.* 1377) became king on the deposition of his father, Edward II., in 1327. The government was carried on by Queen Isabella and Roger Mortimer. After seizing them at Nottingham Castle (1330), and executing Mortimer, Edward prosecuted the Scottish war with vigour, winning the victory of Halidon Hill, and reinstating Baliol, who was soon afterwards again expelled. In 1327 the Hundred Years' war began, Edward claiming the French throne through his mother, daughter of Philip the Fair, in opposition to the reigning monarch, Philip VI., of Valois. After fruitless campaigns from the side of Flanders in 1339 and 1340, Edward, in 1346, landed in Normandy, and marched along the Seine towards Paris, but, finding it covered by Philip's army, turned northwards, defeated Philip at Crécy (August 26th), and, after a year's siege, reduced Calais. Meanwhile David Bruce had been taken prisoner in the battle of Neville's Cross (1346). The French war continued intermittently till 1360, when by the treaty of Bretigny Edward renounced his claim to the throne, but received Aquitaine in full sovereignty. In 1369 war recommenced, and Charles V. soon won back most of his lost provinces. Edward encouraged the wool trade, and in the latter part of his reign there was some constitutional progress, the Commons claiming new functions and powers of control.

Edward IV. (*b.* 1442, *d.* 1483), son of Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, after winning the victory of Mortimer's Cross, marched to London, and was crowned king (1461). He then followed the Lancastrian army northwards, and defeated them at Towton. The last efforts of Henry's supporters were crushed in 1464, and Edward ruled peacefully for six years. His marriage with Elizabeth Wydeville offended the Nevilles, who joined the Lancastrian party, and Edward was forced to fly to Holland. Within six months he returned, landed in Yorkshire, marched southwards, gathering forces on his way, and defeated Warwick at Barnet (1471). Three weeks afterwards Queen Margaret was defeated at Tewkesbury. Edward was secure from further attacks, and, as most of the barons had been killed in the Civil war, while the Church had lost its influence, and the power of the Commons had been checked in mid-growth, he ruled as an absolute monarch. He promoted commerce and patronised learning, and his reign was one of material prosperity.

Edward V. (*b.* 1470, *d.* 1483) became king on the death of his father, but reigned only a few weeks, being smothered in the Tower by order of his uncle, Richard, Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III.

Edward VI. (*b.* 1537, *d.* 1553), son of Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour, succeeded his father in 1547. He was a learned youth; but weak in body, and probably in character. The government was at first in the hands of his uncle, Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, who incurred the dislike of the nobles, and was in 1549 supplanted by John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, afterwards Duke of Northumberland. During his reign a somewhat Calvinistic form of Protestantism was rigorously established throughout the kingdom.

Edward (*b.* 1330, *d.* 1376), Prince of Wales, called the "Black Prince," son of Edward III., fought under his father at Crécy; led a marauding expedition into France in 1355, and another in 1356, when he won the battle of Poitiers, taking King

John prisoner. In 1366 he undertook to reinstate Pedro the Cruel, of Castile, on his throne, and accomplished this object by the victory of Navarrete.

Edward, Thomas (*b.* 1814, *d.* 1886), Scottish naturalist, of humble parentage, throughout life a struggling shoemaker; spent much time in collecting specimens; discovered several new species, and wrote *Selections from the Fauna of Banffshire*, appended to his biography by Smiles (1876). In 1876 he received a pension from the Queen.

Edwardes, Sir Herbert Benjamin (*b.* 1819, *d.* 1868), obtained a cadetship in the East India Company (1840); served in the Sikh war (1845); became assistant to Sir Henry Lawrence at Lahore (1847); defeated the Sikhs at Kineyree, and took part in the siege of Mooltân (1849); as commissioner of the Peshawar frontier during the Mutiny secured the neutrality of the Ameer of Afghanistan, and sent a force to assist in capturing Delhi. He was commissioner of Umbala from 1862 to 1865.

Edwards, Amelia Blandford (*b.* 1831, *d.* 1892), novelist; besides contributing to magazines and writing for the daily and weekly papers, has written *My Brother's Wife* (1855), *Barbara's History* (1864), *Lord Brackenbury* (1880), and other novels; also some books of travel—*Untrodden Paths and Unfrequented Valleys* (1873), *A Thousand Miles up the Nile* (1877), etc.

Edwards, Bryan (*b.* 1743, *d.* 1800), spent some years in Jamaica, and, returning to England, wrote a *History of the British Colonies in the West Indies.*

Edwards, George (*b.* 1694, *d.* 1773), naturalist; wrote a *History of Birds*, *Gleanings of Natural History*, etc.

Edwards, Guillaume Frédéric (*b.* 1777, *d.* 1842), physiologist and ethnologist, born in Jamaica, was educated at Bruges; spent most of his life in Paris; wrote *Physiological Characters of Human Races* (1839), etc.

Edwards, Jonathan (*b.* 1703, *d.* 1758), American theologian, born at East Windsor, Connecticut, educated at Yale College, was Presbyterian minister at Northampton, Connecticut, from 1727 to 1750, but expelled by his congregation for attempting to exercise severe church discipline. He then became a missionary among the Indians of Massachusetts, where he wrote his Calvinistic treatise on the *Freedom of the Will* and other works. He died soon after accepting the post of principal of New Jersey College.

Edwards, Richard (*b. circa* 1523, *d.* 1566), an early English dramatist; author of *Damon and Pythias.* Some of his poems are contained in the *Paradise of Dainty Devices* (1576).

Edwin, King of Northumbria (*b.* 586, *d.* 633), son of Ælla, King of Deira, by the conquest of Bernicia founded the kingdom of Northumbria, and in 623 became bretwalda, Kent alone not recognising his title. He was converted to Christianity (627), and slain in battle with Penda of Mercia.

Edwy the Fair (*b. circa* 939, *d.* 959), King of the Anglo-Saxons, son of Edmund, succeeded his uncle, Edred, in 955. In 957 the Mercians and Northumbrians revolted from him, and declared his younger brother, Edgar, king.

Eeckhout, Antoni van den (*b.* 1650, *d.* 1695), artist, born at Bruges, studied in Italy with his brother-in-law, Deyster, and worked in conjunction with him, painting flowers and fruits. He was assassinated.

Eeckhout, Gerbrandt van den (*b.* 1621, *d.* 1674), Flemish artist; pupil of Rembrandt; excelled in portraits. Among his best works is *Christ among the Doctors*, at Munich.

Effen, Just van (*b.* 1684, *d.* 1735), Dutch journalist, published at the Hague *Le Misanthrope* (1711) in imitation of the *Spectator*.

Egbert, or **Ecgberht** (*d.* 766), brother of Eadberht, King of Northumberland, became Archbishop of York in 732, and founded a library in that town.

Egbert (*d.* 839), King of the Anglo-Saxons, belonged to the House of Cerdic, and, after living in exile at the court of Charlemagne, became, in 802, King of Wessex, to which he annexed Mercia (825) and Northumbria (827). In 828 he overran Wales, and in 835 defeated the Danes in Devonshire.

Egede, Hans (*b.* 1686, *d.* 1758), Danish missionary among the pagan Greenlanders; established a commercial colony, and was very successful till thwarted by Christian VI.; handed on his work to his son, Paul, by whose descendants it was continued till the present century.

Egerton, Francis, first Earl of Ellesmere (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1857), was Chief Secretary for Ireland (1828-30) and Secretary for War (1830). He translated *Faust*, wrote poems, and contributed to the *Quarterly Review*.

Egerton, Thomas, Baron of Ellesmere, Viscount Brackley (*b.* 1540, *d.* 1617), born at Doddlestone Hall, in Cheshire, was called within the bar by Queen Elizabeth, became Solicitor-General (1581), Attorney-General (1592), Master of the Rolls (1594), and Keeper of the Privy Seal (1596), and was

Lord Chancellor under James I. Among his chief reforms was the introduction of a more merciful spirit into the penal code.

Egg, Augustus Leopold, R.A. (*b.* 1816, *d.* 1863), artist, born in London; excelled in depicting historical incidents, and also illustrated scenes from Shakespeare. Among his best works are *Sir Piercie Shafton*, *The Life and Death of Buckingham*, and the *Dinner Scene from the Taming of the Shrew* (1860).

Eggestein, Henri, a printer of the 15th century, said to have been the associate of John Mentel at Strasburg. His first work there is dated 1471.

Egglesfield, Robert de (*d.* 1349), member of an old Cumberland family and confessor to Philippa, queen of Edward III.; founded Queen's College, Oxford, for the benefit of natives of Cumberland and Westmoreland.

Egidius (*date uncertain*), the Latin name for St. Giles, one of the black-letter saints of the English calendar, an Athenian by birth. He fled to France, and became abbot of a monastery founded by Wamba or Childeric. Being lame, he was the patron of cripples; he is also the patron saint of Edinburgh.

Egilsson, Svenbjorn (*b.* 1791, *d.* 1852), Icelandic linguist and antiquarian; originated the Northern Antiquarian Society in 1825, and wrote *Lexicon Poeticum Linguæ Septentrionalis*, and *Scripta Historica Islandorum.*

Eginhard (*b. circa* 771, *d.* 844), German historian, born in Franconia, was a pupil of Alcuin, and introduced by him to Charlemagne, who made him his secretary. On his death he entered the service of Louis le Débonnaire, and educated his son, Lothaire. He was afterwards Abbot of Seligenstadt. Besides *Vita et Gesta Caroli Magni*, he wrote *Annales Regum Francorum* (741-829), and other works.

Eginton, Francis (*b.* 1737, *d.* 1805), an English painter on glass, executed a *Resurrection*, for Lichfield cathedral, and other works.

Egizio, Matteo (*b.* 1674, *d.* 1745), a learned antiquarian, born at Naples, left several works on archæological and literary subjects.

Egloffstein, Carl August von (*b.* 1771, *d.* 1834), German general, joined the contingent furnished to the French army on the Rhine by Charles Augustus of Saxe-Weimar; distinguished himself at Jena, and afterwards in Spain under Augereau, and in Napoleon's Russian campaign.

Egmont, Lamoral, Count, Prince de Gavre (*b.* 1522, *d.* 1568), Flemish noble; accompanied Charles V. on his expedition to Africa (1544), and distinguished himself against the French in the battles of St. Quentin and Gravelines. During the regency of the Duchess of Parma he sought to mediate between her and the people of the Netherlands. Becoming obnoxious to Philip II. owing to his connection with the Prince of Orange, he was seized and executed at Brussels by the Duke of Alva.

Egnazio, the name assumed by Giovanni Battista Cipelli (*b.* 1478, *d.* 1553), a pupil of Politian, who taught classics in Venice, and, as a professor, contributed to the revival of learning in his day.

Ehingen, Georg von (*b. circa* 1435), German traveller and adventurer, after journeying through Palestine, visited the courts of France, Sicily, Navarre, Portugal, England and Scotland, and distinguished himself against the Saracens, England, and Scotland. He left an account of his travels.

Ehrenberg, Christian Gottfried (*b.* 1795, *d.* 1876), a German naturalist, born at Delitzsch, famous for his investigations concerning fungi and their laws of reproduction. In 1820-25 he made a scientific expedition in Egypt, Syria, and Abyssinia, returning with large collections; and in 1829 accompanied Alexander von Humboldt in his explorations in Central Asia. His chief works are *Infusoria as Perfect Organisms* (1838), and *Micro-geology, or the Life that Creates Earth and Rocks* (1854).

Ehrenmalm, Arvid, in 1741 explored the province of Absele-Lappmark in Nordland, and left an account of his travels.

Ehret, Georg Dionysius (*b.* 1710, *d.* 1770), a German botanist and painter of plants, visited England, and was patronised by Sir Hans Sloane.

Eichendorff, Joseph von (*b.* 1788, *d.* 1857), German poet, a member of the later romantic school. His lyrics are popular; he also wrote *A Good-for-Nothing's Life* (1826), and other tales and dramas.

Eichhorn, Johann Gottfried (*b.* 1752, *d.* 1827), German Orientalist and theologian, professor of Oriental languages at Jena (1775) and Göttingen (1778); wrote *Introductions to the Old* and *New Testaments*, to the *Apocrypha* and *The Hebrew Prophets;* conducted a *Repertorium for Biblical and Oriental Literature*, and edited Abul-féda's Arabic *Geography of Africa.*

Eichthal, Gustave (*b.* 1804), French economist, born at Nancy, educated at the school of St. Simon, became a St. Simonian and follower of Enfantin. Migrating to Greece, he was appointed a member of the burea of political economy, and helped to establish the Société d'Ethnologie. In 1848 he joined in starting *Le Crédit.* His exegetical work, *Les Evangiles*, was published in 1863.

Eisenlohr, August (*b.* 1832), German Egyptologist, in 1869 led an expedition to Greece, Egypt, and Syria, and studied the Harris papyrus at Alexandria, a translation of which he published in 1872-3; has written papers on Egyptian archæology, and in 1872 was appointed professor extraordinary in the university of Heidelberg.

Elcho, Lord. [*See* Wemyss.]

Elci, Angelo Maria, Count of (*b.* 1754, *d.* 1824), a native of Florence, formed a valuable collection of rare books, now in the Biblioteca Laurenziana in that town.

Eldon, John Scott, Earl of (*b.* 1751, *d.* 1838), son of a Newcastle coalfitter; after a successful career at Oxford, entered the Middle Temple (1773), and was called to the bar (1776); entered Parliament as a supporter of Pitt (1783); became Solicitor-General (1787), and as Attorney-General (1793) prosecuted Thelwall, Horne Tooke, and other revolutionary agitators. He became Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1799, and was Lord Chancellor from 1801 to 1806 and 1807 to 1827. In politics he was an unbending Tory, opposing all improvements in the law or constitution.

Eleanora d'Anjou, Queen of Sicily (*d.* 1343), daughter of Charles II. of Anjou; in 1302 married Frederick II. of Aragon, King of Sicily, after whose death she withdrew to a convent.

Eleanora d'Arborea (*d.* 1404), daughter of Mariano IV., Lord of Arborea in Sardinia, inherited a great part of the island from her father, and ruled prudently, resisting the Aragonese, and issuing a code of laws.

Eleanore Tellez, Queen of Portugal (*b.* 1350, *d.* 1405), was married to Joao Lourenço da Cunha, whom she left to become the wife of Ferdinand I. of Portugal. She was left regent by her husband at his death in 1383, but disgusted the people by her *liaison* with Andeiro, a Castilian lord. An insurrection breaking out, Andeiro was assassinated, and Ferdinand's natural brother, Joao, declared king. Eleanore was afterwards placed in a monastery at Tordesillas.

Eleanor of Aragon, Queen of Portugal, daughter of Ferdinand I. of Aragon, in 1428 married Edward, afterwards king of Portugal, and, after his death in 1458, was regent for her son, Alphonso V.

Eleanor of Aragon, Queen of Navarre (*d.* 1479), second daughter of Juan II. of Aragon and Blanche of Navarre; in 1436 married Gaston IV., Count of Foix, and became queen in 1479.

Eleanore of Austria (*b.* 1498, *d.* 1558), sister of Charles V.; was married first to Manoel, King of Portugal (1519-21), and afterwards to Francis I. (1530-47).

Eleanore of Castile, Queen of England, daughter of Ferdinand III. of Castile; married Prince Edward, afterwards Edward I., in 1254. She accompanied her husband on the Crusade.

Eleanor of Castile, Queen of Navarre (*d.* 1416), daughter of Henry II. of Castile; in 1375 married Charles III. of Navarre. She abandoned her husband, but was forced to return to him by her nephew, Henry III. of Castile.

Eleanore of Guienne (*b.* 1122, *d.* 1204), daughter of William IX., Duke of Guienne; in 1137 married Louis VII. of France, by whom she was divorced in 1152. She then became the wife of Henry Plantagenet, Count of Anjou and Duke of Normandy, afterwards Henry II. of England; aided her sons in their rebellion against their father, and was imprisoned from 1173 to 1184. She was regent for Richard I. during his absence in the Holy Land.

Eleanore of Provence, Queen of England (*d.* 1291), daughter of Raimond Berenger IV.; in 1236 married Henry III. of England, and on his death, in 1272, took the veil.

Eleazar, son of Onias, high priest in the 3rd century B.C., said by Josephus to have sent to Alexandria the seventy-two Jews who compiled the *Septuagint.*

Eleazar (*d.* 167 B.C.), a scribe, mentioned in the *Book of Maccabees* as having suffered death by torture rather than eat polluted meat when commanded by Antiochus Epiphanes.

Eleazar (*d.* 163 B.C.), one of the Maccabean brothers, sons of Matathias, led the Jews in their wars with the kings of Syria. He was crushed by an elephant whilst fighting against Antiochus Eupator.

Eleazar, son of Ananias, leader of one of the factions which divided Jerusalem during its siege by the Romans A.D. 70.

Eleazar of Massada, a Jewish fanatic, descended from Judas the Galilean, at the head of the Sicarii defended the fortress of Massada, on the Dead Sea, against the Romans. When resistance proved vain, he and his followers killed themselves.

Eleutherius (*d.* 192), a native of Nicopolis; was Bishop of Rome.

Elgin, Thomas Bruce, seventh Earl of (*b.*

1766, *d.* 1841), and eleventh Earl of Kincardine; entered the army, but was mainly engaged in diplomacy. Whilst ambassador in Constantinople (1799-1802) he planned the removal of the "Elgin Marbles" from Athens to England. In 1816 they were bought by the nation for £35,000, and placed in the British Museum.

Elgin, James Bruce, eighth Earl of, and twelfth Earl of Kincardine (*b.* 1811, *d.* 1863), son of the preceding; was governor of Jamaica (1842-46), and of Canada (1846-54); sent as special envoy to China in 1857; negotiated the treaty of Tiensin (1858), and that of Yeddo with the Japanese. In 1860 he again went to China, and the treaty of Tiensin was ratified, with additional stipulations. In 1862 he went to India as viceroy.

Eli, a Hebrew judge and high priest.

Elias, Levita (*b.* 1472, *d.* 1549), Jewish rabbi, and writer in modern Hebrew, professor at Padua in 1504. He fled to Venice at the sack of Padua in 1509, and thence to Rome, where he lived till 1527, when he returned to Venice.

Elias, Matthäus (*b.* 1658, *d.* 1741), German artist of humble birth; studied under Corbéen, and worked at Paris and Dunkirk; left the *Martyrdom of St. Barbe*, at Dunkirk, and other works.

Élie de Beaumont, Jean Baptiste Armand Louis Léonce (*b.* 1798, *d.* 1874), French geologist; was sent on a metallurgical expedition by the Government in 1821; became professor at the School of Mines in 1829, and chief engineer in 1833. In 1823, with MM. Brochant de Villiers, and Dufrenoy, he executed a geological map of France. He has written *Recherches sur Quelques-unes des Révolutions de la Surface du Globe* (1829), etc.

Eligius Noviomensis (St. Eloy), (*b.* 588, *d.* 659), French saint; was a skilled goldsmith, and became minister of Dagobert I., and afterwards Bishop of Noyon.

Elijah, Hebrew prophet, who denounced idolatry during the reigns of Ahab and his son (B.C. 910-896).

Elio, Francisco Xavier (*b.* 1767, *d.* 1822), Spanish general; appointed governor of Valencia and Murcia; by his severity provoked a conspiracy, which was suppressed. In 1820 he was arrested, and after two years' imprisonment, tried, and executed.

Eliot, George, pseudonym of Mary Ann Evans, novelist (*b.* 1819, *d.* 1880). Her parents were of humble origin. Educated in a boarding-school at Nuneaton, she removed with her father to Foleshill, near Coventry, in 1841. She now exchanged Evangelicalism for Scepticism, and in 1846 published her translation of Strauss' *Leben Jesu.* After the death of her father (1849) she travelled on the Continent, and on her return became joint-editor of the *Westminster Review.* In 1851 she began her lifelong connection with George Henry Lewes, and in 1857 published *Scenes of Clerical Life*, followed by *Adam Bede* (1859), *The Mill on the Floss* (1860), *Silas Marner* (1861), *Romola* (1863), *Felix Holt* (1866), *Middlemarch* (1871-2), *Daniel Deronda* (1876), and *Theophrastus Such* (1879). She travelled with George Lewes in France and Spain, and published two volumes of poetry, *The Spanish Gipsy* (1867) and *The Legend of Jubal* (1874). Lewes died in 1878, and shortly before her death she married Mr. J. W. Cross.

Eliot, Sir John (*b.* 1592, *d.* 1632), English statesman and patriot; entered Parliament in 1623; opposed the arbitrary government of Charles I., and in consequence of his freedom of speech in the Parliament of 1629 was imprisoned in the Tower, where he died.

Eliot, John (*b.* 1604, *d.* 1690), English missionary; worked among the Indians of North America, establishing settlements with a regular form of government, founding schools, and translating the Bible and religious works into Indian.

Elisaeus, Eghische (*d.* 480), a learned Armenian; became bishop in the province of Ararat, and held various offices under Prince Vartan. He wrote a *History of the War of Vartan and of the Armenians*, extending from 439 to 463.

Elisha, Hebrew prophet, the successor and pupil of Elijah; died about 839.

Elizabeth, Queen of England (*b.* 1533, *d.* 1602), daughter of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn, was brought up as a Protestant. Her education was entrusted to the most learned men of the age, and she became an accomplished scholar. During the reign of her sister Mary she was imprisoned for a time in the Tower. On her accession (1558), Mary's enactments in favour of Romanism were abrogated; by the Act of Supremacy the sovereign again became head of the Church, and a form of worship was established which, it was hoped, would conciliate moderate men of all parties. At first the spirit of discontent dared not show itself amidst the general satisfaction. But after the escape of Mary Stuart into England (1568), her presence in the country was a constant source of disquiet. She was the heir to the throne, and as Elizabeth persistently refused to marry, it seemed probable that she would be her successor. The disaffected Papists were further encouraged by the sentence of excommunication pronounced against Elizabeth by the Pope, and by the triumph of their cause abroad; Jesuits from Douay traversed the country in disguise, several plots were formed, and it became necessary to put the penal enactments against Recusants more stringently in force. The Protestantism of the country was acutely aroused, and a strong party in the council urged the queen to put herself forward as the champion of the Reformed faith on the Continent. But Elizabeth chose rather to encourage a feeling of independence and energy at home than to involve England in foreign complications; the prudence and patriotism of her policy were fully proved by the after history of her reign. The growing feeling of nationality proved stronger than the lingering attachment to the old faith, especially after the hopes of the Roman Catholics had been dashed by the execution of Mary (1587), and when Philip of Spain sent his long-projected expedition against England (1588) Papists as well as Protestants came zealously forward in defence of the realm. During the latter part of the reign, the disturbances created by the Puritans foreshadowed the troubles of the opening century.

Elizabeth Alexieona, Empress of Russia (*b.* 1779, *d.* 1826), daughter of Charles Frederick, Margrave of Baden, in 1793 married the Grand Duke Alexander, afterwards emperor, becoming a member of the Greek Church, and changing her name from that of Louisa Marie Augusta.

Elizabeth Christina, Queen of Prussia (*b.* 1715, *d.* 1797), daughter of Duke Ferdinand Albert of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel; married Frederick II. in 1732, but lived apart from him after 1740.

Elizabeth Farnese (*b.* 1692, *d.* 1766), daughter of Odoardo II., Duke of Parma; in 1714 married Philip V. of Spain, and exercised much influence over him, obtaining the throne of Naples for her son, the infant Charles. After the death of Philip (1746) she withdrew from the court.

Elizabeth Petrowna, Empress of Russia (*b.* 1709, *d.* 1761), daughter of Peter the Great; seized the throne in 1741, and ruled with ability, carrying on war with Sweden and Prussia.

Elizabeth Stuart, Queen of Bohemia (*b.* 1596, *d.* 1662), daughter of James I. of England; in 1613 married Frederick V., Elector-Palatine, and shared his fortunes. In 1660 she came to England with her nephew, Charles II.

Elizabeth Wydeville, Queen of England (*b. circa* 1437, *d.* 1492), daughter of Richard Wydeville, afterwards Earl Rivers, and Jacqueline of Luxembourg; after the death of her first husband, Sir John Grey, a Lancastrian knight, was, in May, 1464, privately married to Edward IV. Their union was acknowledged in the autumn.

Elizabeth, or Izabel, of Aragon, St. (*b.* 1271, *d.* 1336), daughter of Pedro III. of Aragon; in 1282 married Denis, King of Portugal.

Elizabeth, or Isabella, of Austria (*b.* 1554, *d.* 1592), daughter of Maximilian II. of Austria; married Charles IX. of France in 1570; was excluded from all part in the government by her mother-in-law, Catherine de' Medici, and after the death of the king, in 1574, withdrew to a monastery in Vienna.

Elizabeth of Bohemia, Princess-Palatine (*b.* 1618, *d.* 1680), daughter of Frederick V., Elector-Palatine, and Elizabeth Stuart; was devoted to study, and a patron and pupil of Descartes.

Elizabeth of France, Queen of Spain (*b.* 1602, *d.* 1644), daughter of Henri IV. of France and Marie de' Medici; in 1615 married Philip IV. of Spain.

Elizabeth, St., of Hungary (*b.* 1207, *d.* 1231), daughter of Andreas II. of Hungary; in 1221 married Louis, Landgrave of Thuringia. She was celebrated for her piety and charity, and was canonised by Gregory IX.

Elizabeth of Valois, Queen of Spain (*b.* 1545, *d.* 1568), daughter of Henri II. of France and Catherine de' Medici, was married (1560) to Philip II. of Spain; her death has been attributed to poison.

Elizabeth of York, Queen of England (*b.* 1465, *d.* 1503), daughter of Edward IV.; was married in 1486 to Henry VII., thereby reconciling the rival claims of the houses of York and Lancaster.

Elizabeth Isabelle of Bavaria, Queen of France (*b.* 1371, *d.* 1435), daughter of Stephen II. of Bavaria; was married in 1385 to Charles VI. of France, and when that king lost his reason, shared the control of him with the Duke of Burgundy. Her *liaisons* with the Duke of Orleans and Bois Bourdon led to her banishment in 1417, but she returned, and made a treaty with Philip of Burgundy and the English in 1420. She died in neglect.

Elizabeth Philippine Marie Héléne de France, Madame (*b.* 1764, *d.* 1794), youngest sister of Louis XVI.; celebrated for her devotion to him and his family. She died on the scaffold.

Ellenborough, Edward Law, Baron (*b.* 1750, *d.* 1818), lawyer, son of Edmund Law, Bishop of Carlisle; was called to the bar in 1780; defended Warren Hastings (1787-94), became Attorney-General in 1801, and in 1802 was made Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and raised to the peerage. In 1806 he obtained a seat in the Cabinet.

Ellenborough, Edward Law, Earl of (*b.* 1790, *d.* 1871), eldest son of the preceding was President of the Board of Control in 1828, 1834, 1841, and 1858; was appointed Governor-General of India by Sir Robert Peel (1842); pacified Afghanistan, conquered and annexed Scinde, and successfully terminated the first Chinese war, but was recalled by the Court of Directors in 1844. He was afterwards First Lord of the Admiralty (1846-7). His despatch to Lord Canning concerning his policy in Oude gave rise to much discussion.

Ellery, William (*b.* 1727, *d.* 1820), American politician (Federalist); signed the Declaration of Independence (1776); retired from Congress in 1785, owing to the loss of his property; in 1790 was appointed collector of customs.

Ellicott, Right Rev. Charles John (*b.* 1819), Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol; consecrated in 1863, has written *Commentaries on the Epistle to the Galatians* (1854-8), and other theological works.

Elliger, Ottomar, a celebrated painter of the Flemish school, patronised by Frederick the Great.

Elliot, George Augustus, Lord Heathfield (*b.* 1718, *d.* 1790), distinguished himself as a cavalry officer on the Continent and in the West Indies, and became commander of the troops in Ireland in 1775. His brilliant defence of Gibraltar (1780-82) gained him the title of Lord Heathfield, Baron Gibraltar.

Elliot, Murray Kynnynmond Gilbert, first Earl of Minto (*b.* 1751, *d.* 1814), statesman; was called to the bar; entered Parliament in 1774; attached himself to Fox, and supported the coalition ministry. He became viceroy of Corsica in 1794; was envoy at Vienna from 1799 to 1801; and while Governor-General of India (1807-14) conquered the Isle of France and Java.

Elliotson, John, M.D., F.R.S. (*b.* 1791, *d.* 1868), physician; educated at Cambridge and Edinburgh; while physician at St. Thomas's Hospital became distinguished in therapeutics, and introduced clinical teaching into the Metropolitan hospitals. In 1831 he was appointed professor of medicine at University College, but his belief in mesmerism, dating from 1837, led to his professional fall.

Elliott, Ebenezer (*b.* 1781, *d.* 1849), the "Corn-Law Rhymer," a self-educated ironfounder, of Sheffield; first attracted notice by the *Corn Law Rhymes* (1827); also wrote the *Village Patriarch* and other poems. In 1838 he helped to organise the Chartist movement, but abandoned the cause in 1840, owing to its opposition to the Anti-Corn-Law League.

Elliott, Henry George, Sir (*b.* 1817), second son of the second Earl of Minto; entered the Foreign Office (1840), was appointed ambassador to the Porte (1867), with Lord Salisbury represented England at the Conference of Constantinople (1876-7), and was ambassador at Vienna (1878-84).

Ellis, George (*b.* 1745, *d.* 1815), miscellaneous writer; contributed to the *Rolliad* and *Probationary Odes*, and afterwards to the *Anti-Jacobin*, and published *Specimens of our Early Poetry* (1790), and *Specimens of Early English Metrical Romances* (1802).

Ellis, Henry (*b.* 1721, *d.* 1806), English navigator; made an unsuccessful attempt (1746) to discover the North-West passage, and was afterwards governor of Georgia.

Ellis, Sir Henry (*b.* 1777, *d.* 1869), librarian and antiquary; principal librarian of the British Museum from 1827 to 1856; wrote an *Introduction to Domesday Book* (1833); annotated *Original Letters Illustrative of English History;* also published *Elgin Marbles of the Classic Ages* and *The Townley Gallery of Sculpture* (1847).

Ellis, William (*b.* 1794, *d.* 1872), a missionary in the islands of Polynesia; wrote *Polynesian Researches*, a *History of Madagascar*, etc.

Elliston, Robert William (*b.* 1774. *d.* 1831), a popular English comedian.

Ellwood, Thomas (*b.* 1639, *d.* 1713), a Quaker friend of Milton, to whom he is said to have suggested the idea of writing *Paradise Regained.*

Ellys, Anthony (*b.* 1690, *d.* 1761), Bishop of St. David's; wrote *A Plea for the Sacramental Test*, and answered Hume's *Essay Concerning Miracles.* His *Tracts on the Liberty, Spiritual and Temporal, of Protestants in England*, upholding the Church of England, were published after his death.

Elmacinus, George (*b.* 1223, *d.* 1273), an Egyptian; war secretary under the sultans of Egypt, wrote a *History of the Saracens* from the time of Mohammed to 1118. He is supposed by some to have been a Christian.

Elmore, Alfred (*b.* 1815, *d.* 1881), painter; born at Clonakilty, County Cork; studied at the Royal Academy and on the Continent. Among his works are *The Invention of the Combing Machine*, and *The Tuileries, June 20th, 1792.*

Elmsley, Peter, (*b.* 1773, *d.* 1825), Greek critic and philologist; educated at Westminster and Oxford; after taking orders, lived for some time in Edinburgh, where he formed a friendship with Jeffrey, and contributed articles on Greek literature to the *Edinburgh Review*. In 1823 he became principal of St. Alban Hall, Oxford, and Camden professor of history. He is best known by his editions of the Greek dramatists.

Elphinstone, John, thirteenth Baron (*b.* 1807, *d.* 1860), was governor of Madras from 1837 to 1842; returned to India as governor of Bombay in 1853, and rendered great service during the Mutiny.

Elphinstone, the Hon. Mountstuart (*b.* 1779, *d.* 1859), a younger son of the eleventh Earl; entered the service of the East India Company; distinguished himself in the Mahratta war; was British Resident at Nagpore (1806-8); in 1811 was appointed British Resident at Poonah, where he ably resisted the Peshwah, and successfully organised the province when annexed; while lieutenant-governor of Bombay (1820-1827) he promulgated the Elphinstone Code. He wrote *An Account of the Kingdom of Cabul* (1815), a *History of India* during the Hindoo and Mahometan periods (1841), and other works.

Elphinstone, William (*b.* 1431, *d.* 1514), Bishop of Ross, and afterwards of Aberdeen; after filling the chairs of civil and canon law at Paris and Orleans, became Lord High Chancellor under James III. It was mainly through his efforts that the University of Aberdeen was founded.

Elrington, Charles Richard (*b.* 1787, *d.* 1850), professor of divinity at Trinity College, Dublin; wrote a *Life of Archbishop Usher*, and other works.

Elsheimer, Adam (*b.* 1574, *d.* 1620), German artist; went to Rome, where he painted landscape and night pieces.

Elssler, Theresa (*b.* 1808, *d.* 1878), and Fanny (*b.* 1811, *d.* 1884), dancers, were sisters, natives of Vienna. Fanny was the more celebrated. In 1851 Theresa contracted a morganatic marriage with Prince Adalbert of Prussia, and was subsequently ennobled.

Elton, Charles Isaac (*b.* 1839), one of the first English jurists of the historical school. Besides *Tenures of Kent* (1867), treatises on *Commons and Waste Lands* (1868), and *Copyholds and Customary Tenures of Land* (1874), and *Custom and Tenant Right* (1882), he has written *Origins of English History* (1882), laying stress on the Celtic element in the early population. He was returned to Parliament in 1886.

Elvey, George Job, Sir (*b.* 1816), musical composer, born at Canterbury; organist of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, from 1835 to 1882, has composed a number of anthems and other church music.

Elwart, Antoine Aimable Élie (*b.* 1808, *d.* 1877), musician, composer, and author, of Polish origin; professor of harmony at the Conservatoire at Paris, composed *Noé* and *La Naisance d'Eve* (oratorios), *Les Catalans* (an opera), and many other pieces of various kinds. He wrote a *Life of Duprès* (1838), and a poem called *L'Harmonie Musicale* (1853), etc.

Elzevir, the name of a famous family of printers, the first of whom, LOUIS (*b.* 1540, *d.* 1617), established his press at Leyden. The press at Amsterdam was founded by his great-grandson, LOUIS (*b.* 1604), and here the well-known series of classics was issued in 1665. ABRAHAM (*d.* 1712) was the last of the family.

Emerson, Ralph Waldo (*b.* 1803, *d.* 1882), American author; born at Boston, United States, son of a Protestant minister; educated at Harvard; was a Unitarian minister from 1826 to 1832. Coming to Europe in 1833, he visited France, Italy, and England, where he met Coleridge, Wordsworth, and Carlyle. From 1835 to his death he remained quietly at his New England home, engaged in writing and country pursuits, except for another visit to England and France in 1847-8. In 1836 he founded the Transcendental Club, and after 1840 contributed to the *Dial*, the organ of the Transcendentalists. Besides his numerous essays he wrote *Nature* (1836), *English Traits* (1856), and the *Conduct of Life* (1860), etc. He was at one time a prominent abolitionist.

Emery, Charles Edward (*b.* 1838), American engineer; has made several inventions in connection with steam-engines, and written some technical papers.

Emili, Paolo (*b.* 1460, *d.* 1529), Italian historian; went to Paris in 1499, and was historiographer to the French court under Louis XII.; wrote *De Gestis Francorum:* a history of France from the origin of the monarchy to the time of Charles VIII.

Emiliani, Girolmo (*b.* 1481, *d.* 1537); originally a Venetian student; founded the Somaschi, a religious order devoted to the relief of the sick and the education of the young, so named from Somasco, the village where the first convent was built.

Emin Pasha (*b.* 1840), German African explorer, in 1878 was made ruler of the Equatorial province, and held his ground against the Mahdi. In 1886 Stanley went to his relief.

Emlyn, Thomas (*b.* 1663, *d.* 1741), born at Stamford, in Lincolnshire, became a Nonconformist minister at Dublin, and was prosecuted and imprisoned in consequence of his Arian views.

Emma, called Ælfgifu, Queen of England (*d.* 1052), daughter of Richard the Fearless, Duke of Normandy; in 1002 married Ethelred the Unready (by whom she had two sons, Edward "the Confessor" and Alfred), and in 1017 Cnut or Canute, by whom she was mother of Harthacnut. Banished by her stepson, Harold, she returned with Harthacnut in 1040, and exercised much influence during his reign.

Emmanuele, Filiberto, Duke of Savoy (*b.* 1528, *d.* 1580), son of Charles III., was commander-in-chief of the imperial troops in Italy against the French, who, on his father's death, seized most of his inheritance; appointed governor of the Netherlands by Philip II. in 1556, he attacked France, winning the battle of St. Quentin, and by the Treaty of Château-Cambresis (1559) recovered his ancestral domains, and married Marguerite, sister of the king of France. He applied himself to the administrative and military organisation of his country, and is considered the founder of the Sardinian monarchy.

Emmanuele da Como, Fra (*b.* 1625, *d.* 1700), Italian painter; executed the frescoes in the library of the Irish convent on the Pincian Hill at Rome.

Emmett, Robert (*b.* 1778, *d.* 1803), Irish revolutionist; son of a Dublin doctor; expelled from Dublin University in 1798 owing to his anti-English sympathies; in 1803 led an unsuccessful attack on Dublin Castle; escaped into Wicklow, but was captured and executed. His fate is the subject of some verses by Moore.

Emmett, Thomas Addis (*b.* 1764, *d.* 1827), brother of the preceding; called to the Irish bar in 1790; was a member of the Revolutionary Directory in 1797. After being examined by secret Parliamentary Committees, he was imprisoned from 1798 to 1802, and then exiled. He went to America, and won a reputation at the New York bar.

Emmius, Ubbo (*b.* 1547, *d.* 1626), Dutch historian of Calvinistic views. On refusing to sign the Confession of Augsburg he was driven from his rectorate at Norden by the Lutherans, but obtained a professorship at the college of Liers.

Emo, Angelo (*b.* 1731, *d.* 1792), Venetian statesman and naval officer, born at Malta; freed the Mediterranean from the Barbary pirates between 1762 and 1767, and in 1784 was appointed commander-general in the war with Tunis His death was hastened by the ingratitude of his countrymen.

Empedocles (*b. circa* 460 B.C., *d.* 384 B.C.), Greek philosopher and poet, born at Agrigentum; belonged to the popular party, and took part in the conspiracy to expel Thrasideus, tyrant of Agrigentum. He refused the sovereignty, and devoted his wealth to the relief of the poor and to medical and philosophical studies. He committed suicide by plunging into Mount Etna. He was a disciple of Pythagoras, and wrote tragedies, political tracts, and poems on *Medicine*, *Nature*, and *Purifications*, fragments of which remain.

Empis, Adolphe Dominique Florent Joseph Simonis (*b.* 1795, *d.* 1868), French dramatic writer.

Empoli, Jacopo Chimenti (*b.* 1554, *d.* 1640), Italian painter; imitated Andrea del Sarto. One of his best works is the *St. Ivo* in the Uffizi gallery at Florence.

Énambuc, Pierre Vaudrosque Diel d' (*d.* 1636), French navigator; sailed with du Rossey to the Antilles in 1626, and gained the island of St. Christopher, which, with Richelieu's assistance, they afterwards colonised, after defeating and expelling the English. Shortly before his death he colonised Martinique.

Encalada, Manuel Blanco (*b.* 1790, *d.* 1876), a South American soldier, of Spanish descent; in 1813 left the Spanish navy for the Chilian army, of which he became commander-in-chief in 1825, after contributing greatly to the victory of Ayacucho. He was president of the republic in 1826; in 1847 became governor of Valparaiso, and contributed greatly to the progress of the city.

Encke, Johann Franz (*b.* 1791, *d.* 1865), German astronomer; served in the war against France from 1813 to 1815, when he became assistant in the observatory of Seeberg, near Gotha, of which he was appointed director in 1825. He there discovered the comet which bears his name. In 1830 he became editor of the *Berliner Astronomische Jahrbuch.*

Encontre, Daniel (*b.* 1762, *d.* 1818), a French mathematician; professor of doctrine and dean of the faculty of theology at Montauban.

Endicott, John (*d.* 1665), born at Dorchester, became colonial governor of Massachusetts. He was a rigid Puritan, persecuted the Quakers, and treated the Indians harshly.

Enfantin, Barthélemy Prosper (*b.* 1796, *d.* 1864), Socialist reformer, in 1825 became a disciple of St. Simon, who entrusted him with the promulgation of his doctrines. He wrote the *Doctrine de St.-Simon* (1830) and *Économie politique et Politique*, and became *père suprême* of the sect. The increasing extravagance of their views led to their suppression by the French Government in 1832. Enfantin henceforward turned his energy in other directions, and became a director of the Lyons Railway Company. In 1861 appeared *La Vie Éternelle, Pasée, Présente, et Future.*

Engelberge, or **Engelborde**, Empress of Germany (*d.* 890); in 856 married Louis II., Emperor of Germany, on whose death (875) she was seized by Charles the Bald, one of the claimants for the throne, and imprisoned.

Engelbrechtsen, Cornelius (*b.* 1468, *d.* 1533), Dutch painter, born at Leyden; followed Van Eyck, and was one of the first to use oils. His oil-paintings, the *Sacrifice of Abraham* and the *Descent from the Cross*, are at Paris.

Engelbrekt, or **Engelbrechtsen** (*d.* 1436), a Swedish patriot noble, who, as leader of the people, forced the senate to sign a bond securing them their ancient liberties. In 1435 he was appointed regent by the Diet at Arboga, but was soon after assassinated.

Engelmann, Godefroy (*b.* 1788, *d.* 1839), one of the inventors of lithography; after working at Munich, established lithographic presses at Mulhouse, and afterwards at Paris, and executed designs after Vernet and other artists. He also greatly improved the art of chromo-lithography.

Engerth, Eduard (*b.* 1818), historical painter, a native of Pless, in Silesia; after studying at Vienna and Rome, travelled in England and the East. He spent six years in adorning the Altlerchenfeld church at Vienna with frescoes. His masterpiece is *Prince Eugène after the Battle of Zeuta* (1865).

Englefield, Sir Henry Charles, Bart. (*b.* 1752, *d.* 1822), antiquary; wrote *Tables of the Apparent Places of the Comet in 1661*, *A Walk Through Southampton*, etc.

Ennemoser, Joseph (*b.* 1787, *d.* 1854), physician and writer, born in the Tyrolese; at first a goatherd; educated at Innspruck and Vienna; served against Napoleon; became a doctor in 1816, and was made professor at Bonn in 1819. His works include a *History of Magnetism*, *Historico-Psychological Inquiries into the Nature and Origin of the Human Soul*, etc.

Ennius, Quin[illegible] (*b.* 239 B.C., *d.* 169 B.C.), an early Latin poet; born at Rudiæ, in Calabria, served in Sardinia, and against the Ætolians, and became a favourite of the Scipios, whose exploits he celebrated in his poems. His epic poem, *The Annals*, embodies the traditions and history of Rome to his own day. He was one of the first to introduce the study of Greek literature. His works are now only known through Cicero's quotations.

Ennodius, Magnus Felix (*b.* 473, *d.* 521), Bishop of Pavia; wrote a panegyric on Theodoric, King of the Ostrogoths, and other works.

Enriquez, Gomez Antonio, a Spanish writer of the 17th century; a Portuguese Jew by birth.

Entinopus of Candia, an Italian architect of the first half of the 5th century; connected with the foundation of Venice, whither he fled on the invasion of the Goths in 405.

Entrecasteaux, Joseph Antoine Bruni d' (*b.* 1739, *d.* 1793), French admiral and navigator, born at Aix; headed the search for La Pérouse in 1788, visiting New Holland and Van Diemen's Land. The expedition was unsuccessful, but led to important discoveries in navigation and geography.

Enzina, or **Encina**, Juan de (*b.* 1468, *or* 1469, *d.* 1534), Spanish dramatist and musician; patronised by the Duke of Alva; went to Rome and became master of Leo X.'s Chapel. He was the first Spanish writer of the secular drama.

Enzo, or **Entius** (*b.* 1224, *d.* 1272), natural son of the Emperor Frederick II.; aided his father against the Pope, contributing to the victory of the Meloria (1240). In 1249 he was captured by the Guelphs of Bologna, and remained a prisoner till his death. He wrote sonnets and canzoni.

Eötvös, Joseph de Vasaros Nameny, Baron (*b.* 1813, *d.* 1871), Hungarian statesman, political writer and poet: after travelling in Europe in 1836 and 1837, led the Opposition in the upper house of the Diet; took part in the Diet of Presburg after the revolution of 1848; was minister of public instruction in the first Hungarian administration, and again from 1866 to his death. His works, *The Village Notary*, a romance (1845), *Hungary in 1514* (1847), and the *The Influence of the Ruling Ideas of the Nineteenth Century on the State*, led to administrative and political reforms.

Epaminondas (*d.* 362 B.C.), Theban general; after the expulsion of the Spartans (379 B.C.), became the leading man in Thebes, and by his wise policy and military skill raised his country to the first place in Greece. He defeated the Spartans at Leuctra (371), but fell at the battle of Mantinea in the moment of victory.

Epée, **Charles Michel, Abbé de l'** (*b.* **1712,**

d. 1789), French philanthropist; devoted his fortune to the education of the deaf and dumb, and invented the manual alphabet.

Ephorus (*b. circa* 380 B.C., *d. circa* 330), Greek historian, born at Cumæ; was the pupil of Isocrates at Chios, and wrote a universal history in thirty books, from the return of the Heraclides to the siege of Perinthus in 341, fragments of which remain.

Ephraem, Syrus (*d.* 370), a native of Nisibis in Mesopotamia, and a pupil of St. James, bishop of that city; lived as a hermit in a cave near Edessa, where he wrote commentaries and other works in Syriac and Greek. During a famine in Edessa he fitted up a hospital, supported by subscriptions.

Epicaro, Antonio, born at Corfu, lived in the first half of the 16th century. He taught Greek in Venice, and left a poem in Greek on the fall of his country under the Turks, and a series of *Epistolæ Spectantes ad Concordiam Reipublicæ Christianæ*."

Epicharmus (*b.* 540 B.C., *d.* 450 B.C.), a Greek philosopher and poet, born at Cos, a disciple of Pythagoras; is said to have practised as a physician in Megara, Sicily, whence he removed to Syracuse, and there composed the first Dorian comedies, properly so-called, fragments of which remain.

Epictetus, a Stoic philosopher of the 1st century A.D., born at Hierapolis in Phrygia; was bought as a slave by Epaphroditus, a favourite of Nero. When emancipated he lived at Rome, until banished by Domitian, and then became a teacher at Nicopolis in Epirus. His lectures were transcribed by his pupil, Arrian.

Epicurus (*b. circa* 340 B.C., *d.* 270 B.C.), Greek philosopher. It is doubtful whether his birth occurred before or after his parents' removal from Gargettus, in Attica, to Samos. His youth was spent in that island, whence he removed to Athens, when about eighteen, and afterwards taught at Colophon, Mitylene, and Lampsacus. He returned to Athens about 304, and remained there till his death. He was founder of the Epicurean school, who hold that the *summum bonum* consists in pleasure—chiefly mental pleasure.

Epimenides, a semi-fabulous Cretan poet and soothsayer, who lived about 600 B.C., and is said to have delivered the Athenians from a plague.

Épinay, Louise Florence Pétronille, Madame d' (*b.* 1725, *d.* 1783), daughter of an officer named Tardieu d'Esclavelles; married her cousin, d'Épinay, in 1735. She was strongly attached to Rousseau, for whom she built the "Hermitage." She left *Mémoirs et Correspondance de Madame d'Épinay*, etc.

Epiphanius (*b. circa* 310, *d.* 403), Archbishop of Constantia or Salamis, in Cyprus; a Jew by birth; a learned but credulous man, and an active controversialist; opposed the doctrines of Origen, and wrote the *Panarium*, a treatise against heresies.

Episcopius, Simon (*b.* 1583, *d.* 1643), Dutch divine; friend and disciple of Arminius; was an able disputant, and took part in the Remonstrant Conference at the Hague and in the synod of Dort, where he was the spokesman of the Remonstrants.

Eponina, or **Epponina** (*d.* 78), the devoted wife of Julius Sabinus, a chief of the Ligones, who opposed the Romans in Gaul, was defeated, and nine years afterwards captured and condemned to death. After vainly imploring Vespasian to pardon him, Eponina shared his punishment.

Epréménsil, or **Esprémesnil**, Jean Jacques Duval (*b.* 1746, *d.* 1794); born at Pondicherry, came to France in 1750, and became councillor to the parliament of Paris, whose rights he defended against the minister Brienne. He advocated the convocation of the states-general, and was a representative of the *noblesse* of Paris in the National Assembly. His subsequent support of the royal privileges made him an object of suspicion, and from his country estate, whither he had retired after the 10th of August, he was brought before the revolutionary tribunal, and condemned to the guillotine.

Erard, Sébastien (*b.* 1752, *d.* 1831), born at Strasburg, in 1780 established himself in Paris as a maker of pianos. He improved the construction of harps and pianos, and built the grand organ for the chapel of the Tuileries.

Erasistratus (*d. circa* 257 B.C.), a celebrated physician; a native of Ceos; the first to dissect human bodies. Was patronised by Seleucus Nicator, King of Syria, and afterwards practised at Alexandria.

Erasmus, Desiderius (*b.* 1467, *d.* 1536), one of the greatest scholars of the Renaissance, born at Rotterdam; on his parents' death entered a monastery, which he left to become a teacher at Paris, and, at the invitation of his pupil, Lord Mountjoy, came to England. He settled at Oxford, where he became the friend of More, and studied divinity under Colet, and Greek under Grocyn and Linacre. In 1506 he visited Italy, staying at Bologna and Rome, where he was warmly received, but returned to England, and was made Margaret professor of divinity and professor of Greek at Cambridge. He returned to the Continent, and, after a journey to the Low Countries, settled at Basle, where he published his edition of the New Testament. Erasmus was in favour of moderate reform in the Church, as is shown by his *Enchiridion Militis Christiani* and *Encomium Moriæ*, but he gave little support to Luther, although he refused to write against him.

Erastus, Thomas (*b.* 1524, *d.* 1583), German physician and theological writer; studied at Basle, and became physician and counsellor to Frederic III., Elector-Palatine. The views called Erastian were expressed in a work on ecclesiastical excommunication, published after his death, and answered by Beza.

Eratosthenes (*b.* 276 B.C., *d. circa* 196 B.C.), mathematician, born at Cyrene, was summoned from Athens by Ptolemy Euergetes to take charge of the library at Alexandria, where he remained till his death. He measured the obliquity of the ecliptic, and determined the size of the earth, according to the modern system.

Erckmann-Chatrain, the name adopted by ÉMILE ERCKMANN (*b.* 1822), and ALEXANDRE CHATRAIN (*b.* 1826, *d.* 1890), French novelists, authors of *L'Ami Fritz* (1864), *L'Histoire d'un Conscrit de 1813* (1864), etc.

Ercilla y Zuñiga, Don Alonzo de (*b.* 1533, *d.* 1595), Spanish poet; became chamberlain to the Emperor Rodolph II. After travelling in Europe, served against the rebel Araucanians in South America, and wrote his epic, *La Araucana.*

Ericsson, John (*b.* 1803, *d.* 1889), Swedish engineer, inventor of the atmospheric engine, early showed an aptitude for mechanics, but was at first an officer in the army. Came to England in 1826, and in 1833 exhibited the caloric engine, perfected in the *Ericsson*, built in 1851. Proceeding to New York in 1839, he constructed the *Princeton*, in which the screw was for the first time applied to steam navigation, and invented ships with revolving turrets for guns. In 1873 he published a work on *Moveable Torpedoes.*

Erigena. [*See* Scotus.]

Erik I., "the Good," King of Denmark (*d.* 1103), natural son of King Svend, succeeded his brother, Olaüs, in 1095.

Erik II., "the Fierce" (*d.* 1137), fought against Magnus Sigurdsen, king of Norway, and the Vandal pirates.

Erik III., "the Lamb" (*d.* 1147), favoured the clergy, and finally retired to a monastery.

Erik IV. (*d.* 1250), began to reign in 1241; quarrelled with his brothers, one of whom, Abel, murdered him.

Erik V. (*b.* 1249, *d.* 1286), succeeded his father, Christopher I., in 1259; was assassinated by Duke Waldemar of Sönderjylland.

Erik VI. (*d.* 1319), son of the preceding, began to reign in 1286; fought against Norway, and was taken prisoner in 1294.

Erik VII., of Denmark. [*See* Eric XIII. of Sweden.]

Erik VIII., "the Victorious," King of Sweden and Denmark; reigned conjointly with his brother Olaf from 993, and on his death became sole king. He added Denmark to his dominions.

Erik IX., "the Saint" (*d.* 1160), King of Sweden and Denmark; attacked the Finns, whom he converted to Christianity. He was slain by Magnus of Denmark.

Erik X., King of Sweden (*d.* 1216), son of Cnut, and grandson of the preceding; married the sister of Waldemar II. of Denmark, and reigned six years.

Erik XI., "the Limping" (*d.* 1252), King of Sweden; a minor at his accession in 1222; was engaged in a struggle with the usurper, Count Johansson, and afterwards with his son, Holmgeir, till the death of the latter in 1248.

Erik XII. (*d.* 1359), son of Magnus, King of Sweden and Norway; was in 1350 set up as joint king with his father, against whom he fought till his death.

Erik XIII., "the Pomeranian" (*b.* 1382, *d.* 1449), elected King of Sweden in 1396; was in 1397 proclaimed ruler over Norway and Denmark. A rebellion having arisen through his exactions, he fled to Gothland in 1439, and died in obscurity.

Erik XIV. (*b.* 1535, *d.* 1577), King of Sweden, son of Gustavus Vasa, whom he succeeded in 1560; fought against Poland and Denmark; under the influence of his minister, Göran Pehrsson, became cruel and unjust, and was deposed by his brothers, John and Charles, in 1569; was imprisoned, and died of poison.

Erinna, Greek poetess, lived about 612 B.C.; wrote *The Distaff*, etc.

Erizzo, Francesco (*b.* 1570, *d.* 1646), acquired military renown in the war of Mantua; became Doge of Venice in 1631, and displayed great energy and patriotism, especially in 1645, when the Sultan Ibrahaim attacked the island of Candia, and the resistance of the Venetians saved Europe from the progress of the Turks.

Erizzo, Paolo (*d.* 1470), a Venetian; governor of Negropont, which he defended with a much smaller force against Mahomet II. On the capture of the town, Erizzo and his daughter, Anne, retired into the castle, were made prisoners, and put to death.

Erizzo, Sebastiano (*b.* 1525, *d.* 1585), scholar and philosopher, born at Venice; studied at Padua, and distinguished himself as an orator and statesman in the Venetian senate. Among his works are one on politics, entitled *Dei Governi Civili*, a treatise on the inventive power of the ancients, an *Essay on Ancient Medals*, and *Le Sette Giornate*, a book of novels.

Erlach, Johann Ludwig von (*b.* 1595, *d.* 1650), a native of Berne; after serving under the princes of Anhalt and Nassau, became an officer in the army of Gustavus Adolphus, whom he left to take command of the troops raised in defence of the town of Berne. In 1632 he was made councillor, by Duke Bernard of Saxe-Weimar, and given the command of the Swiss frontier. On his death, he entered the French service, and distinguished himself under Condé, especially at the battle of Sens (1648). His *Memoirs* throw light on events in the Thirty Years' war.

Erlach, Rudolf von (*d.* 1360), liegeman to the Count of Nydau; was appointed leader of the inhabitants of Berne against the Emperor Louis of Bavaria; won the battle of Laupen, 1339; was assassinated at Reichenbach by his son-in-law.

Erle, William, Sir (*b.* 1793, *d.* 1880), called to the bar 1819; was successively Judge of the Common Pleas (1844-46), and of the Queen's Bench (1846-59). He was made Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1859, but resigned in 1866. He wrote a treatise on *The Law Relating to Trades Unions.*

Erman, Georg Adolf (*b.* 1806, *d.* 1877), German man of science; wrote a record of his *Voyage Round the World by Northern Asia and the Two Oceans.*

Ermengarde, Queen of Provence (*b.* 855), only daughter of Louis II. of France; in 877 married Boson, governor of Lombardy, and afterwards of Provence, who became involved in war with Louis III. In 882 she was imprisoned, but released on the death of her husband (888). She afterwards withdrew to a convent.

Ernest I., of Zell, fifth Duke of Brunswick-Luneberg (*b.* 1497, *d.* 1546), born at Ultzen, second son of Duke Henry I. and Margaret of Saxony, was a disciple of Luther; signed the Confession of Augsburg, and joined the League of Smalkalden.

Ernest Augustus, sixteenth Duke of Brunswick-Luneberg, and first Elector of Hanover (*b.* 1629, *d.* 1698), was made Bishop of Osnabrück in 1662. Fought at Consarbruck, took Maestricht and Charleroy, and brought about the treaty of Pinneberg. Succeeding to the dukedom, he joined the League of Augsburg against Louis XIV., and was appointed Elector in 1692.

Ernest Augustus, King of Hanover and Duke of Cumberland (*b.* 1771, *d.* 1851), fifth son of George III.; entered the English army, and rose to the rank of field-marshal; in 1815 married the Princess Frederica of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; succeeded to the crown of Hanover in 1837.

Ernesti, Johann August (*b.* 1707, *d.* 1781), German philologer, professor at St. Thomas's School, Leipzig; brought out editions of several classical authors, and published a critical commentary on the Epistle to the Hebrews.

Ernouf, Jean Augustin, Baron (*b.* 1753, *d.* 1827), French general, born at Alençon; joined the army of the North in 1793, and distinguished himself by his defence of Cassel; in 1798 commanded the army of the Danube till the arrival of Massena; was appointed captain-general of Guadaloupe, and after the restoration was made baron.

Ernoul, Edmond (*b.* 1829), French lawyer and politician, born in London; member of the National Assembly (1871); a zealous supporter of the Comte de Chambord; proposed the motion which led to M. Thiers' resignation in 1873. He was minister of justice from 1873 to 1876.

Erpen, Thomas von (*b.* 1584, *d.* 1624), Dutch Orientalist; studied at Leyden, where he was appointed professor of Oriental languages 1613, and of Hebrew 1619. He wrote *Rudimenta Linguæ Arabicæ*, *Grammatica Ebræa Generalis*, etc.

Errard, Charles (*b.* 1606, *d.* 1689), French painter and architect, born at Nantes, was employed by Louis XIV. to decorate the Palais Royal. He suggested and founded the Academy at Rome (1666), and was one of the founders of the French Academy of Painting (1648). Died at Rome.

Ersch, Johann Samuel (*b.* 1766, *d.* 1828), a German bibliographer, born at Glogau, Silesia, studied at the University of Halle; edited the *Neue Hamburgher Zeitung* from 1795; wrote *La France Littéraire*, *Handbuch der Deutsche Literatur*, etc.

Erskine, David, Lord Dun (*b.* 1670, *d.* 1758), Scotch lawyer, was called to the bar in 1698; member of the last Scottish parliament, and strongly opposed the Union. He was made a judge in 1711, and a Commissioner of the Court of Justiciary in 1713.

Erskine, Ebenezer (*b.* 1680, *d.* 1754), Scottish minister; founder of the Secession Church; in 1703 became minister of the Established Church at Portmoak in Kinross, where he was very popular; in 1731 removed to West Church, Stirling; in 1740 finally separated from the Scottish Church, and was deposed. His adherents built him a new place of worship.

Erskine, Henry, third Lord Cardross (*b. circa* 1650, *d.* 1693), vigorously opposed the Lauderdale administration; was fined and imprisoned for four years in Edinburgh Castle; joined a Scottish colony in South Carolina, but returned to Europe and settled at the Hague. He came to England with William III., who made him a privy councillor.

Erskine, Hon. Henry (*b.* 1746, *d.* 1817), son of the tenth Earl of Buchan; an accomplished scholar, wit and lawyer; attained to the highest eminence in his profession, and was Lord Advocate of Scotland in 1783 and from 1806 to 1807. He was a consistent Whig.

Erskine, John, Baron of Dun (*b.* 1509, *d.* 1591), scholar; studied Greek, and became a Protestant. Knox found a home at his castle. As one of the five ecclesiastical superintendents nominated in accordance with *The First Book of Discipline*, he actively promoted the Reformation.

Erskine, John (*b.* 1695, *d.* 1768), of Carnock, lawyer; held the chair of Scottish law in the University of Edinburgh from 1737 to 1765; wrote *Principles of the Law of Scotland*, and *The Institutes of the Law of Scotland.*

Erskine, John, D.D. (*b.* 1721, *d.* 1803), minister of the Scottish Church; published *Sermons* and *Theological Dissertations.*

Erskine, John. [*See* Mar, Earl of.]

Erskine, Thomas, Lord (*b.* 1750, *d.* 1823), son of the tenth Earl of Buchan; after serving in the army and navy, was called to the bar in 1778, and soon won renown as an advocate by his defence of Lord Keppel and of Lord George Gordon. A strong Whig, he acted for the defence in the political trials of the time, giving his aid to Horne Tooke, Thelwall, and Tom Paine; his defence of the latter cost him the post of attorney-general to the Prince of Wales. He was now regarded as the defender of popular liberties and constitutional rights. From 1790 he sat in Parliament as a supporter of Fox; in 1806 became Chancellor under him, and was raised to the peerage. Henceforward he took little part in politics, but vigorously supported Queen Caroline in 1821.

Erskine, Sir Thomas (*b.* 1788, *d.* 1864), son of the preceding; was called to the bar from Lincoln's Inn (1813); made King's Counsel (1827); was Chief Judge of the New Court of Bankruptcy from 1831 to 1842, and a Judge of the Common Pleas from 1839 to 1844, when he retired, owing to ill-health.

Erskine, William (*b.* 1773, *d.* 1853), went to India as secretary to Sir James Mackintosh; became a magistrate of Bombay, and wrote a translation from the Turkish of the *Autobiography of the Emperor Baber*, *History of India under the Emperors Baber and Humayun*, etc.

Erslev, Thomas Hansen (*b.* 1803, *d.* 1870), a Danish bibliographical writer; wrote a *Universal Dictionary of Danish Writers.*

Erwin von Steinbach (*d.* 1318), architect, born at Steinbach, near Bühl; designed the new towers and the interior ornamentation of Strasburg cathedral.

Erxleben, Johann Christian Polycarp (*b.* 1744, *d.* 1777), German naturalist; appointed professor of natural philosophy at Göttingen in 1775; wrote *Systema Regni Animalis.*

Escalante, Juan Antonio (*b.* 1639, *d.* 1670), Spanish painter, born at Cordova, imitated the Venetian masters. One of his best pictures is the *Life of St. Gerard*, painted for the cloisters of Clericos Minores at Madrid.

Eschenbach, Wolfram von, a minnesinger, who was alive at the beginning of the 13th century; born near Nuremberg; took part in the Civil wars of Germany, and spent much time at the court of Hermann, landgrave of Thuringia, at Eisenach. Among the poems he is known to have written are *Titurel*, *Parcival*, and eight *Minnelieder.*

Eschenburg, Johann Joachim (*b.* 1743, *d.* 1820), German writer; professor of *belles lettres* at Brunswick; translated Shakespeare, and wrote *Monuments of Ancient German Poetry*, etc.

Eschenmayer, Karl Adolf (*b.* Neuenberg, Wurtemberg, 1768, *d.* 1854), a German mystic philosopher; professor of medicine, and afterwards of philosophy, at Tübingen.

Escher von der Linth, Hans Konrad (*b.* Zurich, 1767, *d.* 1823), statesman and engineer; lived throughout his life at Zurich; in 1798 founded the *Swiss Republican*, and became a member of the Helvetian Directory. Resigning in 1803, he was engaged till 1810 in the construction of the Linth Canal, by which he saved the valley from the devastation of periodical floods. After 1814 his life was devoted to the study of Swiss geology.

Eschricht, Daniel Frederik (*b.* 1798, *d.* 1863), Danish naturalist; professor and afterwards (1844) rector of the University of Copenhagen; wrote a *Description of the Human Eye*, etc.

Eschscholtz, Johann Friedrich (*b.* 1793, *d.* 1831), German traveller and naturalist;

joined the expedition of Kotzebue (1815-18) as physician, and, in conjunction with Chamisso, made important observations and collections. In 1823 he accompanied Kotzebue on another voyage, of which he published an account in 1830.

Escobedo, Mariano (*b.* 1828), Mexican soldier, of humble birth; at the outbreak of war with United States was leader of a band of muleteers, whom he organised and led against the enemy; afterwards supported Juarez; in 1866 became general of the army of the North, and captured the emperor; after the revolution of 1876, fled to New York; returning to Mexico, was seized, and tried by court martial. but acquitted.

Escoïquiz, Don Juan (*b.* 1762, *d.* 1820), Spanish statesman; after holding a prebend in the cathedral of Saragossa, became tutor to the Prince of Asturias, afterwards Ferdinand VII. He resisted Godoy, and, on the abdication of Charles IV. became councillor of state, and all-powerful with Ferdinand VII. Although faithful to Ferdinand in his misfortunes, he was twice disgraced by him, and finally banished to Andalusia (1820). He wrote an epic poem, *The Conquest of Mexico*, and translated *Paradise Lost.*

Escosura, Patricio de la (*b.* 1807), Spanish politician and writer; after being three times exiled as a Carlist (1824, 1834, and 1840), became secretary of state in 1843; was minister of the interior (1854-6), and ambassador to the German empire (1872-4). Besides his romances, *El Conde de Candespina* and *Ni Rey ni Roque*, he has written poems, dramas, and a constitutional history of England.

Espartero, Joaquin Baldomero, Duke of Vittoria (*b.* 1792, *d.* 1879), Spanish soldier of humble birth; distinguished himself in South America against Bolivia; served against the Carlists during the Civil war, becoming commander-in-chief of the army of the North; in 1836 saved Madrid; drove the enemy across the Ebro in 1837; and brought the war to an end in 1840. On the resignation of Queen Christina (1841) he was appointed regent, but driven from the country during an insurrection in 1843. After four years' residence in England he returned, and, in conjunction with O'Donnell, formed a coalition ministry in 1854, which lasted two years.

Espejo, Antonio, Spanish traveller of the 16th century; settled in Mexico, and, setting out in 1582, traversed much of the unknown country towards the north.

Espinosa, Don Diego d' (*b.* 1502, *d.* 1572), Spanish statesman; became president of the council of Castile, inquisitor-general of Spain, Bishop of Siguenza, and, in 1568, cardinal. He excited the hatred of all by his arrogance; was at last dismissed by Philip II., and died in disgrace. By his influence over the king he contributed to the death of Don Carlos.

Espinosa, Hyacinth Jerome d' (*b.* 1600, *d.* 1680), Spanish artist. Several of his works are in the museum of Valencia, and others at Madrid.

Espinosa, Nicholas (*b. circa* 1520), Spanish poet, wrote, in continuation of Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*, a poem in thirty-five cantos, treating of the legends of Spain and the battle of Roncesvalles.

Esprémesnil, J. J. [*See* **Éprémensil.**]

Espronceda, José de (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1842), Spanish poet and politician; as member of a secret society, was imprisoned in the convent of Guadalajara, and there commenced his epic poem, *El Pelago;* took part in the revolution at Paris in 1830; returned after the amnesty of 1833, but was banished to Cuellar, where he wrote his romance, *Don Sancho Saldaña*; took an active part in the insurrection of Madrid, and in 1841 was appointed secretary of legation at the Hague.

Espy, James Pollard (*b.* 1785, *d.* 1860), American meteorologist; advanced a theory of the proximate cause of great atmospheric disturbances. Published the *Philosophy of Storms*, 1841.

Esquirol, Jean Étienne Dominique (*b.* 1772, *d.* 1840), physician, born at Toulouse, was the first to introduce a gentle treatment of madness and idiocy. Succeeded Pinel in the hospital of Salpétrière (1811), and in 1826 became chief physician of the asylum at Charenton. He wrote *Des Maladies Mentales*, etc.

Esquiros, Henri Alphonse (*b.* 1814, *d.* 1876), French author and politician; was elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1850, and banished after the *coup d'état* in 1851; became a member of the National Assembly (1871), and voted with the Extreme Left. Among his works are *Les Hirondelles*, a volume of poems (1834), *Charlotte Corday*, a romance (1840), and *Les Vierges Martyrs, les Vierges Folles, les Vierges Sages.*

Essen, Hans Henrik, Count of (*b.* 1755, *d.* 1824), Swedish general; was appointed governor of Stockholm in 1796; commanded the army in Pomerania in 1807, and defended Stralsund against the French; became councillor of state in 1809; conducted a successful campaign against Norway (1813); was afterwards appointed field-marshal and governor of Norway.

Essex, Walter Devereux, first Earl of (*b.*

circa 1540, *d.* 1576), son of Sir Richard Devereux; succeeded to the titles of Viscount Hereford and Lord Ferrers of Chartley; won the favour of Elizabeth, and, after sharing in the suppression of the Northern rebellion, was made Earl of Essex; went to Ireland in 1573 to crush a rebellion in Ulster: came back in 1575, but in 1576 returned to Ireland as field-marshal; was continually thwarted by Leicester, and died of anxiety and disappointment.

Essex, Robert Devereux, second Earl of (*b.* 1567, *d.* 1601), son of the preceding; accompanied Leicester to the Low Countries in 1585, and distinguished himself at Zutphen; on the death of Leicester became the Queen's favourite, but offended her by joining in the expedition to re-instate Don Antonio of Portugal, and by marrying Sir Philip Sidney's widow; led an unsuccessful expedition to Spain (1597); appointed Lord-lieutenant of Ireland; met with ill-success, returned without leave, and, when denied access to the queen, attempted to create an insurrection, but was taken and executed.

Essex, Robert Devereux, third Earl of (*b.* 1591, *d.* 1646), son of the preceding; was restored to his titles and dignities in 1604; distinguished himself in Holland under the Prince of Orange; became vice-admiral in the English navy; in the Civil war was appointed general of the Parliamentary forces; was victorious at Edgehill and elsewhere. He resigned the post in 1645.

Estaço, Achilles (*b.* 1524, *d.* 1581), Portuguese scholar and poet; was librarian to the Cardinal Sforza, and secretary to the Council of Trent. Wrote *Sylvæ Calimachi* and other works in Latin.

Estaing, Charles Hector, Count d' (*b.* 1729, *d.* 1794), French admiral; after serving in the army in India, under the Marquis de Bussy, and being made prisoner at the siege of Madras, entered the navy, and led an expedition to Sumatra, capturing several English forts. Placed in command of a squadron sent to aid the United States against England, he captured the isle of Grenada, but ultimately met with reverses, and returned to France in disgrace. He was guillotined during the Revolution.

Estcourt, Richard (*b.* 1668, *d.* 1712), an English actor and mimic; appeared at Drury Lane as Dominic in the *Spanish Friar*, and wrote the *Fair Example* and *Prunella*.

Este, House of, a princely family of Italy, whose origin is traced back to the Longobard period, though the name of Este was not assumed till the 10th century.

Esterhazy, a noble and illustrious Hungarian family, which traces its descent from Paul d'Esteras, who was baptised in the 10th century, and was a descendant of Attila. Its most important members were:—

PAUL (*b.* 1635, *d.* 1713), a general who helped to defeat the Turks at St. Gothard in 1664, defended Vienna against them in 1683 and Buda in 1686, and was made vicegerent of Hungary.

NICHOLAS (*b.* 1765, *d.* 1833), a generous patron of the arts, who in 1807 refused the crown of Hungary.

PAUL ANTHONY (*b.* 1786, *d.* 1866), diplomatist, ambassador at Dresden, Rome, and London; minister of foreign affairs, 1848, etc.

Estrées, Gabrielle d' (*b.* 1571, *d.* 1599), a favourite of Henri IV. of France; was made by him Marquise de Monceaux and Duchesse de Beaufort, and hoped to become queen. She is believed to have been poisoned by the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

Étampes, Anne de Pisseleu, Duchesse d' (*b.* 1508, *d.* 1576), a favourite of Francis I. of France, originally maid of honour to the Duchesse d' Angoulême. She was married, by the king's desire, to Jean de Brosse, afterwards made Duc d'Étampes. The latter years of the king were troubled by jealousies between Anne and Diana of Poictiers, the mistress of the dauphin.

Etex, Antoine (*b.* 1808, *d.* 1888), French sculptor, painter, and architect; executed the colossal group of *Cain and his Family* in 1833. His most important monument is that of the painter Ingres (1868).

Ethelbald, King of Mercia (*d.* 757), reigned from 716, and ruled with vigour and justice, but was defeated by Cuthred, King of Wessex.

Ethelbald, King of England (*d.* 860), son of Ethelwulf, began to reign over Wessex in 855. He was a man of vicious life, and his marriage with his stepmother, Judith, excited general disapprobation.

Ethelbert, King of Kent (*b. circa* 552, *d.* 616), son of Eormenric, whom he succeeded in 560, was defeated by Ceawlin, King of Wessex; became bretwalda in 593; and, after the landing of Augustine, was baptised in 597.

Ethelbert, King of Wessex (*d.* 866), third son of Ethelwulf; succeeded his brother Ethelbald in 860. His reign was troubled by Danish invasions.

Ethelfrid, or **Æthelfrith**, King of Northumbria (*d.* 617), succeeded his father, Ethelric, King of Bernicia in 593, and conquered Deira, thus forming the kingdom of Northumbria. He successfully invaded North Wales, but was defeated by Rædwald, King of East Anglia.

Ethelred I., King of England (*d.* 871), fourth son of Ethelwulf; succeeded his brother Ethelbert, in 866; was constantly at war with the Danes, whom, in conjunction with his brother, Alfred, he several times defeated.

Ethelred II., King of England (*b.* 968, *d.* 1016), son of Edgar and Elfrida; succeeded to the throne in 978. He was weak, cruel, and licentious, and the kingdom suffered much from the Danes and from consequent anarchy. In 1013 he was driven from England by Swend, but returned the following year.

Ethelreda, St. (St. Audry), Queen of Egfrid, King of Northumbria; took refuge from her husband in the Isle of Ely, and there founded the conventual church, afterwards the cathedral of Ely, which is dedicated to St. Ethelreda and St. Peter.

Ethelwulf, King of Wessex (*d.* 858), succeeded his father, Egbert, in 839; fought successfully against the Danes and Welsh; made a pilgrimage to Rome; on his return was forced to cede the greater part of his kingdom to his son Ethelbald.

Etherege, Sir George (*b. circa* 1634, *d.* 1688), dramatist; wrote *The Comical Revenge*; *or, Love in a Tub* (1664), *She Would if She Could* (1667), and the *Man of Mode, or Sir Fopling Flutter* (1676). He was knighted by James II., and appointed envoy to Ratisbon.

Étienne, Henri (*b. circa* 1460, *d.* 1520), founder of a family of printers; set up his press near the University of Paris, whose arms and motto he adopted.

Etienne, Robert (*b.* 1503, *d.* 1559), son of the above, was patronised by Francis I., on whose death he retired to Switzerland, and became a convert to Calvinism. His chief editions are a folio Bible, Greek Testament, Hebrew Bible in eight volumes, and a Latin and Gallic dictionary, the most ancient of its kind.

Étienne, Henri (*b.* 1528, *d.* 1598), son of Robert; spent a large fortune in amassing Greek manuscripts, and was ruined by the issue of his Greek dictionary. He also wrote a *Thesaurus of the Greek Language*, an edition of Anacreon; a *Treatise on the Life of Queen Catherine de Medici*, and several translations.

Ett, Kaspar (*b.* 1788, *d.* 1847), organist and composer; born at Eresing, in Bavaria, educated at Munich, where he was organist of St. Michael's from 1816 till his death; revived and imitated the Church music of the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries; was also an excellent linguist, and set to music the responses of the Greek Church, and several Hebrew psalms for the use of the Jewish synagogue.

Ettinghausen, Constantin, Baron von (*b.* 1826), professor of botany in the University of Gratz. Besides memoirs on botanical and palæontological subjects, he has written *Physiotypia Plantarum Austriacarum*, etc.

Ettmüller, Ernst Moritz Ludwig (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1877), German philologist, professor of German at Zurich in 1833.

Ettricus, surnamed "The Estriot," a Christian philosopher, poet, and geographer of the 4th century, born at Estria. His chief works are *Cosmographia*, and *Sophogrammios*, both written in Latin.

Etty, William, R.A. (*b.* 1787, *d.* 1849), artist, born at York, son of a baker and miller; was for seven years apprenticed to a letterpress printer at Hull; coming to London was patronised by Fuseli, and became the pupil of Sir Thomas Lawrence; first exhibited in the Academy in 1811; during a visit to Italy in 1822 acquired the vivid sense of colour and harmony which distinguished his later works. He especially excelled in flesh tints. Among his best pictures are *Judith*, *The Judgment of Paris*, and *Venus Attired by the Graces*.

Eubulides, a philosopher and dramatist of Miletus. Demosthenes was his pupil.

Euclid of Alexandria, a celebrated geometrician. Little is known of his life. According to Proclus he lived from 328 to 283 B.C., and was one of the Platonic school. He is said to have written other works besides the *Elements of Geometry*.

Euclid of Megara, (*d.* probably *circa* 374 B.C.), a Greek philosopher; disciple and friend of Socrates, after whose death he established his school at Megara.

Eudocia, Augusta (*b.* 394, *d.* 461), the learned and beautiful daughter of Leontius, an Athenian sophist, married the Emperor Theodosius II., after which she became a Christian. She was subsequently disgraced, and died in retirement at Jerusalem.

Eudoxia, Empress of the East (*b.* 375, *d.* 404), daughter of Bauto, a Frank, married the Emperor Arcadius in 395.

Eudoxia, Empress of the West (*b.* 422), married Maximilian III., about 436, and, on his assassination by Petronius Maximus in 455, was forced to accept the hand of his murderer. She appealed to Genseric the Vandal, who captured Rome and delivered her.

Eudoxius, an ecclesiastic of the 4th century, born at Arabissus, in Armenia Minor; was successively Bishop of Germanicia, on the Euphrates, and of Antioch, and patriarch of Constantinople. After belonging to various Arian sects, he finally became a follower of Aëtius of Antioch.

Eugène, François, Prince of Savoy (*b.* 1663, *d.* 1736), son of Eugène Maurice, Count of Soissons; joined the Austrian service; distinguished himself against the Turks in 1683, and was present at the siege of Belgrade in 1688. After serving against the French, and defeating Catinat in Italy, he overthrew the Turks at Zenta. Again opposed to the French in the War of Succession, he captured Villeroi at Cremona, and joined Marlborough in 1704, taking part in the battle of Blenheim. He then went to Italy, and was defeated at Cassano (1705), but soon afterwards gained a victory, and relieved Turin. In 1708 he joined Marlborough in Flanders, and was present at Oudenarde and Malplaquet. He again distinguished himself against the Turks at the battles of Peterwaradin and Belgrade.

Eugénie-Marie de Guzman, ex-Empress of the French and Countess de Téba (*b.* 1826), daughter of the Count of Montijos, an officer in the Spanish army; married Napoleon III. in 1853.

Eugenius, Archbishop of Toledo in the 7th century; wrote a *Treatise on the Trinity*, and other works.

Eugenius (*d.* 505), Bishop of Carthage; was banished on account of his orthodoxy by Huneric, the Vandal King of Africa. After some time he returned, and was again banished to Vienne, where he died.

Eugenius I., Pope (*d.* 658), a pious Roman priest; elected in 654, while his predecessor, Martin I., was in exile, through the persecution of the Emperor Constans.

Eugenius II., Pope (*d.* 827); his election (824) was opposed by Zizimus, the candidate of the Roman aristocracy, but he was supported by Louis le Débonnaire, and his son, Lotharius.

Eugenius III., Pope (Pietro Bernardo da Pisa) (*d.* 1153), a disciple of St. Bernard; elected in 1145. Under his reign the Romans rose against the temporal power of the Pope. He fled to France, where he remained till 1152, when Frederic Barbarossa promised him his aid. He died at Tivoli on his way to Rome.

Eugenius IV., Pope (*d.* 1447); elected in 1431; vainly attempted to dissolve the Council of Basle in 1437, and by his opposition to it caused the great schism of the 15th century within the pale of the Roman Church.

Euler, Leonhard (*b.* 1707, *d.* 1783), mathematician, born at Basle; was invited by Catherine II. to Russia in 1727, and taught mathematics at St. Petersburg. In 1741 he went to Berlin, but returned to St. Petersburg in 1766. His writings are numerous and valuable.

Eulogius, Cordubensis, Saint and Martyr (*d.* 859), joined other Spanish Christians in reviling the Mahometans, under whom they were living peaceably, and was consequently beheaded by them.

Eumenes (*b.* 361, *d.* 316 B.C.), born at Cardia, in the Thracian Chersonesus, was secretary to Alexander of Macedon, after whose death he was made satrap of Cappadocia and Paphlagonia. He defeated Craterus and Neoptolemus, but was betrayed by his troops, and put to death by Antigonus.

Eumenes I., King of Pergamos (*d.* 241 B.C.); began to reign in 263, and fought against Antiochus Soter.

Eumenes II., King of Pergamos (*d. circa* 159 B.C.), succeeded his father, Attalus I., in 197, and through his alliance with the Romans, became very powerful.

Eunapius (*b.* 347, *d. circa* 420), Greek historian, wrote *Lives of the Philosophers and Sophists*, and a continuation of Dexippus' history extending from 270 to 404.

Eunomius (*d.* 394), a disciple of the Arian Aëtius; became Bishop of Cyzicus, but died in banishment.

Euphranor, painter and sculptor, a native of Corinth, called "the Isthmian," lived about 364 B.C. All his works have perished.

Eupompus of Sicyon, Greek painter; lived about 364 B.C., and founded the Sicyonic school.

Euric, or **Evaric,** King of the Visigoths (*b. circa* 420, *d.* 484); in 466 assassinated his brother, Theodoric, and seized the throne. After gaining possession of the whole of Gaul, he sent his troops into Spain, which he added to his empire.

Euripides (*b.* 480 B.C. *d.* 406 B.C.), Greek tragedian, born at Salamis; rival and contemporary of Sophocles, and friend of Socrates; studied under Anaxagoras, and produced his first tragedy in 455. He sought in Macedonia a refuge from the satire of Aristophanes. Among his works are the *Alcestis*, *Hecuba*, and *Medea*.

Eusebius (*b.* 315, *d.* 370), Bishop of Vercelli, owing to his warm defence of Athanasius, was banished by Constantius first to

Syria and afterwards to Egypt. He returned in the reign of Julian.

Eusebius, Pamphilus (*b. circa* 267, *d. circa* 338), Bishop of Cæsarea, in Palestine; attended the Council of Nice (325), and drew up the first draft of the creed. His most important work is the *Historia Ecclesiastica*, which reaches to the year 324.

Eustachi, or **Eustachio**, Bartolommeo (*d.* 1574), Italian anatomist; professor of medicine at Rome in 1562; made many discoveries in anatomy, and left a valuable series of plates, drawn under his direction by Titian, and discovered at Urbino in 1712. He was little appreciated during his lifetime. His writings have been published under the title of *Opuscula Anatomica*.

Eustathius, an ecclesiastic of the 4th century, sat in the Council of Nice as Bishop of Beroea, and afterwards became Patriarch of Antioch. At the Council of Nice he opposed the Arians, who afterwards induced Constantine the Great to banish him.

Eutropius, Flavius, Latin historian of the 4th century; was secretary to Constantine the Great, and afterwards accompanied Julian the Apostate in his Persian expedition. His history extends from the foundation of Rome to the reign of Valens.

Eutyches (*b. circa* 378), head of a monastery near Constantinople; in opposing the Nestorians gave expression to another heresy, maintaining that the human body of Christ was only apparent. A council at Ephesus in 449 acquitted him of all error, but he was condemned in the fourth Œcumenical Council held at Chalcedon in 451.

Evagoras (*d.* 374 B.C.), tyrant of Salamis, in Cyprus, gave asylum to Conon, after the Athenian defeat at Ægospotami. He was tributary to the Persians.

Evald, Johann (*b.* 1743, *d.* 1781), Danish poet; ran away from the university of Copenhagen to join the Prussian army, which he deserted for the Austrian. He afterwards returned to the university. On leaving it he betook himself to literature. Most of his life was spent in sickness, poverty, and obscurity. His chief poems are *Adam and Eve*, *The Fisherman*, and *Balder's Death*.

Evans, Frederick John Owen, Sir (*b.* 1815, *d.* 1885), hydrographer; in 1833 was employed in surveying the Bahama coast: afterwards explored the Coral Sea and Torres Strait under Captain Blackwood; surveyed the shores of New Zealand from 1847 to 1851; took part in the Baltic campaign, and in 1874 was appointed hydrographer. He was one of the British delegates at the International Conference held at Washington (1885) to fix a prime meridian and universal day.

Evans, George de Lacy, Sir, G.C.B. (*b.* 1787, *d.* 1870), general, born at Moig, in Ireland; served under Wellington in the Peninsula, and in the North American war of 1814; joined the English army in Flanders, and was present at Quatre Bras and Waterloo; was Liberal member for Westminster from 1833 to 1841, and 1846 to 1865; headed the "British Legion" sent to Spain (1835) to aid the queen-regent; commanded the second division of the Eastern army in the Crimean war, and distinguished himself at the Alma, Sebastopol, and Inkerman; received the thanks of Parliament.

Evans, John, D.C.L., F.R.S. (*b.* 1823), antiquary; formerly a paper manufacturer; devoted his leisure to antiquarian pursuits; became president of the Numismatic Society, and editor of the *Numismatic Chronicle*. He has been president of the Geological Society, and of the Society of Antiquaries. Among his works are *Coins of the Ancient Britons* (1864), and *The Ancient Stone Implements of Great Britain* (1872).

Evans, Oliver (*b.* 1755, *d.* 1819), American mechanist, born at Philadelphia, invented the high-pressure steam engine.

Evelyn, John (*b.* 1620, *d.* 1706), author, born at Wotton, in Surrey; passed from Balliol College, Oxford, to the Middle Temple in 1640; visited Holland in 1641; resided in France and Italy 1643-7; in 1652 settled at Sayes Court, near Deptford, and, notwithstanding his Royalist opinions, lived unmolested. In 1700 he removed to Wotton. His chief works are *Sylva*, and his *Diary* and *Correspondence*.

Evemerus, or **Euhemerus**, Greek philosopher and writer; lived about 300 B.C.; was sent to the Indian Ocean by Cassander, King of Macedon, and reached the island of Panchæa, where he discovered monumental inscriptions, on which he based his *Sacred History*, giving a rational explanation of Greek myths.

Everardi, Nicolaus (*b. circa* 1462, *d.* 1532), Dutch jurist, president, in 1509, of the Great Council of Holland and Zeeland. Wrote *Topica* and *Consilia sive Responsa Juris*. Died at Mechlin.

Everdingen, Alder van (*b.* 1621, *d.* 1675), Dutch artist, known as the Salvator Rosa of the North. Two of his works are in the Louvre. He was also a designer and engraver.

Everest, Sir George (*b.* 1790, *d.* 1866), engineer and surveyor; educated at Woolwich; entered the Bengal Artillery, and was engaged in a surveying expedition to Java

(1814-16); in 1818 became chief-assistant to Colonel Lambton (founder of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India), whom he succeeded in 1823. His chief work is the northern part of the great Meridional Arc of India, 11½ degrees in length. His name is perpetuated in Mount Everest.

Everett, Alexander Hill (*b.* 1792, *d.* 1847), American politician and man of letters; born at Boston, Massachusetts; held several diplomatic posts, the last being at Canton, where he died; wrote treatises on *Europe* and *America*, and was editor of the *North American Review* from 1830 to 1835.

Everett, Edward (*b.* 1794, *d.* 1865), American author and statesman, brother of the preceding; became professor of Greek at Harvard in 1815; travelled in Europe from 1815 to 1818; became editor of the *North American Review*, and was a member of Congress from 1824 to 1834, governor of Massachusetts from 1835 to 1839, and from 1840 to 1845 minister-plenipotentiary to England, in which capacity he succeeded in adjusting several delicate matters. He became secretary of state in 1852, and was elected to the Senate in 1853. He wrote *The Dirge of Alaric the Visigoth* (a poem), *Lives of Washington and General Stark*, and other works, but was best known as an orator.

Eversley, Charles Shaw Lefevre, Viscount (*b.* 1794, *d.* 1888), called to the bar, 1819; entered Parliament in 1830; was elected Speaker in 1839, and held the office till 1857, when he was raised to the peerage.

Ewald, Georg Heinrich August von (*b.* 1803, *d.* 1875), German Orientalist and theologian, born at Göttingen; a pupil of Eichhorn; was professor of philosophy and afterwards (1835) of Oriental languages at Göttingen. His opposition to the overthrow of the Hanoverian constitution led to his dismissal in 1837. After residing at the University of Tübingen, where he encountered much opposition, he returned in 1848, but again lost his professorship in 1867 owing to his refusal to take the oath of allegiance to the king of Prussia. He was afterwards a member of the Reichstag. Among his works are the *Ausführliche Grammatik*, still the standard grammar of the Hebrew language, a *History of the People of Israel*, 1843-68, and *Commentaries on the Psalms.*

Ewald, Johann. [*See* Evald.]

Ewart, William (*b.* 1798, *d.* 1869), a Liberal politician; advocated the abolition of capital punishment; passed an act (1850) establishing free public libraries and schools of design in large towns, and in 1864 one legalising the use of the metric system.

Ewing, Juliana Horatia (*b.* 1842, *d.* 1885), daughter of the Rev. A. S. Gatty; married Major A. Ewing in 1867. She contributed to *Aunt Judy's Magazine*, and wrote *A Flat Iron for a Farthing* (1873), *A Great Emergency* (1877), *Jackanapes* (1884), and other tales for children.

Exmouth, Edward Pellew, Viscount (*b.* 1757, *d.* 1833), served in the wars with America and France; was afterwards appointed to the command of the East Indian station. In 1814 he bombarded Algiers.

Eybler, Joseph von (*b.* 1765, *d.* 1846), musician; pupil of Albrechtsberger; friend of Haydn and Mozart. Held a post as kapellmeister at Vienna from 1825 to 1833.

Eyck, Hubert van (*b.* 1366, *d.* 1426), painter of the early Flemish school, born at Eyck, or Maaseyck. He painted the greater part of an altar-piece, the *Adoration of the Lamb*, for the cathedral of St. Bavon at Ghent, and shares with his brother Jan the reputation of the discovery of oil-painting. With him he founded the Flemish school of painting. He died at Ghent.

Eyck, Jan van (*b. circa* 1390, *d.* 1441), brother of the preceding, whom he assisted in his altar-piece, the *Adoration of the Lamb*, in the cathedral of St. Bavon, at Ghent.

Eyre, Edward John (*b.* 1815), administrator, son of a Yorkshire clergyman; in 1833 went to Australia, where he was successful in sheep-farming, and led an exploring expedition; was lieutenant-governor of New Zealand in 1845, and of St. Vincent from 1854 to 1860; appointed governor of Jamaica, he crushed the negro rebellion with much severity. He was suspended, and his conduct examined by a committee of inquiry, which acquitted him.

Eyre, Sir James (*b.* 1734, *d.* 1799), lawyer; called to the bar in 1755; was appointed recorder of London in 1763, Baron of the Exchequer in 1772, and Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1793. He presided at the trials of Hardy, Tooke, and Thelwall.

Eyre, Sir Vincent (*b.* 1811, *d.* 1881), soldier; entered the Bengal artillery 1828; in the defence of Cabul, during the Afghan insurrection of 1841, offered himself, his wife, and child, as hostages to Akhbar Khan. He relieved Arrah, and also distinguished himself in the relief of Lucknow and the capture of Alumbagh.

Ezz-ed-din ("Honour of Religion"), the title of an Arabian poet (*b.* 1181, *d.* 1261), an *imaum*, or preacher, at Damascus, and then at Cairo. He wrote an allegorical poem on birds and flowers.

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Faber, Frederick William (*b.* 1814, *d.* 1863), divine and poet, nephew of George Stanley Faber, was educated at Harrow and at University College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1843 he became incumbent of Elton, Hunts; in 1845 he seceded to the Church of Rome. In 1849 he founded the Oratory of the Brotherhood of St. Philip Neri at Brompton, and here he remained until his death. His theological works attracted great attention, and some of them have been translated into French, German, and Dutch. His poems, which include some popular hymns, have also gone through many editions.

Faber, George Stanley (*b.* 1773, *d.* 1854), Anglican theologian, became prebendary of Salisbury cathedral in 1831, and master of Sherburn Hospital in 1832. His works, which have to do mostly with the interpretation of prophecy, include *Horæ Mosaicæ*, the Bampton Lectures for 1801, etc.

Fabert, Abraham de (*b.* 1599, *d.* 1662), French general, was in 1654 created marshal of France and governor of Sedan for his services in capturing Porto Longone and Piombino.

Fabian. [*See* Fabyan, Robert.]

Fabianus, Bishop of Rome 238, suffered death in the Decian persecution, 250. From him dates the first germ of the cardinalate.

Fabius. [*See* Fabyan, Robert.]

Fabius, Maximus Gurges Q. [*See* Pontius, Caius.]

Fabius, Maximus Rullianus Quintus (*d. circa* 287 B.C.), Roman general, was ædile in 331, master of the horse in 325, consul in 322, and in 315 was appointed dictator. He attained this dignity twice, and that of consul five times, and triumphed over the Samnites, the Gauls, the Etruscans, and the Umbri.

Fabius, Maximus Quintus (*b.* about 275 B.C., *d.* 203 B.C.), Roman general, was great-grandson of the preceding, and was surnamed "Cunctator" because, having in 217 been appointed dictator for the second time and entrusted with the defence of Italy against the victorious Hannibal, he pursued a course of cautious and patient generalship, never risking a general engagement with his opponent, but cutting off his supplies, and gradually wearying him out, and meeting with signal success. Before his appointment to the dictatorship he was five times consul.

Fabius, Quintus Pictor, the earliest Roman historian, flourished about 220 B.C., and wrote *Annales*, of which we possess fragments extending from the origin of Rome to his own days.

Fabre d'Eglantine, Philippe François de Nazaire (*b.* 1755, *d.* 1794), French politician and dramatist, was a member of the Convention, and also of the Committee of Public Safety. For a time he kept well abreast of the most extreme of the revolutionary leaders, but at last, lagging behind, was convicted of complicity with "foreign conspirators," and sentenced to death at the same time as Danton.

Fabretti, Raffaele (*b.* 1618, *d.* 1700), antiquary and archæologist, became papal treasurer under Pope Alexander VII., and afterwards keeper of the papal archives of the Castle of St. Angelo. His works deal with the aqueducts of Rome, ancient monuments (especially Trajan's Column), and inscriptions. His collection of antiquities is preserved in the ducal palace of Urbino.

Fabriano, Gentile da (*b. circa* 1348, *d. circa* 1428), painter, so delighted the Venetian senate with a picture of the engagement between the fleet of Venice and that of the Emperor Barbarossa, that they made him a patrician and gave him a pension. Among the best of his extant works is his *Adoration of the Kings*, done for the church of the Holy Trinity in Florence.

Fabricius, Caius Luscinus, Roman general, was consul in 282 B.C., and compelled the Lucanians to raise the siege of Thurii. He was again consul in 278.

Fabricius, Girolamo. [*See* Fabrizio.]

Fabricius, Johann Albrecht (*b.* 1668, *d.* 1736), critic and bibliographer, was professor of rhetoric at Hamburg, where he died. His chief work is the *Bibliotheca Græca*, in 14 vols.

Fabricius, Johann Christian (*b.* 1745, *d.* 1808), a distinguished Danish entomologist, having worked under Linnæus at Upsala, was in 1775 appointed to the chair of natural history at Kiel. He is the originator of the system of insect classification which is determined by the structure of the mouth. An account of his life appears in the *Transactions of the Entomological Society*, vol. iv. (London, 1845).

Fabrizio d'Acquapendente, Girolamo (*b.* 1537, *d.* 1619), anatomist and surgeon, born at Acquapendente, near Orvieto, was professor of surgery in the University of Padua for about forty years. To his observations on the valves and the veins, Harvey, his pupil, admittedly owed the process of thought which led him to discover the circulation of the blood.

Fabroni, Angelo (*b.* 1732, *d.* 1803), biographical writer, born at Marradi, Tuscany, is the author of *Vitæ Italorum Doctrina Excellentium* (twenty volumes, 1778-1805), and also of lives of Cosimo and others of the Medici family.

Fabrot, Charles Annibal (*b.* 1581, *d.* 1569), jurist, was professor of jurisprudence in Aix (Provence), his native town. His chief work is a translation of the laws of the Eastern Empire, entitled *Basilicon.*

Fabvier, Charles Nicolas, Baron (*b.* 1782, *d.* 1855), French general, a native of Pont-à-Mousson, distinguished himself at Moscow in 1812, and was made baron and colonel in 1820. He was imprisoned for being implicated in the political troubles of August. Arrested again in 1822, he left France, travelled in England, Spain, and Portugal, and took an active part in the Greek War of Independence. Returning to France in 1830, he participated in the revolution. He was made lieutenant-general in 1839, and peer of France in 1845. Later he became commander-in-chief of the Danish army in Schleswig-Holstein.

Fabyan, Robert (*b. circa* 1450, *d. circa* 1512), English chronicler, came of an old Essex family, was a member of the Drapers' Company, and in 1493 was appointed an alderman and sheriff of London. His annals extend from the fabulous times of Brutus to the year 1533.

Facciolati, Jacopo (*b.* 1682, *d.* 1769), lexicographer, born at Torreglia, near Padua, was professor of theology and logic at Padua, and also rector of the University. He brought out a new edition of Calepinus's Lexicon of the Seven Languages, and largely contributed to Forcellini's great Latin Lexicon.

Faed, John, R.S.A. (*b.* 1820), painter, is elder brother of Thomas Faed (q.v.), and, like him, was born at Burley Mill, Kirkcudbrightshire. In 1841 he settled in Edinburgh, where he exhibited in 1850 some pictures of humble life. He came to London in 1864, and has since then produced a considerable number of popular works.

Faed, Thomas, R.A. (*b.* 1826), painter, son of a Scottish millwright, studied in Edinburgh under his brother John, and became an Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy in 1849. In 1852 he came to London, and three years later made a deep impression with his *Mitherless Bairn*, which has been followed by many other pathetic scenes from lowly life. In 1859 he was elected A.R.A., and in 1864 R.A.

Fagel, Gaspar (*b.* 1629, *d.* 1688), Dutch statesman, was Grand Pensioner of Holland, and showed great activity in supporting William Prince of Orange, both in his operations against Louis XIV. and in his English expedition.

Fagginola, Della Uguecione (*b.* about 1250, *d.* 1319), Italian general and statesman, having distinguished himself against the Guelphs of Romagna, was entrusted with the command of the Pisan troops against the Guelphs of Tuscany, upon whom he inflicted a crushing defeat at Montecatini. Fearing that he was intending to establish a dictatorship, the Pisans drove him out, and he ended his days in Lombardy, at the court of Can Grande della Scala.

Fahlcrantz, Christian Erik (*b.* 1790, *d.* 6th August, 1866), poet and theologian, was appointed professor of theology at Upsala in 1827, and in 1849 Bishop of Westeräs, where he died.

Fahrenheit, Gabriel Daniel (*b.* 1686, *d.* 1736), Prussian experimental philosopher, after travelling in England, Germany, and France, settled in Holland. About 1714 it occurred to him to use quicksilver instead of spirits of wine in the construction of thermometers. By this substitution the accuracy of the instrument was greatly enhanced. In 1724 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and in the *Philosophical Transactions* of that year there appeared several papers from his pen.

Faidherbe, Louis Léon César (*b.* 1818), French general and archæologist, was appointed governor of Senegal in 1854. From 1867 to 1870 he governed a district of the province of Algiers. Being a Republican, he was not offered a command on the outbreak of the Franco-German war, but when Gambetta had come into ascendency he was appointed commander-in-chief of the army of the north. He fought several bloody but indecisive battles, and at last retired to Lille, and remained there until the conclusion of the armistice. In 1872 he went to Egypt on an official archæological mission.

Fairbairn, Andrew M., D.D. (*b.* 1839), theologian, was born in Edinburgh, and educated at its university. In 1878 he was elected principal of Airedale Congregational College, Bradford, since removed to Oxford as Mansfield College. Among his works is *Studies in the Philosophy of Religion and History* (1876).

Fairbairn, Sir William, Bart. (*b.* 1789, *d.* 1874), engineer, was the son of a farm bailiff of Kelso, Roxburghshire, and worked first as a mason, then as a carter, afterwards applying himself to practical mechanics. His investigations into canal navigation in 1830 led incidentally to the great development of the use of iron in shipbuilding; later he invented the rectangular self-supporting tubular bridge. He died at Moor Park, Surrey.

Fairfax, Edward (*b. circa* 1580, *d.* 1635), poetical and miscellaneous writer, was a son (it is said a natural son) of Sir Thomas Fairfax, of Denton, Yorkshire. He is known chiefly by his translation of Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered* (1600), in the metre of the original, which has been highly praised by such good judges as Dryden, Collins, and Waller, but he also wrote a *Discourse of Witchcraft* (1621), which has been published in the *Miscellanies* of the Philobiblon Society (1858-9). He died at Fewston, near Otley.

Fairfax, Thomas, Lord (*b.* 1612, *d.* 1671), Parliamentary general, a native of Denton, Yorkshire, saw service in Holland in 1629 under his uncle, Lord Vere, as a volunteer, and married his leader's fourth daughter, Anne, in 1637, soon after his return to England. In the Civil war which broke out in 1642 he sided with Parliament, and in 1645, having won renown at Marston Moor and Naseby, was appointed to succeed the Earl of Essex as general of the Parliamentary forces. He held this office until superseded by Cromwell in June, 1650, in consequence of his refusal to march against the Scots when they proclaimed Charles II. He then settled down on his Yorkshire estates. After Cromwell's death he took part in the Restoration movement, gathering troops to assist Monk, holding York in the King's name, and crossing over to the Hague in 1660 as head of the commission to arrange for Charles II.'s return. After the Restoration Fairfax again returned into private life. Among his prose works are two memoirs on the Civil war.

Fairholt, Frederick William (*b.* 1814, *d.* 1866), draughtsman and antiquary, a native of London, illustrated many of the publications of Charles Knight, and was from 1845 to 1852 draughtsman to the British Archæological Association. His books were bequeathed to the Society of Antiquaries, of which he was a fellow, to the British Museum, and to the town of Stratford-on-Avon.

Faithfull, Emily (*b.* 1835), lecturer and authoress, born at Headley Rectory, Surrey, founded, in 1860, a printing establishment in London where only female compositors were employed. She continues to take a leading part in movements affecting the interests of women. Her first novel, *Change upon Change*, appeared in 1868. In 1889 she received a Civil List pension of £50.

Faithorne, William (*b. circa* 1616, *d.* 1691), English engraver and painter, served for some time in the Civil war on the side of the king, and was taken prisoner at Basing House. His works were catalogued by Fagan in 1888.

Falcone, Aniello (*b.* 1600, *d.* 1665), Italian battle-painter, born at Naples, was a pupil of Spagnoletto and teacher of Salvator Rosa. Obliged to leave Naples in consequence of his share in Masaniello's insurrection, he settled in France, but afterwards returned to his native city.

Falconer, Hugh (*b.* 1808, *d.* 1865), Scottish botanist and palæontologist, a native of Forres, N.B., made investigations during a lengthened residence in India which added greatly to our knowledge of the flora of the East. It was on his recommendation that the tea-plant was introduced into that country.

Falconer, The Hon. Ion Keith (*b.* 1856, *d.* 1887), Scottish Orientalist and missionary, born in Edinburgh, was a third son of the Earl of Kintore. In 1885 he published a translation of the *Fables of Bidpai*, with an introduction. He also distinguished himself in athletics, in 1878 defeating the then fastest cyclist in the world, and rode from Land's End to John o' Groat's. He died near Aden.

Falconer, William (*b.* 1732, *d.* 1770), poet, was son of an Edinburgh barber. He went early to sea, and after being shipwrecked off Cape Colonna, in Greece, entered the royal navy, and in 1769 was appointed purser on the *Aurora* frigate, which sailed from Capetown on the 27th of December of that year, and a few days afterwards foundered in the Mozambique Channel. For his principal poem, *The Shipwreck* (1762), he was able to draw from his own experience off Cape Colonna. He also wrote the *Demagogue*, a satire on Wilkes and Churchill.

Falconet, Étienne Maurice (*b.* 1716, *d.* 1791), French sculptor and art writer, is remembered chiefly for his figure of *Milo of Crotona*, his statue of Peter the Great, executed during a twelve years' residence in Russia, and his writings on the fine arts.

Faliero, Marino (*b. circa* 1274, *d.* 1355), Venetian general and doge, took

Zara in 1346, defeating an army of 80,000 Hungarians, and afterwards captured Capo d'Istria. He was elected doge of Venice in 1354. In the following year, indignant at the inadequate punishment meted out to Michele Steno by the patrician tribunal for an indignity offered to his young wife, he joined a conspiracy of the plebeians against the ruling oligarchy. The leading patricians were to be put to death, and the democratic government to be restored under his presidency. The plot, however, was revealed, and Faliero was arrested and beheaded. His tragic end has formed the subject of dramas by Byron, Swinburne, and others.

Falk, or **Falck**, John Peter (*d.* 1774), Swedish naturalist and traveller, was a pupil of Linnæus, and was for some years engaged in exploring some of the more remote parts of the Russian empire. After his death his travels were published in three vols. He died by his own hand.

Falk, or **Falck**, Paul Ludwig Adalbert (*b.* 1827), Prussian statesman, became minister of justice in 1871, and representative of Prussia in the Federal Council. In 1872 he was transferred to the ministry of public worship and education, and in that capacity became the agent of Bismark's anti-Vatican educational policy. His celebrated "May Laws," enacting that all theological colleges should be liable to state inspection, that all Roman priests should have spent a certain time at a state "gymnasium" and a state university, and that all Roman bishops should take the oath of allegiance, were passed in 1873; and at the same time several religious orders were suppressed. These and various other anti-clerical measures met with bitter and protracted opposition, which ended in 1879 in a change of policy and Falk's retirement.

Falkenstein, Edouard Vogel von (*b.* 1797, *d.* 1885), Prussian general, commanded the army that held Hanover in check at the outbreak of the Austro-Prussian war, and defeated the Bavarians.

Falkland, Henry Cary, Viscount (*d.* 1633), statesman and author, father of Lucius Cary Falkland (q.v.), and son of Sir Edward Cary, was appointed controller of the king's (James I.) household, and raised to the Scottish peerage of Falkland in 1620. In 1622 he became lord-deputy of Ireland, but resigned in 1629, in consequence of the opposition of the Catholic party. Among his works was a *History of that Unfortunate Prince, Edward II.*

Falkland, Lucius Cary, Viscount (*b.* 1610, *d.* 1643), statesman and general, born at Burford, Oxfordshire, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and in his 20th year succeeded to his maternal grandfather's property. Soon afterwards he married Letice, daughter of Sir Richard Morrison. After serving in Holland as a volunteer on the side of the republic, he returned to England and to his studies. In 1639 he accompanied Essex's expedition against the Scots as a volunteer. In the following year he was returned to Parliament for Newport, Isle of Wight, and represented the same constituency in the Long Parliament. He early distinguished himself by his eloquent protests against the absolutism of Laud and Strafford, and both spoke and voted in favour of the attainder of the latter. He also took the popular side on the question of ship-money, and spoke in favour of excluding the bishops from the House of Lords; but took alarm at the tone and spirit of Presbyterianism, and opposed the second Bishops Exclusion Bill. Early in 1642 he was prevailed upon to accept the secretaryship of State, and greatly exerted himself to heal the breach between the king and the Parliament. When at last war broke out, he declared himself on the Royal side. He fought valiantly at Edgehill, and at the siege of Gloucester, but was killed at the battle of Newbury. Falkland was a man of very considerable learning. The friend of Chillingworth and Clarendon, and most of the scholars of his day, he was even more remarkable for his large charity, and his high sense of honour. Than his there is no more chivalrous figure in English history.

Fallmerayer, Jakob Philipp (*b.* 1790, *d.* 1861), traveller and historian, a native of the Bavarian Tyrol, is memorable chiefly from the vast researches by which he sought to prove the extinction of the ancient Greek stock, and the Slav origin of the modern Hellenes.

Fallopio (Latin Fallopius), Gabriello (*b.* 1523, *d.* 1562), Italian anatomist, was professor of his science at Pisa, and at Padua in 1551. He gave special attention to the anatomy of bones and to the organs of generation, and the Fallopian tube is named after him. He has also made a reputation as a botanist, and was superintendent of the botanical garden at Padua.

Falloux, Frédéric Alfred, Comte de (*b.* 1811, *d.* 1886), French politician and man of letters, was for a short time minister of public instruction under Louis Napoleon (1848-9), and was characterised by Thiers as "the only statesman on the Right."

Fallows, Fearon (*b.* 1789, *d.* 1831), mathematician and astronomer, a native of

Cockermouth, Cumberland, was in 1821 appointed astronomer-royal at the Cape of Good Hope, and drew up a catalogue of the stars of the southern hemisphere.

Falquière, Jean Alexandre Joseph (*b.* 1831), French painter and sculptor, was a pupil of Jouffroy, and gained the Prix de Rome. At the Paris Exposition of 1868 he was awarded a medal of the first class. He is a chevalier of the Legion of Honour.

Faneuil, Peter (*b.* 1700, *d.* 1743), American merchant, born at New Rochelle, and descended from a Huguenot family, is remembered chiefly from his association with Faneuil Hall in Boston, which he presented to that city in 1742. In 1761 it was destroyed by fire and rebuilt.

Fanshawe, Anne (*b.* 1625, *d.* 1680), is known principally for her devotion to her husband, Sir Richard Fanshawe (q.v.), whom she married in 1644, and of whom she wrote a memoir, first published in 1829.

Fanshawe, Sir Richard (*b.* 1608, *d.* 1666), diplomatist and poet, husband of the preceding, fought on the side of the king in the Civil war. In 1648 he was appointed treasurer to the navy under Prince Rupert; and at the battle of Worcester, in 1651, he was taken prisoner. After the Restoration he became ambassador to the courts of Portugal and Spain, but in 1666 was superseded by Lord Sandwich. His works consist chiefly of poetical translations from the Italian and Portuguese. He died at Madrid.

Faraday, Michael (*b.* 1791, *d.* 1867), chemist and natural philosopher, born at Newington Butts, was apprenticed to a bookbinder; but having sent to Sir Humphry Davy notes he had taken of the latter's lectures at the Royal Institution, he was at the age of twenty-one engaged as Sir Humphry's assistant and amanuensis. Their relations, however, were never cordial, for which the blame must be allotted to the elder man. In 1825 Faraday became director of the Royal Institution Laboratory, and in 1827 succeeded Davy as Fullerian professor of chemistry. In 1835 he received a Civil List pension, and in 1858 a residence at Hampton Court. Extensive as were his original researches in chemistry, in physics, and especially in electricity, he was quite as famous, thanks to a peculiarly lucid style, as a populariser of science. Among his most interesting practical achievements was the application of the electric light to lighthouses. He was a member of the religious sect known as Sandemanians, and used to take a leading part in their public worship. His character was not less admirable than his talents.

Fare, Anne Louis Henri de la (*b.* 1752, *d.* 1829), French ecclesiastic, became bishop of Nancy in 1788. In 1789 he was elected a deputy to the States-General. When the revolutionary storm burst he fled, and was agent to the Bourbon princes till the Restoration. Afterwards he was preferred to the archbishopric of Sens, and in 1823 was elevated to the cardinalate.

Farel, Guillaume (*b.* 1489, *d.* 13th Sept., 1565), reformer, a native of the Dauphiné, studied at the University of Paris; and being zealous on the side of the Roman Church, was made professor at the college of Cardinal Lemoine; but having adopted the new doctrines, he soon became known throughout France and Switzerland, and also in Germany, as a vehement reformer. He was often expelled from the towns which he visited on his proselytising missions, and in 1561 was for a time imprisoned. When nearly seventy years of age he married a young wife.

Farey, John (*b.* 1766, *d.* 1826), geologist and surveyor.

Faria Manoel, Severim de (*b.* 1583, *d.* 1655), Portuguese biographical historian, is the author, among other works, of *Noticias de Portugal.*

Faria y Sousa, Manuel de (*b.* 1590, *d.* 1649), Portuguese historian and poet, is the author of more than sixty volumes, comprising a large number of sonnets, some eclogues, works on Portuguese history, commentaries on Camoëns, and some treatises on the theory of poetry.

Farinato, Paolo (*b.* 1522, *d.* 1606), Italian painter at Verona, is remembered chiefly for his *Miracle of the Loaves and Fishes,* painted for the church of St. George at Verona.

Farinelli, professional name of Carlo Brocchi (*b.* 1705, *d.* 1782), vocalist, who was a pupil of Porpora, and gained the highest distinction in the chief continental cities, as well as in London.

Farini, Carlo Luigi (*b.* 1822, *d.* 1st Aug., 1866), Italian statesman, orator, and historian, a native of Russi, became minister of the interior in Piedmont in 1850, after several periods of exile, and suggested many of the energetic measures successfully carried out by Cavour. In 1859, when the Duke of Modena had been forced to seek refuge in the Austrian ranks, he was appointed dictator of Modena, which, together with Parma, was by his influence annexed to Sardinia. In 1860 he was minister of commerce in Cavour's last cabinet, and prime minister from December, 1862 to March, 1873, resigning on account of ill-health. His *Il Stato Romano* has been translated by Mr. Gladstone.

Farmer, Hugh (*b.* 1714, *d.* 1787), dissenting divine, born near Shrewsbury, was a pupil of Dr. Doddridge, and wrote an *Essay on the Demoniacs of the New Testament.*

Farmer, Richard (*b.* 1735, *d.* 1797), scholar, a native of Leicester, was elected to the mastership of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, in 1775, and in 1778 to the chief librarianship of the university. After holding prebendal stalls at Lichfield and Canterbury, he in 1788 became a resident prebendary at St. Paul's. Being inveterately indolent, he left but one work, *Essay on the Learning of Shakespeare* (1767), in which he proved that the dramatist derived his knowledge of the ancients from translations.

Farnese, Alessandro (*b.* 1468, *d.* 1549), was founder of the prosperity of the princely family to which he belonged. In 1534 he became Pope as Paul III. He was founder of the duchy of Parma and Piacenza.

Farnese, Alessandro, Duke of Parma (*b.* 1546, *d.* 1592), the most eminent member of the Farnese family, was son of the second duke. He first distinguished himself at Lepanto in 1571. In 1585, as governor of the Spanish Netherlands, he captured Antwerp for Philip II., and five years later compelled Henry IV. of France to raise the siege of Paris. He died of a wound, and was succeeded in the duchy by a series of worthless princes.

Farnese, Elizabeth (*b.* 1692, *d.* 1766), daughter of Odoardo Farnese, married Philip V. of Spain in 1714, and was thus the occasion of the claim made by the Spanish dynasty to Parma and Piacenza.

Farquhar, George (*b.* 1678, *d.* 1707), dramatist, a native of Londonderry, was for two years an actor, but having accidentally inflicted a wound on a brother actor who was performing in Dryden's *Indian Emperor*, was so shocked that he at once abandoned the stage. He then took up dramatic composition, and in 1698 his first comedy, *Love and a Bottle*, was produced at Drury Lane, and proved an emphatic success. It was followed in 1700 by the *Constant Couple*, and this by a number of others, the last and best being *The Beaux' Stratagem*, written during his last illness.

Farr, William (*b.* 1807, *d.* 1883), statistician, a native of Kenley, Salop, was for many years superintendent of the statistical department of the registrar-general's office in London. Among his works is *Vital Statistics*, published as a memorial volume after his death.

Farragut, David Glasgow (*b.* 1801, *d.* 1870), American admiral, of Spanish origin, born at Knoxville, Tennessee, commanded the Western Gulf squadron for the Federal government in 1861, and after bombarding Fort Jackson for six days, ran past it in the night to New Orleans, and compelled the evacuation of that city. In 1864 he was sent to Mobile Bay, the harbour of the enemy's blockade-runners, ran past the forts as before, silenced the *Tennessee*, and closed the bay to the Confederate ships. In 1863 the government had created for him the rank of vice-admiral; in 1866 he became admiral, and in 1867 commanded the European squadron, afterwards retiring into private life. He died at Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

Farrant, Richard (*b. circa* 1530, *d.* 1580), English composer, was organist of St. George's Chapel, Windsor in 1564, and in 1569 was reappointed a gentleman of the Chapel Royal. His church music merits all the praise which its solemnity and pathos have received; but the beautiful anthem, *Lord, for Thy Tender Mercies' Sake*, though generally assigned to him, is attributed by earlier writers to John Hilton.

Farrar, Frederic William (*b.* 7th August, 1831), divine and scholar, born at Bombay, studied at King William's College, Isle of Man, King's College, London, the University of London, and also at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he gained the Chancellor's medal for English verse, graduated as fourth classic in 1854, and was elected to a fellowship. On leaving Cambridge he became assistant-master at Marlborough, and afterwards at Harrow, returning to Marlborough in 1871 as head-master, and holding that office till in 1876 he was appointed canon of Westminster and rector of St. Margaret's. In 1880 he became archdeacon of Westminster, and in 1890 chaplain to the House of Commons. His popular schoolboy story, *Eric*, appeared in 1858; the *Origin of Language*, the first of a series of philological works, in 1860; the *Life of Christ*, the most popular theological work of its generation, in 1874; the *Life of St. Paul* in 1879; and the *Early Days of Christianity* in 1882. Among his remaining works is one challenging the doctrine of everlasting punishment, entitled *Eternal Hope.* At the Church Congress in 1890 he advocated a scheme of celibate brotherhood, which excited a good deal of controversy.

Farrar, Nicholas. [*See* Ferrar.]

Farre, Arthur, F.R.S. (*b.* 1811), physician and scientific author, is physician-extraordinary to Queen Victoria, and physician-accoucheur to most of the princesses of the royal family. He was Harveian orator in 1872, president of the Microscopical Society in 1851-2, and is now hon. president of the Obstetrical Society.

Farren, Eliza, Countess of Derby (*b.* 1759, *d.* 1829), actress, was the daughter of a provincial actor, and made her *début* at Liverpool, at the age of fourteen. In 1777 she came to London, and on Mrs. Abington's retirement was acknowledged to be the first actress of the day. She married Lord Derby in 1797.

Fastolf, Sir John (*b. circa* 1378, *d.* 1459), English soldier, a native of Norfolk, won renown in the French wars, especially at Agincourt (1415), and in the "Battle of the Herrings" (1429), but was unable to vanquish Joan of Arc, though there is no ground for the story that he was stripped of his garter for cowardice at Patay in 1441, for soon after his return to Norfolk he received a pension of £20 "for notable and praiseworthy service and good counsel." It was, no doubt, in consequence of this story that Shakespeare altered the name of his fat knight from Sir John Oldcastle to Sir John Falstaff.

Faucher, Léon (*b.* 1803, *d.* 1854), French publicist and statesman, after editing the *Temps* and the *Courrier Français*, in 1843 contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* an able series of articles on the industrial condition of England, which in 1845 were published in two volumes as *Études sur l'Angleterre*. After the revolution of 1848 he represented the Marine Department in the constituent and legislative assemblies. He was Louis Napoleon's first minister of public works, and afterwards minister of the interior, but resigned and retired from political life when Napoleon was contemplating his *plébiscite*.

Faucit, Helen (Lady Theodore Martin), (*b.* 1816), actress and authoress, is the daughter of the late Mrs. Faucit, also an actress, and received her early stage education from Mr. Percival Farren, of the Haymarket theatre. Her first appearance was at Richmond in 1833 as Juliet; in 1836 she made her *début* in London at Covent Garden as Julia in *The Hunchback*. In 1837 she joined the company formed by Macready for Shakspearean revivals. Since her marriage to Mr. (now Sir Theodore) Martin in 1851, she has only appeared on the stage at rare intervals. *Some of Shakspeare's Female Characters* appeared in 1855.

Faugère, Armand Prosper (*b.* 1810), French author, born at Bergerac, was for some time director of the Record Office and Chancery. In 1853 he was appointed officer of the Legion of Honour, and in 1861 commander.

Faure, Jean Baptiste (*b.* 15th January, 1830), French baritone singer, made his *début* at the Opéra Comique in Paris in 1861. For many years he was the acknowledged head of the French lyric stage. In 1881 he was nominated a chevalier of the Legion of Honour.

Fauriel, Charles Claude (*b.* 1772, *d.* 1844), French philologist, was one of the early advocates of electicism, and a precursor of the philosophy formulated by Cousin.

Faust, Johann. [*See* Fust, Johann.]

Faust, Johann, dealer in the black art, appears to have been born either at Knittlingen in Würtemberg, or at Roda, near Weimar, early in the 16th century, and to have studied medicine and magic at Cracow. He may have died as early as 1539, but he was certainly dead by 1544. He is the hero of much legendary, dramatic, and poetical literature, including the tragedies of Marlowe and Goethe, and the famous opera by Gounod, etc.

Faustina, Anna Galeria, generally known as Faustina, senior, was wife of the Emperor Antoninus Pius, and died 141 A.D.

Faustina, junior, daughter of the preceding, married the Emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, and died in 175 A.D. near Mount Taurus. Like her mother, she led a shamelessly profligate life, though neither mother nor daughter could exhaust the patience of their husbands.

Favart, Charles Simon (*b.* 1710, *d.* 1792), French dramatist, wrote, among other operas, *Le Coq du Village*, *Bastien et Bastienne*, *Ninette à la Cour*, *Les Trois Sultanes*, and *L'Anglais à Bordeaux*. In 1745 he married Marie Justine Benoîte, *née* Duronceray, whose stage name was Mlle. Chantilly, who was born at Avignon in 1727 and died in 1772, and who assisted her husband in the work of composition. She is the subject of a well-known operetta by Offenbach.

Favre, G. C. Jules (*b.* 1809, *d.* 1880), French statesman, a native of Lyons, entered political life about 1830 as a republican. He took a prominent part in the revolution of 1848, and was presently secretary to Ledru-Rollin, on whose flight he became leader of the Mountain. After Louis Napoleon's *coup d'état* he confined himself to his work as an advocate for six years, but his defence of Orsini secured his return for Paris, and he became, with Thiers, the leader of an increasingly powerful Opposition. His speeches in condemnation of the Mexican Expedition produced a profound impression, and he was one of the few French statesmen who opposed the *à Berlin* policy. After the overthrow of the Second Empire he became vice-president of the provisional government of national defence, and as minister of foreign affairs it fell to his lot to conduct the negotiations with Bismarck which preceded the peace. "We will not give up an inch of our land, nor a stone of our fortresses," he had declared at the outset; but as a diplomatist he was no match for his opponent, and the surrender of Alsace-Lorraine was but one of the humiliating conditions to which he signed. After the February elections he became Thiers's Foreign secretary, but in November was forced to retire. His subsequent appearances in the tribune were not frequent, but were always attended with excitement. In 1876 the department of the Rhône returned him to the Senate. Great in opposition, he was a failure in office.

Fawcett, Henry (*b.* 1833, *d.* 1884), economist and statesman, a native of Salisbury, studied at King's College School, London, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. as seventh wrangler in 1856, and was subsequently chosen a fellow. In 1858, while partridge-shooting with his father, he met with an accident which inflicted on him total blindness, in spite of which he resolved to pursue the economic and political career he had not long before determined upon. The publication of his *Manual of Political Economy* in 1863 was immediately followed by his election to the chair of Political Economy at Cambridge. In 1865 he was elected M.P. for Brighton, which he continued to represent until 1874, when he was returned for Hackney, and again in 1880. In this year he became Mr. Gladstone's postmaster-general, and held the office four years and a half, his tenure of it being marked by a long series of reforms and new institutions. He was lord rector of Glasgow University in 1883.

Fawcett, John (*b.* 1769, *d.* 1837), actor and theatrical manager, was the son of an actor. He first appeared in London in 1791, at Covent Garden, as Caleb in *He would be a Soldier*. He was several times connected with the Haymarket, and later was manager of Covent Garden theatre, an office which he held until his retirement from the profession in 1836.

Fawcett, Millicent (*b.* 1847), a native of Aldborough, wife of Professor Henry Fawcett (q.v.), and sister of Mrs. Garrett Anderson, shared her husband's pursuits, and in 1869 published *Political Economy for Beginners*. She is a leading advocate of female franchise.

Fawcett, Sir William (*b.* 1728, *d.* 1804), military officer, served under General Elliot in the Seven Years' war, and was aide-de-camp to the Marquis of Granby. Ultimately he became Knight of the Bath and governor of Chelsea Hospital. In his leisure he translated the *Rêveries* of Marshal Saxe.

Fawkes, Guido (*b.* 1570, *d.* 1606), conspirator, was the son of Edward Fawkes, a notary of York. He had a Protestant training, but became a Roman Catholic while yet a youth. Having squandered his patrimony, he served with the Spaniards in Flanders from 1596 until 1604, and was present at the taking of Calais in 1598. Returning to England, he was selected by Catesby, Winter, and others as chief agent in the Gunpowder Plot. He was arrested on the 5th November, 1605, and put to the torture, and though boldly avowing the intention of the conspiracy, he steadfastly refused to name his accomplices in the plot.

Fay, András (*b.* 1786, *d.* 1864), Hungarian author and politician, wrote plays, romances, and tales, and also a number of highly successful fables, and was one of the founders of the Hungarian National Theatre. From 1825 to 1840 he was one of the most prominent leaders of the Liberal Opposition.

Faye, Hervé Auguste Étienne Albans (*b.* 1814), French astronomer, discovered the comet which bears his name in 1843, was appointed director of the Paris Observatory in 1878, and in 1884 became an officer of the Legion of Honour.

Fayette. [*See* Lafayette.]

Fayrer, Sir Joseph (*b.* 1824), surgeon and author, born at Plymouth, served as a doctor in the navy, and then in the army, was professor of surgery in the Medical College of Bengal, 1859-1874, and was for some time president of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. He accompanied the Prince of Wales on the latter's Indian tour as physician, in 1875-1876, and in the latter year was knighted.

Fazy, Jean Jacques (*b.* 1796, *d.* 1878), Swiss economist and statesman, was the founder of the *Revue de Genève*, and was for many years the most influential publicist in the city of his birth.

Fechner, Gustav Theodor (*b.* 1801, *d.* 1887), German philosopher, became professor of physics at Leipzig in 1834, but five years afterwards, in consequence of an affection of the eyes, devoted himself to psychophysics.

Fechter, Charles Albert (*b.* 1823, *d.* 1879), tragedian, was of French parentage, though born in London. He made his first appearance in the metropolis at St. James's Theatre in 1848. He again visited England in 1860, and in spite of his pronounced French accent, astonished the critics by his masterly impersonation of Hamlet and other characters.

Feckenham, John de (*d.* 1585), last Abbot of Westminster, born at Feckenham, Worcestershire, was sent to the Tower on the accession of Edward VI. for his opposition to the Reformation. Released by Mary, he became her chaplain, and as such endeavoured to convert Lady Jane Grey while she was under sentence of death. Later he became Dean of St. Paul's, and in 1556 Abbot of Westminster, but on Mary's death he again found himself fallen on evil times, and died in imprisonment.

Feith, Rhynvis (*b.* 1753, *d.* 1824), Dutch poet and miscellaneous writer, born at Zwolle, wrote several tragedies, a large number of lyrics, etc. A complete edition of his works, in eleven volumes, appeared in 1824.

Felix, Antonius or Claudius, Roman governor, was a freedman of the Emperor Claudius I., and brother of his favourite Pallas. He is known to history chiefly as procurator of Judæa in the time of St. Paul, and as the husband of Drusilla, a Jewess who had left her first husband in order to marry him. When recalled to Rome in 62 A.D. to answer the charges brought against him by the Jews, he narrowly escaped condemnation to death.

Felix, St., was beheaded at Zürich, on the site of the great cathedral, as a Christian martyr, early in the 3rd century, and is commemorated on the 11th of September. He and his sister, Regula, are the patron saints of Zürich and its cathedrals.

Felix I., Pope (*d.* 275), succeeded Dionysius in 269, condemned the opinions of Sabellius, and is said to have suffered death in the Aurelian persecution. But for this there is no respectable evidence.

Felix II., Pope, was consecrated in 356, when Liberius was banished for refusing to condemn Athanasius, but on the restoration of Liberius in the following year retired from the city. He was long regarded as the first of the anti-popes, but in the end was ranked among the saints and martyrs.

Felix III. (*d.* 492), succeeded Pope Simplicius in 483. By excommunicating Acacius, patriarch of Constantinople, he brought about the first disruption between the Eastern and Western churches.

Felix IV. (*d.* 530) was appointed by Theodoric as successor of Pope John I. in 526, but was always unpopular with both clergy and people.

Fell, John (*b.* 1625, *d.* 1686), divine, born at Longworth, Berks., was for some time in arms for Charles I., and was one of four clergymen who maintained Anglican services during the Commonwealth. At the Restoration he was rewarded by being made prebendary of Chichester, canon of Christ Church, Oxford, and afterwards dean and royal chaplain. From 1666 to 1669 he was vice-chancellor of Oxford, and became bishop of the diocese in 1676. It is to him that Tom Brown's lines, "I do not like thee, Doctor Fell, the reason why I cannot tell," are addressed.

Fell, Samuel (*b.* 1594, *d.* 1649), Anglican divine, studied at Christ Church, Oxford, of which he became dean. He was afterwards vice-chancellor of the university, but was expelled in 1647 on account of his devotion to the Royal cause. He is said to have died of grief at the execution of the king.

Fellenberg, Emanuel de (*b.* 1771, *d.* 1844), Swiss educational reformer, born at Berne, acquired the estate of Hofwyl, near Berne, in 1799, and there carried out a number of instructive experiments in education.

Fellowes, Sir Charles (*b.* 1799, *d.* 1860), antiquary, a native of Nottingham, discovered the sites of fifteen cities in Asia Minor. The marbles which he recovered are kept in the Lycian saloon of the British Museum.

Fellowes, Robert (*b.* 1770, *d.* 1847), political and religious writer, was a clergyman of the Anglican Church until change of views led to his retirement. He was on terms of friendship with Queen Caroline, and at her death, in recognition of his championship of her cause, she left him nearly £200,000. He took a leading part in the scheme for founding a university in London; and in gratitude to Dr. Elliotson, to whom he attributed his recovery from a dangerous illness, he founded the Fellowes gold medals for proficiency in clinical science.

Felton, Cornelius Conway (*b.* 1807, *d.* 1862), American scholar, born at West Newbury, Mass., studied at Harvard, where in 1834 he became professor of Greek, and in 1860 president. He edited several editions of the Greek classics, and also delivered a valuable series of lectures on *Greece, Ancient and Modern*, published in 1867.

Felton, John. [*See* Buckingham, Duke of.]

Fénelon, François de Salignac de la Mothe (*b.* 1651, *d.* 1715), French divine and author, born at Périgord, received holy orders at the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Paris, in 1675. In 1685, after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he was sent as a missionary among the Protestant population of Saintonge and Poitou. In 1689 he was appointed by Louis XIV. preceptor of the king's grandson, the young Duke of Burgundy, and in 1694 was rewarded with the abbey of St. Valery, succeeding in 1695 to the archbishopric of Cambrai. His favour with the king came to an end in 1698 with the appearance of his book, *Les Aventures de Télémaque*, the publication of which was due to the fraud of a servant to whom he had entrusted the manuscript. He always maintained that it was only written for the amusement and instruction of the Duke of Burgundy, but the king regarded it as a satire upon his own court, the book was condemned, and Fénelon was restrained within his own diocese. He now gave himself up entirely to the work of preaching and administration, and acquired so wide a fame for benevolence and liberality, that in the campaign of 1709 the Allies gave instructions that his stores should be spared. His works deal, not merely with theology, but with philosophy, history, and literature, and are marked by great beauty of style. He took an active part in the Quietistic controversy, and was unfortunate enough to come into collision with his friend Bossuet. The Papal decision was, on the whole, against him, and as soon as it was published, he unhesitatingly accepted it, and read the brief of condemnation from his own pulpit.

Fenn, Sir John (*b.* 1739, *d.* 1794), antiquary, born at Norwich, selected and edited the *Paston Letters*, and established their authenticity when it was impugned by Hermann Merivale.

Fenton, Elijah (*b.* 1683, *d.* 1730), poetical and miscellaneous writer, assisted Pope in translating the *Odyssey*, wrote a tragedy entitled *Marianne*, and lives of Milton and Waller.

Fenwick, Sir John (*b. circa* 1645, *d.* 1697), politician, entered Parliament in 1688 as Tory member for Northumberland. Being committed to the Tower for his share in the assassination plot in 1696, he made a confession implicating some of the Whig leaders in the Jacobite movement, and the only witness against him having been induced to leave the country, he was made the subject of a bill of attainder.

Ferdinand I., Emperor of Austria (*b.* 1793, *d.* 1875), was the eldest son of Francis I. by his second wife Maria Theresa of Naples. In 1831 he married Maria, daughter of King Victor Emmanuel of Sardinia. He succeeded his father in March, 1835, having been crowned king of Hungary in 1830. He proved too mild a sovereign for the revolutionary times in which his lot was cast; and after twice fleeing from his capital, resigned in favour of his nephew Francis Joseph, the present emperor, on Dec. 2nd, 1848.

Ferdinand I., Emperor of Germany (*b.* 1503, *d.* 1564), born at Alcala, Spain, was son of Philip I. In 1531 he was elected king of the Romans, and in 1556 succeeded his brother Charles V. as Emperor of Germany. He was engaged in a long war with John Zapolya, who was supported by the Turks, for the possession of Hungary, till in 1538 the country was shared between the two claimants. The war, however, broke out again in 1540, when Ferdinand bought off the Turks by a yearly tribute.

Ferdinand II., Emperor of Germany (*b.* 1578, *d.* 1637), was son of the Archduke Charles of Carinthia and Styria, and grandson of Ferdinand I. He succeeded to the throne of Bohemia in 1617, and to that of Hungary in 1618, and was elected emperor of Germany in 1618. A bigoted Catholic, he made vigorous attempts to suppress Protestantism. His reign was chiefly occupied by the events of the Thirty Years' war. When his succession was stayed by the opposition of Richelieu and the appearance of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, he not only consented to the dismissal of Wallenstein, one of his two generals, but connived at his murder. His reign is one of the most calamitous with which the empire was ever cursed.

Ferdinand III., Emperor of Germany (*b.* 1608, *d.* 1657), born at Grätz, son of the preceding, whom he succeeded in 1637, having become king of Bohemia in 1625, and of Hungary in 1627. Though inclined to peace, he was obliged to continue the hostilities begun by his father, and which were not ended till 1648, when the peace of Westphalia was arranged.

Ferdinand or **Ferrante I.,** King of Naples (*b.* 1423, *d.* 1494), was son of Alphonso I. The chief events of his long reign were his quarrels with the Roman court, and the insurrections of his barons in 1485.

Ferdinand II. (*d.* 1496), King of Naples, grandson of the preceding, succeeded his father Alphonso II. in 1495, when the kingdom fell into the hands of Charles VIII. and the French. He reconquered it, however, in the following year, with help from the Spaniards; but died soon afterwards in the prime of youth.

Ferdinand III., King of Naples. [*See* Ferdinand V., "the Catholic."]

Ferdinand IV., King of Naples and Ferdinand I. of the Two Sicilies (*b.* 1751, *d.* 1825), was second son of Don Carlos (son of Philip V.), and succeeded him in 1759, when Don Carlos passed from the throne of Naples to that of Spain. In 1768 he married Maria Caroline of Austria, daughter of the Empress Maria Theresa, a princess both clever and ambitious, who, till her death, ruled under her husband's name. After his victory at Austerlitz Napoleon declared that the dynasty of the Bourbons had ceased to reign at Naples, and sent thither an army of occupation. Ferdinand and his family fled to Sicily, and there remained under British protection until Napoleon's fall. The king returned in 1815, and thenceforward ruled by the scourge and the scaffold.

Ferdinand I., King of the Two Sicilies. [*See* Ferdinand IV., King of Naples.]

Ferdinand II., King of the Two Sicilies (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1859), was eldest son of Francis I. He began his reign with some liberal measures; but after his marriage to his second wife, the Archduchess Maria Theresa, niece of the Emperor of Austria, he fell under Austrian influence, and his tyrannical rule was little more than a series of risings suppressed by bloodshed. He was nicknamed "Bomba" for having ordered the bombardment of Palermo and Messina.

Ferdinand I., "the Great," King of Castile, of Leon and Galicia (*d.* 1065), was the second son of Sancho III., King of Navarre and Castile, and succeeded to the latter kingdom in 1035. He was one of the most powerful monarchs of his age, and disputed with Henry III. of Germany for the imperial crown.

Ferdinand II., King of Galicia and Leon (*d.* 1188), was the second son of Alphonso VIII., whom he succeeded in 1157.

Ferdinand III., St., King of Castile and Leon (*d.* 1252), was son of Alphonso IX. of Leon. He became King of Castile in 1217, and of Leon in 1230. Among his achievements against the Moors was the capture of Cordova in 1236, and of Seville in 1248.

Ferdinand IV., King of Castile (*b.* 1285, *d.* 1312), son of Sancho IV., took several important positions from the Moors, including Gibraltar.

Ferdinand V., King of Castile ("the Catholic"), the second of Aragon and Sicily, and third of Naples (*b.* 1452, *d.* 1516), was son of John II. of Navarre and Aragon, was born at Sos. By his marriage in 1469 with Isabella of Castile he united the two kingdoms, and in 1479 became king of all Spain, except Navarre and Granada. He took part in the League of Cambrai formed against Venice in 1508, conquered Oran in Africa in 1509, and in 1512 became ruler of Spain from Gibraltar to the Pyrenees. His reign is memorable not only for the expulsion of the Moors, but also for the establishment of the Inquisition, and the discoveries of Columbus.

Ferdinand VI., King of Spain (*b.* 1713, *d.* 1759), was the son of Philip V. and Louisa Maria of Savoy, and succeeded his father in 1746.

Ferdinand VII., King of Spain (*b.* 1784, *d.* 1833), was the son of Charles IV. of Spain and Maria Louisa of Parma. It was under the pretence of furthering his interests that Napoleon in December, 1807, invaded Spain; whereupon, in March, 1808, the populace arose and crowned Ferdinand king. Napoleon enticed him to Bayonne, but only to force him to abdicate, and to keep him prisoner at Valençay during the war of Spanish Independence. After the battle of Vittoria, however, he restored him to the throne. During the king's reign the American colonies revolted, and his home policy, under clerical influence, was so odious that he was only delivered from the power of his subjects by French armies. In 1829 he dished the Clericals, who had fixed upon Don Carlos as his successor, by privately marrying Maria Christina of Naples, and in the following year revoking the Salic law in favour of his daughter Isabella, the present ex-queen.

Ferdinand, King of Portugal (*b.* 1345, *d.* 1383), was son of Pedro the Cruel, whom he succeeded in 1367. The war he waged against Henry of Castile ended in disaster, notwithstanding his alliance with the English.

Ferdinand II., King of Aragon. [*See* Ferdinand V., King of Castile.]

Ferdinand III., Grand-Duke of Tuscany (*b.* 1769, *d.* 1824), succeeded his father Leopold in 1791, when the latter was raised to the imperial throne of Germany. He refused to join the first coalition against the French republic, but in 1793 was frightened into doing so by the threats of Russia and England. In 1795, however, he resumed friendly relations with France, but by the unintermittent intrigues of the French was forced into an alliance with Austria in 1799. He was driven out by French troops, and in 1801 compelled to formally renounce his kingdom. On the Restoration of 1814, however, he returned, and continued the liberal rule of earlier days.

Ferdinand, Charles Joseph D'Este (*b.* 1781, *d.* 1850), Archduke of Austria, Prince Royal of Hungary and Bohemia, and Prince of Modena, was son of Ferdinand Charles Antoine Joseph, and nephew of the emperors Joseph and Leopold. He commanded the third division of the Austrian army in 1805, afterwards conducted the war in Bohemia and Poland, and in 1830 became governor of Galicia.

Ferdusi. [*See* Firdausi.]

Ferguson, Adam (*b.* 1723, *d.* 1816), Scotch philosopher, a native of Perthshire, was as a young man chaplain to the Black Watch, and took an active part in the battle of Fontenoy. In 1757 he became keeper of the Advocates' library in Edinburgh, in succession to David Hume, in 1759 professor of natural philosophy at Edinburgh, afterwards (1704) of moral philosophy, and later of mathematics. His *History of the Progress and Termination of the Roman Republic* appeared in 1782; his *Principles of Moral and Political Science* in 1792.

Ferguson, James (*b.* 1710, *d.* 1776), Scottish astronomer, born at Rothiemay, was entirely self-taught. He displayed an early genius for mechanics, discovered for himself the principle of the lever, and amused himself by mapping out the stars, forming a terrestrial globe, and constructing little models of machinery. In 1748 he made his appearance as a lecturer on astronomy and mechanics, and quickly acquired great popularity. In 1761 a pension of £50 was conferred upon him by George III., and in 1763 he was elected F.R.S.

Ferguson, Patrick (*b.* 1744, *d.* 1780), a native of Aberdeenshire, was the inventor of the breech-loading rifle, which was patented in 1776. He headed a corps of loyalists in the American War of Independence, and was slain while defending King's Mountain, South Carolina, with 800 men against 1,300 Americans.

Ferguson, Robert (*b. circa* 1637, *d.* 1714), politician, a native of Aberdeenshire, is known as "the Plotter." For ten years he took a prominent part in almost every conspiracy against Charles II. and James II., and after the revolution pursued the same trade, though on the opposite side. He died in lamentable poverty.

Ferguson, Sir Samuel (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1886), antiquary and poet, born at Belfast, educated at Trinity College, Dublin, was appointed first deputy keeper of the records in Ireland in 1867, and for his eminent services to Celtic archæology was knighted in 1878. His poem, *The Forging of the Anchor*, appeared in 1883.

Fergusson, James (*b.* 1808, *d.* 1886), writer on architecture, spent the first years of his manhood in business, and then devoted himself to the study of architecture, Eastern as well as Western. His most considerable work is his *History of Ancient and Modern Architecture* (1865). In 1871 he received the gold medal of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Fergusson, Sir James, Bart. (*b.* 1832), statesman, was under-secretary for India 1866-1867, under-secretary at the Home Office 1867-1868, governor of South Australia 1868-1872, of New Zealand 1872-1874, of Bombay 1880-1885. In 1885 he again entered Parliament for North-East Manchester, in the following year became Foreign under-secretary, and in 1891 Postmaster-General.

Fergusson, Robert (*b.* 1750, *d.* 1774), Scottish poet, was educated at Dundee Grammar School and St. Andrew's University. Having ruined his constitution by intemperance, he become affected with religious melancholia, culminating in complete insanity. Fifteen years after his death, Burns erected a memorial stone with a poetical inscription over his grave. Among his poems are *The Farmer's Ingle*, upon which *The Cottar's Saturday Night* is modelled.

Fergusson, Sir William, Bart. (*b.* 1808, *d.* 1877), surgeon and surgical writer, after a distinguished career in Edinburgh, was in 1840 appointed professor of surgery in King's College, London, and surgeon of King's College Hospital. In 1855 he became surgeon-extraordinary, and in 1867 serjeant-surgeon, to the Queen, while in 1861 he was elected president of the Royal College of Surgeons. His chief contributions to surgery are the closing of the cleft palate, excision of the head of the femur in incurable disease of the hip-joint, excision of the scapula in disease of the bone, and excision of the joint in incurable disease of the hip-joint, in place of amputation.

Ferishta, Mohammed Kasim (*b.* 1570, *d. circa* 1611), a native of Astrabad, on the shores of the Caspian, is the author of a history of the rise of the Mohammedan power, which has been twice translated into English.

Fermat, Pierre de (*b.* 1608, *d.* 1664), French mathematician and poet, wrote poems in several languages, and prose works which were published collectively as *Opera Varia Mathematica.*

Fermor, William, Count (*b.* 1704, *d.* 1771), Russian general, succeeded General Apraxin as commander-in-chief of the Russian army in the Seven Years' war, and captured Thorn and Elbing, and besieged Cüstrin, from which, after the battle of Zorndorf, he was obliged to retire. In October, 1760, he invaded Prussia, and occupied Berlin, but only for a few days.

Fernandez, Juan (*d.* 1576), Spanish navigator, discovered the island which bears his name in 1563, and colonised it in 1572.

Fernandez, Ximenes de Navarete Juan (*b.* 1526, *d.* 1579), Spanish painter, was a pupil of Titian, and became painter to Philip II. Being deaf and dumb, he was surnamed El Mudo.

Ferracino, Bartolomeo (*b.* 1695, *d.* 1764), Italian mechanician, invented a number of ingenious contrivances, and built the bridge over the Brenta at Padua.

Ferrar, Nicholas (*b.* 1592, *d.* 1637), Anglican divine and mystic, was elected fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge, in 1610, and in 1624 entered Parliament, but in the following year abandoned public life and founded the "Nunnery" at Little Gidding, Huntingdonshire, described in *John Inglesant.* The community was broken up by the Puritans in 1647.

Ferrar, Robert (*b.* 1555), prelate and martyr, was prior of St. Oswald until the monastery was dissolved, when he threw in his lot with the reformers and was made Bishop of St. David's. Early in the Marian persecution he was sent to the stake at Caermarthen by Bishop Gardiner as a heretic.

Ferrara, Andrea, was a broad-sword maker at Belluno, North Italy, towards the end of the 16th century. Nothing is known of him beyond this fact. One tradition represents him to have been by birth a Spaniard, but he is more generally believed to have been born in the city after which he is named.

Ferrari, Gaudenzio (*b.* 1484, *d.* 1549), Italian painter, born at Valduggia, Piedmont, belongs to the Lombard school. The frescoes in the Cappella della Pieta at Varallo are considered to be his best works.

Ferrari, Paolo (*b.* 1822, *d.* 1889), Italian dramatist, became professor of history at Modena, his native city, in 1860, and at Milan subsequently, where a collection of his dramatic works in fourteen volumes appeared in 1877-80.

Ferrars, George (*b.* 1512, *d.* 1579), lawyer and poet, born near St. Albans, is celebrated less for his achievements in either of these capacities than because, when arrested under the orders of the City magistrates for debt while in discharge of his duties as a member of the Commons, the House, supported by the House of Lords, demanded his release, and imprisoned the sheriffs and others who had taken part in the proceedings against him.

Ferreira, Antonio (*b.* 1528, *d.* 1560), a Portuguese poet, born at Lisbon, is the author of *Ines de Castro*, one of the two or three earliest of extant tragedies in modern literature.

Ferrers, Lawrence Shirley, Earl (*b.* 1720, *d.* 1761), is notorious as the last nobleman who died a felon's death. He was hanged at Tyburn, after sentence by his peers for having in the preceding January slain his steward in a fit of passion.

Ferrey, Benjamin (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1880), architect, studied under Pugin, and from 1841 to his death was honorary diocesan architect of Bath and Wells. In that capacity he restored the nave, transepts, and lady chapel of Wells cathedral, and also the bishop's palace. His last work was the mansion for the Duke of Connaught at Bagshot Park.

Ferrier, David (*b.* 1843), physiologist, born at Aberdeen, became demonstrator of physiology at King's College, London, in 1871, professor of forensic medicine there in 1872, physician to King's College Hospital and to the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic in 1880, F.R.C.P. in 1877, and F.R.S. in 1876. He was one of the founders and is one of the editors of *Brain.* His great work on the *Functions of the Brain* appeared in 1876.

Ferrier, James Frederick (*b.* 1808, *d.* 1864), metaphysician, was appointed professor of civil history at Edinburgh, his native city, in 1842, and professor of moral philosophy at St. Andrew's in 1845. His *Institutes of Metaphysics* was published in 1854. He married a daughter of "Christopher North," and was a nephew of Susan Edmonston Ferrier (see below).

Ferrier, Susan Edmonston (*b.* 1782, *d.* 1854), Scottish novelist, a native of Edinburgh, is authoress of *The Inheritance* (1824) and *Destiny* (1831), which were attributed to her friend Sir Walter Scott.

Ferry, Jules François Camille (*b.* 1832), French statesman, a native of St. Dié, Vosges, entered the Chamber of Deputies in 1869 as one of the members for Paris, and at once distinguished himself by his brilliant attacks upon the Ollivier ministry. During the siege of Paris he was a member of the Government of the National Defence, and from 1872 until the fall of Thiers was minister resident at Athens. As leader of the Republican Left, he did much to bring to nought the insidious projects of the Broglie and Rochebouet cabinets. In 1879 he entered M. Waddington's cabinet as minister of public instruction, and made an unsuccessful attack upon the Jesuits in connection with schools. In 1880, having formed a cabinet of his own, he proceeded to execute the March decrees against the Jesuits with great severity. By his acquisition of Tunis he raised a storm of unpopularity, and in November of the same year had to resign. In 1883 he was recalled to power, and at once reverted to his previous colonial policy, making claims upon Tonquin and Madagascar which involved the Republic in two wars, neither of them successful. The reverses suffered by the French arms in Tonquin in 1885 led to his fall in April of that year. On the retirement of M. Grévy he was a candidate for the presidency, but found himself so unpopular that he retired. In 1888 he was challenged by General Boulanger, but no duel followed.

Fesch, Giuseppe (*b.* 1763, *d.* 1839), French cardinal and statesman, was half-brother of Napoleon Bonaparte's mother. From his nephew he received a series of ecclesiastical dignities, culminating in 1802 in the archbishopric of Lyons. In the following year he was raised to the cardinalate. At a conference of clergy in 1810 he opposed some of Napoleon's schemes, and so incurred the emperor's hostility. The rest of his life was spent in semi-banishment at Lyons.

Festing, Francis Worgan, Sir (*b.* 1833, *d.* 1886), general, was in command of the British forces at Cape Coast Castle on the outbreak of the Ashantee war in 1873, and destroyed the town of Elmina. After Sir Garnet Wolseley's arrival to take command, he was severely wounded while defending the fortified camp of Dunquah. From 1876 to 1883 he was assistant adjutant-general to the marines.

Festus, Porcius, succeeded Felix as Procurator of Judæa in the year 60 A.D., and in 62 presided at the tribunal before which St. Paul defended himself. His death occurred a few years later.

Festus, Sextus Pompeius, probably of the second century, Latin grammarian, is known chiefly by his epitome of the *De Verborum Significatione* of Verrius Flaccus, to the surviving half of which we are greatly indebted for our knowledge of Latin grammar and antiquities.

Fétis, François Joseph (*b.* 1784, *d.* 1871), Belgian composer and musical critic and historian, was appointed professor of counterpoint and fugue at Paris 1821, and director of the Brussels Conservatory and musical director to the king in 1833. Among his literary works the best known is a *General History of Music* (1869-76).

Feuerbach, Ludwig Andreas (*b.* 1804, *d.* 1872), philosopher, a native of Landshut, was the fourth son of the following. Having abandoned theology for philosophy, he in 1832 published his *Thoughts on Death and Immortality*, in which he limited immortality to personal influence on the human race. In 1841 appeared *The Essence of Christianity*, which was translated into English by George Eliot, and this was followed, among other works, by *The Essence of Religion*. The tendency of his speculation is to identify God with nature, and to deny the possibility of purely spiritual existence.

Feuerbach, Paul Johann Anselm von (*b.* 1775, *d.* 1833), German jurist, born at Hainichen, was in 1804 appointed to draw up a criminal code for Bavaria, which was the basis of penal codes afterwards adopted by other German states. He was father of Ludwig Andreas Feuerbach (see above).

Feuillet, Octave (*b.* 1822), French novelist and dramatist, born at St. Lô, was elected to the French Academy in 1862, and from 1865 to 1870 was librarian of the imperial academies. His masterpiece, the *Roman d'un jeune Homme pauvre*, appeared in 1858. His style is finished, his humour refined, and his pathos usually sincere.

Féval, Paul Henri Corentin (*b.* 1817, *d.* 1887), French novelist, published his best known work, *Les Mystères de Londres*, under the pseudonym of Francis Trollope. It was an immediate success, was extensively translated, and quickly went through twenty editions. About 1876 its author was converted to Roman Catholicism of the strictest type, and his new convictions have materially affected his subsequent writings.

Feydeau, Ernest (*b.* 1821, *d.* 1872), French novelist, is the author of several romances, including *Sylvie*.

Fichte, Immanuel Hermann von (*b.*

1797, *d.* 1879), philosopher, son of the following, was born at Jena, held professorships at Bonn and Tübingen, and was ennobled in 1867. His works deal with theology, ethics, anthropology, psychology, and the immortality of the soul.

Fichte, Johann Gottlieb (*b.* 1762, *d.* 1814), German philosopher and patriot, a native of Rammenau, was intended for the ministry, but his poverty stood in the way, and he was not greatly drawn to the profession. In 1790 the reading of Kant's *Critique of Pure Reason* revealed to him his vocation. In 1792 he published his *Critique of all Revelation*, in which he expounds on Kantian lines the relation of religion to morality. In 1793 he was appointed extraordinary professor of philosophy at Jena, and here his principal works, in which he develops Kantianism in an idealistic direction, appeared. In 1799, in consequence of a charge of atheism, he removed to Berlin, and in 1810 became a professor of the newly-founded University of Berlin, of which in 1811 he became rector. After the humiliation of Prussia by Napoleon in 1806, Fichte contributed powerfully to the moral regeneration of his country by his impassioned *Address to the German Nation.* The exclusively moral attitude of his first works gave place in his later ones to a more religious view of experience, as the process of the divine life encompassing our lives, and working itself out to its own issues.

Fick, August (*b.* 1833), German philologist, was in 1876 appointed to an extraordinary professorship of comparative philology at Göttingen. He has written several works.

Field, Cyrus West (*b.* 1819, *d.* 1892), American merchant, born at Stockbridge, Mass., brother of David Dudley Field and Stephen Johnson Field, was instrumental in laying the telegraph cable between England and America.

Field, David Dudley (*b.* 1805), American jurist, and brother of Cyrus Field and Stephen Field, was in 1857 appointed to draw up a political, civil, and penal code, of which parts have been adopted by several of the States. To him is due the formation of an association for the reform of the law of nations, and for the adoption of arbitration in place of war. In 1889 the University of Edinburgh conferred upon him the degree of LL.D.

Field, James Thomas (*b.* 1817, *d.* 1881), American publisher and author, a native of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, was for many years a partner of the firm of Ticknor, Reed, and Field, Boston, and from 1862 to 1870 edited the *Atlantic Monthly.*

Field, John (*b.* 1782, *d.* 1837), Irish composer, born in Dublin, is known as "Russian" Field. During his long residence in Moscow he wrote several sonatas, but is better known to the present generation by his "nocturnes."

Field, Richard (*b.* 1561, *d.* 1616), theologian, was made chaplain-in-ordinary to Queen Elizabeth in 1598, and became Dean of Gloucester under her successor, who at one time intended to send him to Germany to reconcile the Lutherans and Calvinists to each other.

Field, Stephen Johnson (*b.* 1816), American lawyer, and brother of Cyrus Field and David Dudley Field, was elevated to the supreme bench of the United States in 1863. In 1880 he received sixty-five votes as a candidate for the presidency.

Field, Hon. Sir William Ventris (*b.* 1813), lawyer, born at Fielden, Beds., was appointed Q.C. in 1864, became leader of the midland circuit, and in 1875 was nominated a justice of the Queen's Bench.

Fielding, Anthony Vandyke Copley, always known as Copley Fielding (*b.* 1787, *d.* 1855), one of the leaders of the English water-colour school, born near Halifax, studied under John Varley, whose sister-in-law he married in 1806. At the time of his death he had for fourteen years been president of the Water Colour Society, to which he had for forty-five years been a constant contributor. No one has more faithfully portrayed certain elements of English scenery, but much of his work is marred by mannerism, crudeness of colour, and confusion of detail.

Fielding, Henry (*b.* 1707, *d.* 1754), novelist, dramatist, and political writer, was born at Sharpham Park, Glastonbury, the son of Lieutenant-General Edmund Fielding, and great-grandson of William, 3rd earl of Denbigh. He was educated first at Eton, then at Leyden, where he went to study civil law. Returning to London, he produced in quick succession a number of comedies and burlesques. They were marked by a good deal of wit and humour, but his heart was not in them, and it was clear that they were only written to gain a livelihood. In 1785 he married Miss Charlotte Cradock, of Salisbury, who brought him a fortune of £1,500, and when to this was added £200 a year bequeathed to him by his mother, he found himself in comfortable circumstances. He now left town and lived the life of a country gentleman at East Stour in Dorsetshire, but in a few months dissipated the greater part of his means and returned to London, and to the drama. But in 1742 appeared his great novel, *The Adventures of*

Joseph Andrews. This was followed by *A Journey from This World to the Next*, and *The History of Jonathan Wild*. In 1749 he again astonished the literary world with his *Tom Jones*, and this was succeeded in 1751 by *Amelia*. Between the appearance of *Joseph Andrews* and *Tom Jones* he had written some political pamphlets in the interests of the government, but the only reward he received was a Middlesex justiceship of the peace. Being obliged by failing health to seek a warmer climate, he in 1754 sailed to Lisbon, but only survived his arrival there two months. He ranks among the very greatest of English novelists, and has been termed by Byron "the prose Homer of human nature."

Fielding, Sarah (*b.* 1714, *d.* 1768), sister of Henry Fielding (q.v.), wrote *David Simple*, and other novels, and translated Xenophon's *Memorabilia*.

Fiennes, Nathaniel (*b.* 1608, *d.* 1669), politician, was son of William Fiennes (q.v.). In 1640 he represented Banbury in Parliament, acting with the Presbyterians. He held a commission as colonel under Essex, and was appointed governor of Bristol, but surrendered the city to Prince Rupert, and was sentenced to death for cowardice. His life being spared, he joined the Independents, and sat in nearly all Cromwell's parliaments. He was appointed a commissioner of the Great Seal, became one of Cromwell's lords, and ultimately Speaker of the Upper House. On the abdication of Richard Cromwell, whom he had assisted in proclaiming, he retired from public life.

Fiennes, William (*b.* 1582, *d.* 1662), Lord Say and Sele, Puritan statesman, was raised to the peerage by Charles I., but joined the Parliamentarians. For his share in bringing about the Restoration he was made Lord Privy Seal and Chamberlain of the Household.

Fieschi, Giovanni Luigi de, Count (*b. circa* 1523, *d.* 1547), Genoese noble, was organiser of a plot against Andrea Doria, who had driven out Francis I. and re-established the republican government. The attempt was a success, the port being captured and Doria put to flight; but it all came to nothing in consequence of Fieschi's disappearance. It afterwards appeared that in stepping from one galley to another in the darkness he had fallen overboard and been drowned.

Fieschi, Joseph Marie (*b.* 1790, *d.* 1836), revolutionist, born in Corsica, attempted on the 28th July, 1835, to assassinate King Louis Philippe. For this he and three accomplices were executed.

Fiesole, Fra Giovanni da [Fra Angelico] (*b.* 1387, *d.* 1455), painter, born near Florence, went to Rome to decorate the chapel of the Vatican. Noted as a painter of saints and angels.

Figueras, Stanislas (*b.* 1819, *d.* 1882), Spanish republican politician, born at Barcelona, was exiled for several months for his part in the revolution of 1866, but after the revolution of 1868, which drove Isabella from Spain; he returned and joined Castelar in opposing the restoration of monarchical government. On the abdication of Amadeus of Savoy in 1873 he became one of the provisional government, but was unable to maintain order, and in April fled the country. On the accession of Alfonso he retired altogether from public life.

Figuier, Guillaume Louis (*b.* 1819), popular French scientific writer, was appointed to a professorship in Paris in 1852. *The World before the Deluge*, and others of his works, have been translated into English.

Figuier, Julliette, *née* Bouscareau (*b.* 1829, *d.* 1879), wife of the preceding, was the author of a number of novels and plays.

Filangieri, Gaetano (*b.* 1752, *d.* 1788), Italian political economist and jurist, is remembered mainly for his *Science of Legislation*, which, though never completed, shows its author to have been both a profound scholar and a vigorous thinker.

Fildes, Luke (*b.* 1844), figure painter, a native of Lancashire, studied in the South Kensington school and at the Royal Academy, where he first exhibited in 1868. He became A.R.A. in 1879, and R.A. in 1887.

Filicaia, Vincenzo (*b.* 1642, *d.* 1707), lyric poet, born at Florence, was the author of a number of patriotic sonnets, and also of odes celebrating the deliverance of Vienna in 1683 from the besieging Turks. His works were published in a complete edition at Florence in 1864.

Fillan, St. (*d.* 777), was son of Feredach, a prince of Munster, and of St. Kentigerna. He became abbot of the monastery on the Holy Loch, in succession to St. Mund, but afterwards retired to Strathfillan and died there. His bronze bell and the head of his pastoral staff are preserved in the Antiquarian Museum of Edinburgh.

Fillans, James (*b.* 1808, *d.* 1852), Scotch sculptor, born at Wilsontown, Lanarkshire, is still remembered for his *Boy and Fawn*, his *Blind Teaching the Blind*, and his busts of Allan Cunningham, Professor Wilson, etc.

Fillmore, Millard (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1874), American statesman, born at Summerhill, New York, was apprenticed to a wool carder, but became a clerk in a judge's office, and then found entrance to the bar. He entered Congress in 1832, was appointed chairman of the committee of ways and means in 1840, and was author of the tariff of 1842. He became controller of the state of New York in 1844, was elected vice-president of the United States in 1848, and succeeded to the presidency on the death of General Taylor in 1850. By signing the act for the surrender of fugitive slaves he brought about the utter defeat of the Whig party in 1853. In 1856 he was nominated for the presidency, but received only scanty support.

Filmer, Sir Robert (*d. circa* 1653), political writer, a native of East Sutton, Kent, was the author of a number of treatises in favour of arbitrary power in kings. One of these, *Patriarcha, or the Natural Power of the Kings of England Asserted*, was refuted by Locke in his *Civil Government.*

Finch, Daniel, second Earl of Nottingham (*b.* 1647, *d.* 1730), statesman and theological writer, was eldest son of the first Earl (q.v.). In 1680 he was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty, and afterwards became Secretary of State, holding that office under William and Mary, and also under Queen Anne, after whose death he was one of the lords justices for the administration of affairs, and later president of the council. Dismissed from this post in 1716 for speaking in favour of the Scottish lords condemned for their share in the affair of 1715, he gave himself up to literature, and wrote a refutation of Whiston's views on the Trinity.

Finch, Heneage, first Earl of Nottingham (*b.* 1621, *d.* 1682), lawyer and politician, was son of Sir Heneage Finch, recorder of London, was educated at Westminster school and Christ Church, Oxford, and was called to the bar in 1645. He sat as a Royalist for Canterbury in 1660, was appointed Solicitor-General with a baronet's degree on the Restoration, and had the principal conduct of the proceedings against the regicides. In 1670 he was made Attorney-General, in 1673 Lord Keeper of the Seal, with the title of Baron Finch of Daventry, and in 1675 Lord Chancellor and Earl of Nottingham. Blackstone describes him as "a person of the greatest abilities, and most uncorrupted integrity, a thorough master and zealous defender of the laws and constitution of his country."

Findlater, Andrew (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1885), miscellaneous writer, a native of Aberdeenshire, was editor of the first edition of *Chambers' Encyclopædia*, and contributed to it many of its most important articles. He also wrote manuals on astronomy, language, physical geography, and physiography. In 1864 he received the degree of LL.D. from the Aberdeen University.

Finelli, Carlo (*b.* 1780, *d.* 1854), Italian sculptor, produced the *Triumph of Cæsar*, *Raphael*, and other examples of the massively impressive but unfinished style of sculpture.

Finiguerra, Tommaso (*d.* 1475), Florentine goldsmith and sculptor, is credited with the invention of copper-plate printing, and was specially famous for his *niello* work.

Finlay, George (*b.* 1799, *d.* 1875), historian, born at Faversham, accompanied Byron to Greece in 1823, and thenceforward lived at Athens, corresponding for *The Times*, and studying the history of Greece under foreign rule. This he dealt with in several works, which were republished in 1880 under the title of *History of Greece, from its Conquest by the Romans to 1864.*

Finlay, Robert Bannatyne (*b.* 1842), lawyer and politician, was made a Q.C. in 1882. He entered the House of Commons in 1885 as Liberal member for the Inverness Burghs, and later, declaring himself a Liberal Unionist, took a prominent part in the debates on Mr. Gladstone's Irish Bills.

Firdausi, Abú'l Kásim Mansúr (*b.* 941, *d.* 1020), Persian epic poet, is known to fame chiefly as author of the *Shah Nameh*, or *Book of Kings.*

Firenzuola, Agnolo (*b.* 1493, *d. circa* 1545), Florentine dramatist and romance writer, entered the Church and became abbot of Prato. He had written a number of works distinguished by their elegance of style and impurity of sentiment.

Fischart, Johann (*b. circa* 1545, *d.* 1614), German satirist, was the author of a number of works directed chiefly against the Roman Church, including one based on Rabelais' *Gargantua*, thought by Richter to be superior to the original.

Fischer, Johann Bernhard (*b.* 1650, *d.* 1724), German architect, was chief architect to Joseph I., who made him Baron von Erlach. Among his works are the palace of Schönbrunn, and the Church of St. Charles Borromeo at Vienna.

Fischer, Karl von (*b.* 1782, *d.* 1820), German architect, was professor of architecture at Munich from 1809 till his death. His chief work is the *Hof Theater* at Munich, which, when burnt down after his death, was rebuilt according to the original design.

Fischer, Kuno (*b.* 1824), philosophic critic, born at Sandewalde, Silesia, was appointed to lecture on philosophy at Heidelberg in 1850, but in 1853 was forbidden by the government to continue his course. He was restored to his chair in 1872, and still occupies it. He is a prominent member of the New Hegelian school, and one of the most lucid interpreters of Kant.

Fish, Hamilton, LL.D. (*b.* 1808), American statesman, was lieutenant-governor of New York 1847-49, and governor 1849-51. In 1851 he was elected United States senator, and in 1869 was called by President Grant to the position of Secretary of State, which he held until the end of the President's second term.

Fisher, John (*b. circa* 1459, *d.* 1535), divine, born at Beverley, entered Michael College, Cambridge, in 1483; became a fellow in 1491, and master in 1497. In 1502 he was chosen by Margaret, Countess of Richmond (Henry VII.'s mother) as her chaplain and confessor; the next year he was appointed the first Lady Margaret professor of divinity, the office having been created by his patroness. In 1504 he was elected chancellor of the university, and was also raised to the bench as bishop of Rochester. He was an ardent advocate of the new learning, and of reformation; but contended that the reform should come from within, and was a strong opponent of Luther. He bravely opposed the divorce which Henry VIII. was seeking from Catherine of Aragon, and so fell under the royal displeasure, which was intensified by his opposition to the king's ecclesiastical supremacy in March, 1534. Having shown some encouragement to the Holy Maid of Kent, he was attainted of misprision of treason, and in April of the same year was committed to the Tower for refusing the oath of succession. When in May of the following year he was made a cardinal, the king grimly remarked to Cromwell, "Let the pope send him a hat, but I will so provide that he shall wear it on his shoulders, for a head he shall have none to set it on." The brave old man was tried on the 17th of the following June for denial of the king's ecclesiastical supremacy, and was executed on Tower Hill. His remains now lie in the chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula in the Tower.

Fitch, John (*b.* 1743, *d.* 1798), inventor, born at South Windsor, Connecticut, is the creator of the steamboat. In 1787 he built a steamer which made its trial trip on the Delaware at Philadelphia. He endeavoured to get the French to take up his invention, but his design was checkmated by the Revolution; and he is believed, in his poverty and disappointment, to have ultimately put an end to his life. The principle which he established was developed by Robert Fulton (q.v.), who is alleged to have had access to his plans and specifications while they were in the custody of the American Consul at Lorient.

Fitzgerald Edward (*b* 1809, *d.* 1883), translator, a native of Bradfield, Suffolk, published six dramas of Calderon in 1853, and then in consequence of an unfavourable review withdrew the book. His subsequent translations were issued anonymously, including his famous versions of "Omar Khayyām," the Persian poet, now a recognised English classic.

Fitzgerald, Lord Edward (*b.* 1763, *d.* 1798), Irish politician, was a younger son of the Duke of Leinster Entering the army, he served with distinction in America. On the conclusion of the War of Independence in 1783, he became a member of the Irish Parliament; but in 1788 again joined the army, and saw service in Nova Scotia. In 1790 he once more entered the Irish House of Commons. During a stay in Paris, under the influence of revolutionary ideas, he renounced his title, and about the same time married Pamela (*d.* 1831), daughter of Egalité Orleans and Madame de Genlis. In 1796 he joined the society of United Irishmen, and returned to France to make arrangements for the projected French invasion. When the conspiracy was discovered, soon after his return, he went into hiding in Dublin, but was tracked out and arrested after resistance, in which he received wounds that proved fatal a few days afterwards. His life has been written by Moore (1831)

Fitzgerald, John David, Lord (*b.* 1816), Irish lawyer, was Lord Palmerston's Solicitor-General for Ireland in 1865, and in the following year became Irish Attorney-General. In 1860 he was appointed a judge of the Queen's Bench in Ireland, and in 1882 was made a lord of appeal in ordinary, with the dignity of baron for life.

Fitzgerald, Percy Hethrington (*b.* 1834), Irish miscellaneous writer, is the author of many works of fiction, etc., and joint author, with W. G. Wills, of *Vanderdecken*, produced by Mr. Irving at the Lyceum.

Fitzgerald, Lord Thomas, ninth Earl of Kildare (*d.* 1536), was vice-deputy of

Ireland in 1534, when, hearing that his father, who had been sent to the Tower, had been put to death, and that the same fate awaited him and his uncles, he raised the standard of rebellion, seized Dublin, and laid siege to the castle. After the rising had been suppressed, he unconditionally gave himself up, and, with his five uncles, was hanged.

Fitzgibbon, John, first Earl of Clare (*b.* 1749, *d.* 1802), Irish statesman, became lord chancellor of Ireland in 1789 as Baron Fitzgibbon, and in 1795 was elevated to the peerage under the title of Earl of Clare.

Fitzherbert, Sir Anthony (*d.* 1538), lawyer and author, a native of Derbyshire, became a judge in the Court of Common Pleas in 1523. Among his works, which are all on legal subjects, are *The Grand Abridgement*, *The Office and Authority of Justices of the Peace*, and *The Office of Sheriffs.*

Fitzherbert, Maria Anne, *née* Smythe (*b.* 1756, *d.* 1837), "the lass of Richmond Hill," was married in 1775 to Edward Weld, of Lulworth Castle, who died without offspring, as did her second husband, Thomas Fitzherbert. Four years after the latter's decease, namely in 1785, she was privately married to the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV. Through Fox, her royal husband denied the marriage, which, however, has been placed beyond question. His attachment to Lady Jersey led to a separation; and a marriage contracted by one of the royal family without the king's consent or twelve months' notice to the Privy Council being invalid, George was free to enter upon his marriage with Caroline of Brunswick. The connection with Mrs. Fitzherbert was afterwards resumed, with the consent of the Pope, she being a Roman Catholic, but it was again broken off in 1806, owing to the king's infatuation with Lady Jersey. Mrs. Fitzherbert always behaved with admirable discretion, and was treated by the royal family with great consideration.

Fitzjames, James. [*See* Berwick, Duke of.]

Fitzmaurice, Lord Edmund George Petty (*b.* 1846), politician, is second son of the fourth Marquis of Lansdowne. In 1868 he entered the House of Commons as member for Calne, and in 1882 succeeded Sir Charles Dilke as under-secretary for Foreign Affairs. In 1885 he was compelled by ill-health to temporarily retire from public life, but has since taken part in the Irish controversy as a moderate Home Ruler.

Fitzroy, Robert (*b.* 1805, *d.* 1865), admiral and meteorologist, born at Ampton Hall, near Bury St. Edmunds; he commanded the *Beagle* in the Darwin expedition to South America in 1831, and in 1843 was appointed governor of New Zealand, but his sympathy with the natives made him unpopular in the colony, and he was recalled in 1845. In 1854, having become vice-admiral, he was appointed meteorological statist to the Board of Trade, and established the system of storm-signals which, though at first held up to ridicule, has proved of the greatest practical value. Shortly after publishing his *Weather Book* his nerves gave way from overwork, and he committed suicide.

Fitzwilliam, William Wentworth, fourth Earl (*b.* 1748, *d.* 1833), statesman, inherited, besides his father's estates, the fortune and lands of the Marquis of Rockingham. On the outbreak of the French revolution, he, with many other Whigs, transferred his support to Pitt, and in 1794 was rewarded with the post of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. A warm supporter of Catholic emancipation, he was received in Ireland with enthusiasm; his sudden recall the next year made the rebellion inevitable. On Pitt's death, in 1806, he became Lord President of the Council, but retired with the Grenville ministry the next year, and never afterwards took active part in public life.

Flaccus, Caius Valerius, Roman poet of the time of Vespasian, is known chiefly as author of the *Argonautica*, an epic poem which was translated into English by Nicholas Whyte in 1565.

Flacius, Matthias (*b.* 1520, *d.* 1575), Lutheran divine, a native of Albona, Illyria, was a pupil of Luther and Melanchthon; the latter he opposed on the subject of the Leipzig Interim. For this action he was deprived of his professorship of Hebrew Scriptures at Wittenberg. In 1557 he became professor of theology at Jena, but was ejected from his chair in 1561, because of his doctrine that original sin belongs to the essence of man's nature, and spent the remaining years of his life wandering about between Antwerp, Frankfort, and Strasburg.

Flahault de la Billarderie, Auguste Charles, Comte de (*b.* 1785, *d.* 1870), French soldier and diplomatist, was an aide-de-camp of Napoleon the Great, and, having gained honour in the Peninsular war and the Russian campaign, was in 1813 ennobled with the title of count, and raised to the rank of general of division. Becoming an exile after Napoleon's fall, he came to England, and here married the Baroness Keith and Nairne. The revolution of 1830 restored him to French soil and service, and from 1842 to 1848 he was ambassador at Vienna. He held the same post in London from 1860 to 1862, and became grand chancellor of the Legion of Honour.

Flambard, Ralph or Rannulf (*d.* 1128), of Norman birth, justiciar of England under William II., was elevated to the bishopric of Durham in 1099. Though an able, he was not a scrupulous man, nor was he regardful of the interests of the Church, for it was at his instance that the king extended feudalistic customs to ecclesiastical property.

Flaminius, Caius (*d. circa* 217 B.C.), Roman general, was first tribune of the people, then prætor in Sicily, and in 223 consul. During his consulship he, in disobedience to the senate, fought against the Insubres and conquered them. Again elected consul in 217, he went out to oppose Hannibal, and was defeated and slain in the battle of Thrasymenus. While censor, between his two terms of office as consul, he constructed the Via Flaminia.

Flaminius, T. Quintius (*d. circa* 175 B.C.), Roman general, was made consul in 198, and in the following year brought the Macedonian war to an end by defeating Philip at Cynoscephalæ. In 196 he issued a proclamation restoring Greece to independence. After waging a successful war with Nabis, tyrant of Sparta, he returned to Rome and had a three days' triumph. In 183 he was sent as ambassador to Bithynia to demand the surrender of Hannibal.

Flammarion, Camille (*b.* 1842), French astronomer, entered the Paris observatory in 1858. His most successful work, *The Plurality of Inhabited Worlds*, has been through more than thirty editions. His *Travels in the Air*, describing his ballooning experiences, has, like others of his books, been translated into English.

Flamsteed, John (*b.* 1646, *d.* 1719), astronomer, born near Denby, was appointed astronomical observator to the king in 1675, and for his use the Royal Observatory was built in the following year. It was he who compiled the first reliable catalogue of the fixed stars. His most important work, *Historia Cœlestis Britannica*, appeared in three volumes in 1723. Being in holy orders, he in 1684 was presented to the living of Burstow, Surrey, where he continued to pursue his astronomical investigations.

Flandrin, Jean Hippolyte (*b.* 1809, *d.* 1864), French historian and portrait-painter, born at Lyons, studied at the School of Fine Arts in Paris, and also under Ingres. In 1832 he won the Prix de Rome by his *Recognition of Theseus*, and during his five years' residence in Italy painted his *St. Clair Healing the Blind*, now in the cathedral of Nantes. Some of his best work is to be found in the church of St. Germain-des-Près, Paris.

Flaubert, Gustave (*b.* 1821, *d.* 1880), French novelist, born at Rouen, at first followed in the footsteps of Victor Hugo, but afterwards became a convert to realism. His masterpiece, *Madame Bovary*, was prosecuted in 1856 by the government as an immoral and anti-religious work, but without success. *Salambô* appeared in 1862, and *La Tentation de St. Antoine* in 1874.

Flavel, John (*b. circa* 1630, *d.* 1691), Nonconformist divine, born at Bromsgrove, was educated at University College, Oxford, took Presbyterian orders in 1650, and was ejected by the Act of Uniformity in 1662. After the Declaration of Indulgence he laboured at Dartmouth as a Nonconformist minister until his death. His works, which are mostly devotional, were collected into a complete edition in 1820 (six volumes).

Flavianus, (*d.* 449), Archbishop of Constantinople, was appointed such in 447. In the following year he convened a synod, at which Eutyches and his monophysite doctrines were condemned. But a General Council was convoked at Ephesus in 449 at the instigation of the friends of Eutyches, and by this "robber-synod," as it has been called, Flavianus was deposed and sentenced to exile. Before the sentence could be executed he died from the violence of which he was the victim.

Flaxman, John (*b.* 1755, *d.* 1826), classical sculptor, born at York, was in his early years employed by the Wedgwoods, and made many of their most famous designs. On the completion of his monument to Lord Mansfield in Westminster, in 1797, he became A.R.A., in 1800 R.A., and professor of sculpture to the Academy in 1810. Among the works from his chisel are the monuments in St. Paul's to Captain Montague, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Earl Howe, and Lord Nelson. The Flaxman Gallery in University College, London, with the famous group of *Michael Vanquishing Satan*, was founded by his wife's sister and Miss Denman, his adopted daughter. No other English sculptor has been so deeply imbued with the spirit of the antique world.

Fléchier, Esprit (*b.* 1632, *d.* 1710), French prelate, preacher, and writer, a native of Avignon, was received at the French Academy in 1673, after having gained great renown as a pulpit orator. In 1685 he became bishop of Lavour, and afterwards of Nîmes. His works include lives of Theodosius the Great and Cardinal Ximenes.

Flecknoe, Richard (*d. circa* 1678), prose and dramatic writer, was a well-known man of letters in London from about 1650 to the time of his death; but is now remembered only from his connection with Dryden's satire *MacFlecknoe*, directed against Shadwell.

Fleetwood, Charles (*b. circa* 1620, *d.* 1692), Parliamentary general and statesman, was son of Sir William Fleetwood, who held office in Charles I.'s household. By 1644 he had become commander of a regiment of cavalry; at the battle of Worcester he fought as lieutenant-general. Having married Cromwell's daughter, Bridget, after the death of her first husband, Ireton, he was sent to Ireland as lord-deputy in 1654, and remained there till 1657. Though he was one of those who prevailed upon Richard Cromwell to abdicate, and favoured Rthe estoration, he was excepted from the Act of pardon and indemnity.

Fleischer, Heinrich Lebrecht (*b.* 1801), first of living Arabic grammarians, a native of Schandau, Saxony, has been since 1835 Oriental professor at Leipzig.

Fleming, George, LL.D., F.R.G.S. (*b.* 1833), veterinarian and traveller, born at Glasgow, entered the army in 1855, and saw active service in the Crimea, in North China, and elsewhere. In 1883 he was appointed to his present post of principal veterniary surgeon to the forces. He has also been for several consecutive years president of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, was first president of the British National Veterinary Medical Association, and has received many honours from learned institutions in various countries in recognition of his services to veterinary science. He has also been presented with testimonials by the veterinary profession of the United Kingdom, the colonies, and the United States.

Fleming, John (*b.* 1785, *d.* 1857), naturalist and divine, a native of Bathgate, Linlithgowshire, was professor of natural history at Aberdeen, 1832-43, and of natural science in New College, Edinburgh, 1845-57. His works deal mainly with zoology and geology.

Fleming, Paul (*b.* 1609, *d.* 1640), German lyrical poet, is the author of many popular patriotic and love songs.

Fleming or **Flemmyng,** Richard (*b. circa* 1370, *d.* 1431), prelate, and founder of Lincoln College, Oxford; he became a prebendary of York in 1420, and afterwards bishop of Lincoln. For the part he took in the Council of Constance, which commissioned him to burn the bones of Wycliffe, whose adherent he had once been, he would have been rewarded by the Pope with the northern archbishopric but for the opposition of the Royal Council.

Fleming, Sandford (*b.* 1827), a native of Kirkcaldy, civil engineer, settled in Canada in 1845, and surveyed and superintended the construction of the Intercolonial Railway. He also surveyed the line of route for the Pacific Railway. In 1881 he advocated the adoption of a prime meridian to be common to all nations, which has since been approved by the International Congress of Scientists.

Fletcher, Andrew (Fletcher of Saltoun) (*b.* 1655, *d.* 1716), Scottish publicist, a direct descendant on his mother's side of Robert Bruce. Entering the Scottish Parliament in 1681, he opposed the crown so formidably that he was outlawed, and his property confiscated. He returned to London in 1683, but again fled to Holland on the discovery of the Rye House plot. In 1685 he came over with Monmouth; but having shot the Mayor of Lyme in a personal quarrel, was obliged to abandon the expedition. He then travelled in Spain and in Hungary, where he fought as a volunteer against the Turks, and again settled in Scotland after the revolution of 1688. He was a strong opponent of the union between the northern and southern kingdoms, and when it had become an accomplished fact, withdrew from public life and gave himself up to agriculture. The remark by which he is now best known: "I knew a very wise man that believed that if a man were permitted to make all the ballads, he did not care who should make all the laws, of a nation," occurs in his *Account of a Conversation concerning a Right Regulation of Government for the Common Good of Mankind.*

Fletcher, Giles (*b. circa* 1588, *d.* 1623), poet and divine, the younger brother of Phineas Fletcher (q.v.), was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and for many years held the living of Alderton in Suffolk. His sacred poem, *Christ's Victory and Triumph*, appeared in 1610, and is remarkable because of the influence which it can be traced to have exercised upon Milton.

Fletcher, John (*b.* 1576, *d.* 1625), dramatist, was the son of Richard Fletcher (q.v.), and cousin of Giles and Phineas Fletcher (q.v.). On leaving Cambridge for London, he came into association with Ben Jonson and Francis Beaumont; and with the latter of these formed a literary alliance which led to the production of the numerous dramas that bear their names. Before this he had written *The Woman Hater*, and *Thierry and Theodoret*. After the death of Beaumont, he wrote a number of dramas alone, and others in conjunction with Massinger and Rowley, and last of all *The Two Noble Kinsmen* in collaboration with Shakespeare. He died of the plague.

Fletcher, Phineas (*b.* 1582, *d.* 1650), poet and divine, was elder brother of Giles Fletcher (q.v.). He was educated at Eton and at King's College, Cambridge, and from 1621 till his death was rector of Hilgay, Norfolk. In addition to *The Purple Island*, or the *Isle of Man*, published in 1633, he wrote *Sicelides*, a drama.

Fletcher, Richard (*b. circa* 1525, *d.* 1596), English divine, father of John Fletcher (q.v.), was bishop of Bristol in 1589, was translated to the see of Worcester in 1592, and to that of London in 1594. He was chosen by Elizabeth to attempt the conversion of Mary Queen of Scots, and was present at the unfortunate queen's execution.

Fleury, André Hercules de, Cardinal (*b.* 1653, *d.* 1743), French ecclesiastic and statesman, born at Lodève, Languedoc, was at first almoner to Louis XIV., then in 1698 Bishop of Fréjus, and in 1715 was appointed tutor to the dauphin, who in that year, a child of five, succeeded as Louis XV. He gained complete influence over the young king's mind, and in 1726 succeeded the Duke of Bourbon as prime minister and was made cardinal. Though a liberal patron of learning, his administration must be held largely accountable for the disasters of the Revolution.

Fleury, Claude (*b.* 1640, *d.* 1723), French historian, was at first abbot of Loc-Dieu, and was afterwards prior of Argenteuil. His chief work is his *Histoire Ecclésiastique*, which was published in Paris between 1691 and 1720, and was the first attempt to write a systematic history of the Church and its origin. At the time of his death Fleury had got down to the year 1414.

Fliedner, Theodor (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1864), born at Epstein, was founder of the Protestant order of deaconesses.

Flinders, Matthew (*b.* 1774, *d.* 1814), navigator, a native of Donington, Lincolnshire, went to Australia in 1795, and, exploring the coast south of Port Jackson, discovered Bass Strait, between the continent and Tasmania. In 1801 he surveyed the Australian coast from Cape Leeuwin to Bass Strait, then northwards to the Gulf of Carpentaria, then across to Timor, then back to Cape Leeuwin, and round to Port Jackson. On his return voyage in 1803 he was captured by the French and imprisoned for six years in the Isle of France. His *Voyage to Terra Australis* was published in 1814.

Flint, Robert, D.D. (*b.* 1837), Scotch theologian, was elected professor of moral philosophy and political economy at St. Andrew's in 1864, and in 1876 became professor of divinity at Edinburgh. His *Antitheistic Theories* and *Theism* both appeared in 1877; they were preceded by his *Philosophy of History in France and Germany.*

Flood, Henry (*b.* 1732, *d.* 1791), Irish patriot and orator, was son of Warden Flood, chief justice of the King's Bench in Ireland, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and at Christ Church, Oxford. He entered the Irish Parliament as member for Kilkenny in 1759, and in 1761 was elected for Callan. In 1775 he received from Lord Harcourt the post of vice-treasurer for Ireland, which he held until 1781, when his advanced Nationalist views led to retirement. Soon afterwards he was pitted against his great rival Grattan, upon the right—which Flood denied—of the English Parliament to bind that of Ireland. The contest was carried on with eminent ability, but with great acrimony, and nearly resulted in a duel. Finding his political influence declining, Flood sought entrance to the English House of Commons, and was returned for Winchester in 1783, still, however, retaining his seat in the Irish Parliament. Though a brilliant orator, he found less recognition at Westminster than at Dublin, but in 1787 his opposition to Pitt was such as to extort the highest praise from even his opponents. In his will he bequeathed £5,000 a year to his Irish alma mater. It should be added that he killed an electioneering opponent in a duel, for which he was tried but acquitted.

Floquet, Charles Thomas (*b.* 1828), French statesman, first attained notoriety by shouting "Vive la Pologne, Monsieur!" to the Czar Alexander on the occasion of the latter's visit to Napoleon III. In 1871 he was imprisoned for several months on a charge of having played into the hands of the Commune in the previous year as a member of the Government of Paris. He entered the Chamber of Deputies in 1876, for the 11th arrondissement of Paris, and at once set himself with marked ability to oppose the reactionary designs then in course of development. In 1885 he succeeded M. Brisson as president of the Chamber. In April, 1888, he formed a ministry, and in the following July, challenged by General Boulanger, he fought a duel with that personage, and gave him a serious wound in the neck. Being defeated on the question of the revision of the Senate, he resigned in February, 1889. In November of the same year he again became president of the Chamber.

Florence of Worcester (*d.* 1118), English chronicler, was a monk in the city after which he is named. He wrote a *Chronicon* which comes down to within two years of his death, and is of special authority between that time and the year 1030. It has been edited for the English Historical Society (two volumes, 1848), and has found translators in Forester (1847) and Stevenson (1853).

Flores, Antonio (*b.* 1833), South American statesman, is son of the following. After representing the republic of Ecuador at Washington, Paris, London, and Brussels, he was, in 1888, elected president.

Flores, Juan José (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1864), first president of Ecuador, was elected to that post in 1830 after having participated in the War of Independence. He resigned in 1835, and was re-elected in 1839, and again in 1843.

Florian, Jean Pierre Claris de (*b.* 1755, *d.* 1794), French fabulist and romancist, was a disciple and friend of Voltaire. He wrote a number of comedies, prose romances, etc., but is seen at his best in his *Fables.*

Florio, Franz (*b.* 1520, *d.* 1570), Flemish painter, has been called the Raphael of Flanders. His *Nativity* is in the cathedral of Antwerp, his native city.

Florio, John (*b. circa* 1553, *d.* 1625), translator of Montaigne, was the son of an Italian Protestant exile, and was born in London. In 1581 John Florio was admitted a member of Magdalen College, Oxford, and set up as a teacher of Italian and French. In 1598 he published an Italian and English dictionary under the title of *A World of Words.* His translation of Montaigne appeared in 1603. The British Museum library contains two copies of this work, one bearing Shakespeare's autograph, and the other that of Ben Jonson, and it is clear from the *Tempest* that the former had read the work.

Flotow, Friedrich Adolphus von (*b.* 1812, *d.* 1883), operatic composer, born at Rentendorf, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, leapt into fame with his *Naufrage de la Méduse*, produced in Paris in 1839. Among the numerous operas that followed it, the only one that became generally popular was *Marta*, first performed at Vienna in 1847. Flotow's music has little but melody to recommend it.

Flourens, Marie Jean Pierre (*b.* 1794, *d.* 1867), French anatomist and physiologist, was born at Maureilhan, Hérault. After publishing some remarkable works dealing with the nervous system in its relation to sensation, he was appointed to a professorship in the museum of the Jardin du Roi, and in 1855 at the Collège de France. In 1833 he became perpetual secretary of the Academy of Science, and in 1840 was elected a member of the Academy in succession to Michaud. He was a prolific writer, but found time also for politics, being elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1838, and becoming a peer of France in 1846.

Flower, William Henry, LL.D., F.R.S. (*b.* 1831), zoologist, was born at Stratford-on-Avon. After holding several important appointments, and gaining a royal medal from the Royal Society, he succeeded Sir Richard Owen in 1884 as superintendent of the natural history collections in the British Museum. His contributions to scientific literature have been mainly ethnological.

Fludd, Robert (*b.* 1574, *d.* 1637), physician and mystic, born at Milgate, Kent, was the author of a system of theosophy which had enough vogue to evoke criticisms from Kepler and others.

Flügel, Gustav Lebrecht (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1870), Arabic scholar, was for some years professor at Meissen. His greatest work is his edition and Latin translation of Hajjy Khalfa's *Bibliographical Dictionary*, which he executed for the Oriental Text Committee of London, 1835-58, in seven vols. quarto.

Foggo, George. [*See* Foggo, James.]

Foggo, James (*b.* 1790, *d.* 1860), painter, was, with his brother George (*b.* 1793, *d.* 1869), educated in the school of the French Academy. Returning to England (he was born in London), the brothers worked together in the production of historical pictures, but, though winning the admiration of some of the greatest artists of the day, their work was never popular.

Foix, Count de (*d.* 1064), was the founder of the celebrated French family of this name, which took its title from what is now the department of Ariège, in the south of France.

Foix, Gaston III. (*b.* 1331, *d.* 1391), surnamed Phœbus from his personal beauty, was the most distinguished member of his family. In 1345 he was made governor of Languedoc and Gascony as a reward for his services against the English, and when superseded by the Duc de Berri (1381) he maintained his position by force, defeating the duke at Revel. In the end the cardinal of Amiens effected a reconciliation, and Gaston retired to his own court. Before this he had joined in a crusade against the heathen Letts of Prussia, and had also released certain members of the royal family when besieged by Jacquerie insurgents at Meaux. He is the author of a work on hunting, *Miroir de Phébus*.

Foix, Gaston IV. (*d.* 1472), co-operated with Charles VII. in his wars against England, and was invested with the seigniory of Carcassonne and the countships of Roussillon and Cerdagne.

Foix, Roger Raymond (*d.* 1223), accompanied King Philip Augustus to Palestine, and was present at the capture of Acre. Later he became a follower of the Albigenses, for which his estates were confiscated by Simon de Montfort.

Folard, Jean Charles (*b.* 1669, *d.* 1752), tactician, born in Avignon, served with distinction in several of the wars of his age, wrote works on military and other subjects, and edited *Polybius*. He was a fellow of the Royal Society of London.

Foley, John Henry (*b.* 1818, *d.* 1874), sculptor, born in Dublin, entered the schools of the Royal Academy in 1835. His *Youth at a Stream* was exhibited in the national competition at Westminster Hall, and his statue of Hampden appeared at the same place in 1847. In 1848 he became A.R.A., and in 1858 R.A. The figure of Prince Albert for the Albert Memorial in Kensington Gardens is from his chisel.

Foley, Sir Thomas (*b.* 1757, *d.* 1833), British admiral, commanded the *St. George* in 1793, and assisted in the recapture of the *St. Jago*, of the *Ça Ira*, and of the *Censeur*. He distinguished himself at the battles of Cape St. Vincent and the Nile, and in the bombardment of Copenhagen. In 1812 he became vice-admiral, and in 1830 commander-in-chief at Portsmouth, where he died.

Folgore, Italian poet, of whom, although a number of his sonnets have come down to us, nothing is known except that he lived at the end of the 13th century.

Folkes, Martin (*b.* 1690, *d.* 1754), English antiquary, born in London, was president of the Royal Society in 1741, of the Society of Antiquaries in 1750, and also of the Paris Academy of Science, and compiled *A Table of English Gold Coins* (1736), and *A Table of English Silver Coins* (1745).

Follett, Sir William Webb (*b.* 1798, *d.* 1845), lawyer, born at Topsham, Devon, was called to the bar in 1823, and quickly became leader of the western circuit. In 1835 he was elected member of Parliament for Exeter, and in 1834 became Sir Robert Peel's Solicitor-General, an office to which he was reappointed on a later occasion, becoming Attorney-General in 1844. Had not his health broken down, he would no doubt have risen to higher distinction.

Fonblanque, Albany William (*b.* 1793, *d.* 1872), journalist and statistician, born in London, was editor of the *Examiner* from 1830 until he received the office of statistical secretary to the Board of Trade in 1847. In 1854 he represented England at the Paris International Statistical Congress.

Fontaine, Pierre François Léonard (*b.* 1762, *d.* 1853), French architect, was appointed architect of the Tuileries in 1801, and, in conjunction with Percier and Bernier, directed the public works of France for more than half a century, being employed in the extension and restoration of the palaces of the Louvre, Saint Cloud, and Fontainebleau.

Fontaines, Madame de (*d.* 1730), French novelist, was a friend of Voltaire, and wrote, among other works, *La Comtesse de Savoie*.

Fontana, Domenico (*b.* 1543, *d.* 1607), architect and engineer, born at Mili, near Lake Como, was for some years papal architect at Rome, and built the Lateran palace and the Vatican library. After the death of his patron, Pope Sixtus V., he went to Naples, where he was royal architect and engineer until his death.

Fontenelle, Bernard le Bovier de (*b.* 1657, *d.* 1757), French poet, dramatist, and miscellaneous writer, born at Rouen, was a nephew of Corneille, his mother being that poet's sister. He became a member of the Academy in 1691, and in 1697 was appointed secretary to the Academy of Science. For some time before the close of his life he was the oldest member of three academies, and came to be known as "the Nestor of Literature." His tragedy of *Aspar*, produced early in his career, fell flat, nor was his poetry a success, but his *Dialogues of the Dead*, his *Ideas on the Plurality of Worlds*, and other works, which aimed at the popularisation of scientific knowledge, brought him much fame.

Fontanes, Louis, Marquis de (*b.* 1757, *d.* 1821), French politician, poet, and writer, translated Pope's *Essay on Man* in 1783. In 1804 he was appointed president of the *Corps Législatif*, and gained a high reputation as an orator.

Foote, Sir Edward James (*b. circa* 1767, *d.* 1833), British admiral, was placed by

Nelson in charge of the blockade of the Bay of Naples in 1799, and signed a treaty with the rebels which Nelson thought it necessary to annul. He became rear-admiral in 1812, and vice-admiral in 1821.

Foote, Samuel (*b.* 1720, *d.* 1777), comedian, dramatist, actor, and humorist, born at Truro, studied at Worcester College, Oxford, where, however, he failed to take his degree. After spending his patrimony in the gaieties of London life, he took to the stage, but was not successful in either tragedy or comedy. In 1747, however, in a small theatre in the Haymarket, he began to give variety entertainments, consisting of imitations of the principal actors and other celebrities of the day, and at once found himself famous, so exquisite were his powers of mimicry. He continued to give such entertainments in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, and his professional career was not brought to an end even when, in 1766, one of his legs had to be amputated. Among his comedies are *The Mayor of Garratt* and *The Liar.*

Forbes, Alexander, fourth Lord Forbes of Pitsligo (*b.* 1678, *d.* 1762), soldier and author, took part in the risings of 1715 and 1745, and after Culloden fled to France, returning to his native land, however, in 1749. He wrote *Moral and Philosophical Essays*, and has the still greater literary interest of being the supposed prototype of Sir Walter Scott's Baron of Bradwardine.

Forbes, Alexander Penrose (*b.* 1817, *d.* 1875), Scotch prelate, born at Edinburgh, was consecrated Bishop of Brechin in 1847, and in 1860 was censured and admonished by his brothers of the Scottish episcopacy for a charge in which he advocated the ideas associated with the name of Dr. Pusey.

Forbes, Archibald (*b.* 1838), war correspondent, the son of a Presbyterian minister, was born in Morayshire, and was educated at Aberdeen University. After an adventurous career, part of it as a private in the Royal Dragoons, he took to journalism. During the siege of Paris he corresponded for the *Daily News*, and represented the same paper in the Carlist war, and later in the Russo-Turkish war, sending home, at great personal risk, his famous accounts of the crossing of the Danube, of the battles around Plevna and in the Shipka Pass. He was also present at the first battles in the Afghan war, and, after interviewing Thibaw, king of Burmah, posted off to Zululand, and was present at the victory of Ulundi, riding 110 miles in fifteen hours, in order to be the first to transmit the news of the battle to England. He then went on to Pietermaritzburg, where Sir Garnet Wolseley was anxiously expecting news from the front, the 280 miles being covered in ninety-six hours.

Forbes, Duncan (*b.* 1685, *d.* 1747), Scotch politician, studied at Edinburgh, Leyden, Utrecht, and Paris, and began to practise as an advocate in Edinburgh in 1709. In 1717 he became Solicitor-General for Scotland, in 1722 was elected member of Parliament for Inverness-shire, in 1725 was appointed Lord Advocate, and in 1737 became Lord President of the Court of Sessions. He took a leading part in the suppression of both the rebellions of the century, and to him the Government were indebted for the plan of raising Highland regiments. His loyalty, however, was ill-rewarded, and the refusal of the ministry to reimburse the losses he incurred in opposing Charles Edward in 1745 is said to have fretted him into the fever of which he died. He is to be held in honour for the many reforms he effected in the Scottish courts.

Forbes, Edward (*b.* 1815, *d.* 1854), naturalist, born at Douglas, Isle of Man, published his *History of the Starfishes*, his chief work, embodying the result of researches carried on for many years, in 1841. In 1842 he became palæontologist to the Geographical Survey; in 1851 professor of natural history to the Royal School of Mines, and in 1853 professor of natural history at Edinburgh.

Forbes, James David (*b.* 1809, *d.* 1869), physicist, was appointed professor of natural philosophy at Edinburgh—his native city—when only twenty-four. In 1859 became principal of the United Colleges of St. Andrews, and here he spent the remainder of his days in scientific research, dealing chiefly with the phenomena of light and heat. He is well known as an early Alpine traveller and investigator of the movement of glaciers.

Forbes, Sir John (*b.* 1787, *d.* 1861), physician, born at Cuttlebrae, Banffshire, was one of the editors of the *Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine*, and in 1836 founded the *British and Foreign Medical Review*, which ultimately lost its influence in consequence of its advocacy of homœopathy and other doctrines obnoxious to the profession.

Forbes, Sir William, of Pitsligo (*b.* 1739, *d.* 1806), banker and author, born at Edinburgh, was founder of the bank which, in 1830, became the Union Bank of Scotland. He wrote a life of Beattie the poet in 1805, and also *Memoirs of a Banking House* (1803).

Forbes-Mackenzie, William (*b.* 1801, *d.* 1862), Scotch politician, was author of the Act passed in 1853 regulating public-houses in Scotland, and still known as the Forbes-Mackenzie Act.

Forcellini. [*See* Facciolati.]

Ford, E. Onslow (*b.* 1852), English sculptor, was born in London, and studied at Antwerp and Munich. His statues include *Sir Rowland Hill* (1882), *Mr. Gladstone* (1883), and *Mr. Irving as Hamlet* (1883).

Ford, John (*b.* 1586, *d. circa* 1639), dramatist, born at Ilsington, Devon, was a maternal nephew of Chief Justice Popham. After studying for a time at Exeter College, Oxford, he, in 1602, entered the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar, but turned aside to literature. His first productions were poems, and it was not till 1629 that he appeared before the public as a dramatist with the comedy, *The Lover's Melancholy*. His finest tragedy, *'Tis Pity She's a Whore*, was published in 1633, as were also *The Broken Heart* and *Love's Sacrifice*. *The Chronicle History of Perkin Warbeck* appeared in 1634, *The Fancies Chaste and Noble* and *The Lady's Trial* in 1638. He also wrote several other plays, some of them in co-operation with Dekker, William Rowley, and Webster. His works were edited by William Gifford in 1827, and this edition was revised by Alexander Dyce in 1869. In 1840 they found another editor in Hartley Coleridge.

Ford, Richard (*b.* 1796, *d.* 1858), traveller and scholar, born in London, spent much of his time in Spain, collecting books and works of art, etc. In 1845 he wrote the *Handbook on Spain* for Murray's series, and in 1846 *Gatherings from Spain.*

Fordun, John de, Scotch chronicler, was a secular priest and a canon of the cathedral-church of Aberdeen. Having, it is said, travelled on foot through Great Britain and Ireland for materials, he began to write his *Scotichronicon*, extending from the earliest times down to the death of King David I. in 1153. His work was continued in 1441 by Walter Bower, who utilised the materials he had left, and brought down the chronicle to the year 1437. The most recent edition of Fordun's own work is that edited by Mr. W. F. Skene, and published 1871-72.

Forey, Louis Elie Frédéric (*b.* 1804, *d.* 1872), French general, born in Paris, played a prominent part in the *coup d'état* of 1851, and during the Crimean war held for a time command of the besieging army before Sebastopol. In the Italian war of 1860 he defeated the Austrians at Montebello; while in 1861, being in command of the Mexican expedition, he stormed the stronghold of Puebla, for which he was made marshal of France.

Forkel, Johann Nicholas (*b.* 1749, *d.* 1818), musical historian and composer, wrote, among other works, a *General History of Music*, in two vols. quarto.

Formes, Karl J. (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1884), German operatic singer, born at Mühlheim, made his *début* in opera at Cologne in 1842 as Sarastro in the *Zauberflöte.* He frequently appeared at Covent Garden, and was, perhaps, the most popular bass singer of his time.

Formes, Theodor (*b.* 1826, *d.* 1874), German tenor singer, brother of the preceding, made his first appearance at Ofen in 1846 as Edgardo in *Lucia.*

Forrest, Alexander (*b.* 1849), Australian explorer, born at Bunbury, Western Australia, is a younger brother of John Forrest (q.v.). In conjunction with Hill, he in 1879 discovered the pastoral region now known as the Kimberley district, and ascended the Fitzroy for a distance of some 250 miles.

Forrest, Edwin (*b.* 1806, *d.* 1872), American tragedian, born at Philadelphia, made his *début* in New York in November, 1820, and in 1834 visited England. His favourite *rôles* were those of Othello, Macbeth, Richard III., and Spartacus.

Forrest, John (*b.* 1847), explorer, and brother of Alexander Forrest (q.v.), conducted several expeditions in Western Australia, which were described in his *Explorations in Australia*, published in London in 1875.

Forrester, Alfred Henry (*b.* 1804, *d.* 1872), miscellaneous writer and etcher, better known as Alfred Crowquill, was one of the original contributors to *Bentley's Magazine* and *Punch.*

Förster, Ernst (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1885), art writer and painter, and brother of Friedrich Christoph Förster (q.v.), was born at Münchengosserstädt, and was a voluminous writer on art. Among his works is a *History of German Art*, published in five volumes 1851-60.

Förster, Friedrich Christoph (*b.* 1791, *d.* 1868), German poet and historian, and brother of Ernst Förster (q.v.), was born near Kamburg, Saxe-Meiningen, and was, from 1829 until his death, custodian of the Royal Art museum at Berlin. His historical works are mainly concerned with the history of Prussia and the War of Liberation.

Forster, Johann Georg Adam (*b.* 1754, *d.* 1794), traveller and zoologist, was born near Dantzic, and was the eldest son of Johann Reinhold Forster (q.v.), whom he accompanied on his voyage round the world with Captain Cook. For some time he was professor of natural history at Cassel and at Wilna, and in 1788 was appointed librarian to the Elector of Mayence. His works were collected into a complete edition in 1843.

Forster, Johann Reinhold (*b.* 1729, *d.* 1798), born at Dirschau, Prussia, accompanied Captain Cook as naturalist on his second expedition in 1772. In 1780 he was appointed professor of natural history at Halle. His *Observations made during a Voyage Round the World* appeared in 1778.

Forster, John (*b.* 1812, *d.* 1876), biographer and journalist, was the son of a Newcastle butcher. He came to London in 1828, and was soon appointed literary critic of the *Examiner*. His *Statesmen of the Commonwealth of England*, collected in 1840, brought him increase of literary reputation. He succeeded Dickens in 1846 as editor of the *Daily News*, but, after a year, transferred his services to the *Examiner*, which he edited from 1847 to 1856. His *Life of Sir John Eliot* appeared in 1864; his *Goldsmith* in 1848; and his *Walter Savage Landor* in 1869. The three volumes of his *Life of Dickens* were published between 1871 and 1874. His valuable collection of MSS. and books was bequeathed to the South Kensington Museum.

Forster, William Edward (*b.* 1818, *d.* 1886), statesman, was born at Bradpole, Dorset, and was the son of a minister of the Society of Friends, and a nephew of Sir Fowell Buxton. He was educated at the Friends' school, Tottenham, and received an appointment in a woollen manufactory at Bradford. In 1850 he married Jane, eldest daughter of Dr. Arnold of Rugby. Elected for Bradford in 1861, he was under-secretary for the Colonies from November, 1865, to December, 1868. In 1868 he became vice-president of the Education Committee, and a member of the Cabinet in 1870. Of the great measures then carried into law, he had charge of the Education Bill and the Ballot Bill. He displayed great ability and industry in piloting them through the committee stages, but his insistence upon the twenty-fifth clause of the former measure gave offence to the Nonconformist supporters of the ministry. But for this he would probably have succeeded Mr. Gladstone in the leadership of the Liberal party in 1875. In November of that year he was elected Lord Rector of Aberdeen University. When the Liberals returned to power in 1880, Mr. Forster, who was held to be both a strong and a benevolent man, and who, during the famine, had visited Ireland as distributor of a relief fund raised by the Friends, accepted the most difficult post in the Government—that of Irish Secretary. His path proved to be even thornier than he had anticipated. The Compensation for Disturbance Bill was, to his great indignation, rejected by the House of Lords, and while Mr. Forster was pressing forward the great Land Bill of 1881, the social state of Ireland went from bad to worse. A drastic Coercion Bill was carried, the Land League was suppressed, and Mr. Parnell and many others of the Nationalist leaders were imprisoned. In April, 1882, the Government decided upon a more conciliatory policy, and released the "suspects," and, as Mr. Forster was not satisfied with the conditions exacted from Mr. Parnell, he, together with the Lord-lieutenant, Earl Cowper, resigned. As an independent member, he criticised the general policy of the Government with great severity, and became very popular with the Opposition. He strongly condemned the Government for the condition into which Bechuanaland had been allowed to lapse, and also joined in the censure upon their Egyptian policy after the death of General Gordon in January, 1885. At the general election in that year he was once more returned for Bradford by a large majority, although too ill to address the electors. He died in April of the following year. Among the subjects in which he specially interested himself after leaving office was that of Imperial Federation.

Forsyth, Alexander John (*b.* 1769, *d.* 1843), chemist, was a Presbyterian minister at Belhelvie, near Aberdeen, and there made chemical experiments, which resulted in the discovery of the percussion principle. He was rewarded by the Government with an annuity of £200, but this was only a year before his death.

Forsyth, Sir Thomas Douglas (*b.* 1827, *d.* 1886), Anglo-Indian statesman, born at Liverpool, was created C.B. for his services in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny. In 1870 he conducted a difficult mission to Yarkand, in Eastern Turkestan, and in 1873 negotiated a commercial treaty with the ruler of that country. In 1874 he was appointed a member of the Legislative Council of India, and in 1878 was sent as envoy to the King of Burmah, and succeeded for the time in averting war.

Forsyth, William, Q.C., LL.D. (*b.* 1812), lawyer and miscellaneous writer, born at Greenock, became a Queen's Counsel in 1857, and a bencher of the Inner Temple. He was standing counsel to the Secretary of State in Council of India, and is commissary of the University of Cambridge. From 1874 to 1880 he represented the borough of Marylebone in the House of Commons.

Forteguerri, Niccolo. [*See* Fortiguerra, Niccolo.]

Fortescue, Sir John (*b. circa* 1395, *d. circa* 1485), judge and jurist, a native of Somersetshire, became sergeant-at-law in 1441, and Chief Justice of the King's Bench in 1442. He was an adherent of the House of Lancaster, and during exile in Holland in 1463 wrote *De Laudibus Legum Angliæ* for the behoof of the young Prince Edward, his pupil. After the battle of Tewkesbury, however, he submitted to Edward IV.

Fortiguerra, Niccolo (*b.* 1674, *d.* 1735), Italian scholar and poet, lived chiefly at Rome, where he wrote his satirical epic, *Ricciardetto*, of which an edition appeared at Milan in 1813.

Fortune, Robert (*b.* 1813, *d.* 1880), botanist, a native of Berwickshire, was in 1842 appointed collector of plants in northern China by the Botanical Society of London. In 1848 he was sent to India to make investigations respecting the tea plant. Afterwards he resumed his researches in China.

Fortuny y Carbo, Mariano (*b.* 1839, *d.* 1874), Spanish painter, studied at Barcelona and in Italy, and found many subjects for his brush during the Spanish expedition against the Sultan of Morocco. The most famous of his works, perhaps, is *The Spanish Marriage*.

Fosbrooke, Thomas Dudley (*b.* 1770, *d.* 1842), archæologist, born in London, though for thirty-six years he had to content himself with the curacies of Horsley and Walford, and then with the incumbency of the latter parish, was an antiquary of great learning, who wrote valuable works on the antiquities of Gloucester county and city, as well as on more general aspects of his favourite study.

Foscari, Francesco (*b. circa* 1370, *d.* 1457), Doge of Venice, was elected to that office in 1423, and waged successful war with the Turks and the Milanese. The persecution of his son, Giacopo, who was thrice tortured in his father's presence, and then banished at the instance of the Council of Ten, saddened his last days, and led him in 1457 to resign his office. The history of father and son, the latter of whom died in exile in Canea, has been handled by Byron in *The Two Foscari*.

Foscarini, Marco (*b.* 1698, *d.* 1763), Venetian statesman and historian of Venetian literature, was head of the university of Padua for some time, and became doge of Venice in 1762. His collection of MSS. is preserved in the Imperial library of Vienna.

Foscolo, Ugo (*b.* 1778, *d.* 1827), Italian writer and patriot, born near Zante, an Ionian island, translated Sterne's *Sentimental Journey* into Italian in 1805. After an adventurous career he came to England, and being already known by his poetical works, as well as his patriotic deeds, was received with enthusiasm. Although he made a great deal of money as a lecturer and writer, his extravagance reduced him to abject poverty, and when he died, at Turnham Green, he did not leave sufficient to pay for his funeral. He was buried at Chiswick, but forty-four years afterwards his remains were disinterred and conveyed to the church of Santa Croce at Florence.

Foster, Birket, R.I. (*b.* 1825), draughtsman and water-colour painter, born at North Shields, has illustrated several children's books, and also Longfellow's *Evangeline*, Beattie's *Minstrel*, Goldsmith's poems, and other works. He is the most widely known of English landscape artists in water-colour.

Foster, George Carey (*b.* 1835), physicist, was appointed professor of physics at University College, London, in 1867. He was president of the Physical Society 1876-8, and in 1877 president of the Mathematical and Physical section of the British Association.

Foster, James, D.D. (*b.* 1697, *d.* 1753), Baptist divine, a native of Exeter, was for many years minister of the Barbican chapel, London. In 1746 he attended Lord Kilmarnock on the scaffold. He defended Revelation against the attacks of Tindal and others, and is favourably referred to in Pope's satires.

Foster, John (*b.* 1770, *d.* 1843), essayist, born at Hebden Bridge, near Halifax, was at first a Baptist minister; in 1806 he published a volume of essays, including the celebrated one on *Decision of Character*. He then became a frequent contributor to the *Eclectic Review*. His essay on *Popular Ignorance* appeared in 1820.

Foster, Michael, M.A. (hon.) (*b.* 1836), physiologist, was in 1867 appointed lecturer on practical physiology at University College, London, and in 1869 professor. In 1870 he became prælector in physiology at Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1883 was made first professor of physiology at the University, F.R.S. in 1872, and secretary in 1881. He is the author of a *Primer of Physiology*, *Elements of Embryology*, and joint author of the *Handbook for the Physiological Laboratory*.

Foster, Stephen Collings (*b.* 1826, *d.* 1864), American song writer, born at Pittsburg, New York, was the author of *The Old Folks at Home*, *Old Dog Tray*, *Willie, we have missed You*, *Come Where my Love lies Dreaming*, among other popular songs, and also composed the airs to which they were sung.

Foucault, Jean Bernard Léon (*b.* 1819, *d.* 1868), French physicist and mechanician, a native of Paris, demonstrated the rotation of the earth in 1851 by what is known as "Foucault's pendulum." In 1857 he invented a polariser, and in 1859 made a reflector for the great telescope at Paris. In 1864 he became a foreign member of the Royal Society of London.

Fouché, Joseph, Duke of Otranto (*b.* 1763, *d.* 1820), French revolutionist and politician, after taking part in most of the excesses of the revolution, became minister of police in 1800, and was one of Napoleon's agents in the overthrow of the Directory. Although dismissed in 1802, he had made himself and his spy system indispensable, and he was restored to office and made also minister of the interior. In 1809 he was created Duke of Otranto, but in the following year was again dismissed, having been detected intriguing on his own account with the English court, and during the remainder of the empire had to content himself with the empty honour of governor of Rome and then of Illyria. On the entry of the Allies into Paris he at once made his peace with the new government, and as promptly deserted to Napoleon during the Hundred Days. The morrow of Waterloo found him once more minister of police, and he became one of Louis XVIII.'s ministers, but had to resign, and was then exiled as one of the authors of the death of Louis XVI. He was absolutely without moral feeling, and by establishing his system of *espionage* exerted an influence for evil which by no means ceased with his death.

Fould, Achille (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1867), politician and financier, of Jewish parentage, born in Paris, was four times minister of finance under Louis Napoleon between 1849 and 1852, and although he then resigned, he was soon afterwards brought back as minister of state and of the imperial household. From 1861 to 1867 he was again minister of finance.

Foulis, Andrew (*b.* 1712, *d.* 1775), Scottish printer, was the younger brother of Robert Foulis (q.v.).

Foulis, Robert (*b.* 1707, *d.* 1776), Scottish printer, was appointed printer to the Glasgow University in 1743, and in 1753 founded an academy in that city for engraving, modelling, etc.

Fouqué, Friedrich Heinrich Karl, Baron de la Motte (*b.* 1777, *d.* 1843), German author, a native of Brandenburg-on-Havel, was one of the leading members of the romantic school of poets. In his later days he abandoned himself to the gloom of Evangelical pietism, from which his art only fitfully emerged. But this was not until he had produced innumerable stories, dances, lyrics, hymns, and romances. His trilogy, the *Northland's Hero*, appeared in 1808, *Undine* in 1811, and the *Magic Ring* in 1813.

Fouquet, Jehan (*b. circa* 1415, *d.* after 1475), French painter, was painter and illuminator to Louis XI., and is known chiefly by his illustrations to the *Livre d'Heurs*, executed for his patron, Estienne Chevalier.

Fouquet, Nicolas, Viscount of Melun and Vaux, and Marquis of Belle Isle (*b.* 1615, *d.* 1680), French financier, born in Paris, was from 1653 till after the death of Mazarin superintendent of finance. In 1661 the intrigues of his rival, Colbert, led to his arrest and condemnation to imprisonment for life in the fortress of Pignerol. He has been erroneously identified with the Man with the Iron Mask.

Fouquier-Tinville, Antoine Quentin (*b.* 1747, *d.* 1795), revolutionist, born at Hérouelles, Aisne, was appointed by Robespierre and Danton public prosecutor to the revolutionary tribunal in March, 1793, and became conspicuous by his brutality and cruelty, which were exceptional for even the Reign of Terror. When that *régime* was overthrown, he in turn became a victim of the guillotine.

Fourier, François Charles Marie (*b.* 1772, *d.* 1837), French socialist, a native of Besançon, was one of the first writers to observe the benefits resulting from co-operation, from wholesale over retail dealing, and from machinery. The system he advocated is known as phalansterianism. His idea was to divide the world into communities or phalanxes of about 1,800 persons—a number sufficient to include the whole range of human activities, and yet not large enough to be unwieldy. The phalanx was to be divided into series, and subdivided into groups of seven or more individuals. The dwelling of the phalanx was to be the *phalanstère,* to stand in the centre of a beautiful domain. There was to be no rigid equality in the division of wealth; but Fourier calculated that, things being thus arranged, a man could do enough work between eighteen and twenty-eight to enable him to live in comfort for the rest of his life. Unsuccessful attempts to realise this scheme have been made in France and America.

Fourier, Jean Baptiste Joseph, Baron de (*b.* 1768, *d.* 1830), mathematician, born at Auxerre, accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt in 1798, in both a military and scientific capacity. Whilst on active service he was elected secretary of the Institut d'Egypte, and after his return was made prefect of Grenoble, member of the Legion of Honour, and in 1808 baron. In 1816 he was elected a member of the French Academy, and afterwards co-secretary. His observations on the laws of heat are embodied in his *Théorie Analytique de la Chaleur.*

Fourtou, Marie François Oscar Bardy de (*b.* 1836), French statesman, a native of Riberac, entered the National Assembly as a Bonapartist in 1871, and was successively minister of public works and of public worship. In 1874, and again in 1877, he was minister of the interior, and in both instances was suspected of being one of the main agents in the reactionary intrigues which were carried on under MacMahon's auspices. In 1878 he fought a bloodless duel with Gambetta. In 1880 he was elected a senator for the department of Dordogne.

Fowke, Francis, R.E. (*b.* 1823, *d.* 1865), architect and engineer, designed the Raglan barracks at Devonport, the Industrial Museum of Scotland, the South Kensington Museum, and the Dublin International Gallery.

Fowler, Henry Hartley, M.P. (*b.* 1830), statesman, born at Sunderland, was mayor of Wolverhampton in 1863, and first chairman of the Wolverhampton school board. He took an active part in the formation of the National Liberal Federation. In 1880 he was returned for Wolverhampton. In December, 1884, he was appointed under-secretary for the Home Department. In Mr. Gladstone's ministry of 1886 he was financial secretary to the Treasury, and in June of that year was created a Privy Councillor, and in 1892 President of the Local Government Board.

Fowler, Sir John (*b.* 1817), civil engineer, born at Sheffield, was, at the early age of twenty-seven, appointed engineer for the construction of the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire line, and has since carried out many other works of great magnitude, including the Metropolitan and District Railways and the Severn Valley Railway. He was knighted in 1885.

Fowler, Rev. Thomas, LL.D. (*b.* 1832), logician, a native of Lincolnshire, is the author of *Elements of Deductive Logic, Elements of Inductive Logic,* and many other works, and has edited Bacon's *Novum Organum,* etc. In 1881 he was elected president of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

Fox, Sir Charles (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1874), civil engineer, born at Derby, carried out many important works of construction, including the building in Hyde Park for the great exhibition of 1851, for which he worked out most of the details, although the idea itself was suggested by Paxton. For this he was knighted. He afterwards took down the building and re-erected it at Sydenham.

Fox, Sir Charles Douglas (*b.* 1840), civil engineer, son of the preceding, was one of the engineers of the Mersey Tunnel. He was knighted in 1886.

Fox, Charles James (*b.* 1749, *d.* 1806), statesman, born at Westminster, was the third son of Henry Fox, Lord Holland, who early inducted him into gambling and the other fashionable vices, which clung to him through life. Educated at Eton and at Hertford College, Oxford, he entered Parliament at the age of nineteen as member for Midhurst, and, having immediately made his mark as a debater, became a lord of the Admiralty, and was in 1773 nominated Lord of the Treasury. He soon, however, quarrelled with Lord North. In 1782 Fox became Secretary of State under Lord Rockingham, but on the latter's death (in the same year) refused to serve under Lord Shelburne. On the collapse of the Shelburne administration in 1783, he entered into a coalition with Lord North. The ministry thus formed was defeated on Fox's India Bill owing to the machinations of George III. in the House of Lords, and it was twenty-two years before Fox was again called to office, so deep-seated was the king's dislike to him. In the interval he threw himself into an enthusiastic advocacy of the French revolution. At first he found himself in company with most of the Whig party, but, as the revolution ran into wild excesses, there was a large defection of Whigs to the Tory party, and Fox was left with a scanty and dispirited band of followers. His name was struck off the list of privy councillors, and in 1797 he retired from parliamentary life to superintend the education of his nephew, Lord Holland, and to write the *History of the Reign of James II.* When his great rival, Pitt, formed his last administration, he wished Fox to join it, but the king gave a steady refusal. On Pitt's death, in 1806, he was at last obliged to admit him to office, and Fox became Foreign Secretary in Grenville's ministry of "All the Talents." But the term of his life had nearly run out, and he had no time to realise the high expectations of his followers. His last motion in Parliament was directed against the slave trade, and he died (at Chiswick) within a few months of the measure founded upon it being passed into law. He was admittedly the first orator of his time; he was also a man of wide reading, and he showed himself equal to sacrifices to principle such as few statesmen have cared to make.

Fox, George (*b.* 1624, *d.* 1690), founder of the Society of Friends, a native of Drayton, Leicestershire, was the son of a woollen weaver, and as a boy was employed in tending sheep. At the age of nineteen he believed himself to have a divine call, and left home and friends to live a life of privation, wandering about and meditating upon the Scriptures. The central idea of his doctrine was that of the "Inner Light," which doctrine he regarded as specially revealed to him from the Scriptures. He first publicly declared his views at Manchester in 1648, and the name "Quaker" was given to his followers at Derby, from the fact of his bidding the magisterial authorities there "to tremble at the Word of God." Among his outward peculiarities was a refusal to take oath, or to remove his hat as a mark of deference to those in authority. He was several times arrested and imprisoned, but on one occasion, when examined by Oliver Cromwell in person, he was acquitted, the Protector being satisfied both of his sincerity and of the harmlessness of his teaching. He travelled extensively not only in the United Kingdom, but also in America, Barbadoes, Jamaica, Holland, and Germany, accompanied by Penn and others. The incoherence of his writings has been exposed by Lord Macaulay, who, however, has done him much less than justice, for he unquestionably succeeded in penetrating to the essence of religion, while in dealing with such matters as the relief and education of the poor he showed himself to have a vigorous and comprehensive mind. His works were collected into three volumes and published 1694-1706.

Fox, Henry, first Lord Holland (*b.* 1705, *d.* 1774), statesman, and father of Charles James Fox (q.v.), was war secretary in 1746, gave place to the elder Pitt in 1756, became paymaster of the forces in 1757, and in 1763 was raised to the peerage.

Fox, William Johnson (*b.* 1786, *d.* 1864), orator and miscellaneous writer, a native of Suffolk, was trained at Homerton College for the Independent ministry, but afterwards became a Unitarian of the advanced type, and for many years officiated at South Place Chapel, Finsbury. He was a leader in most of the political movements of his day, and, after Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright, was the greatest personal force in the Anti-Corn Law movement. In brilliance, indeed, his orations were superior to those of any other leader in the agitation, and they have been cited by M. Guizot as the most finished specimens of oratory which the controversy produced. In the same cause were written his *Letters of a Norwich Weaver Boy*, which had an immense effect. He was also one of the first contributors to the *Westminster Review*, and was for many years editor of the *Monthly Repository*. From 1847 till 1863 he represented Oldham in Parliament. A memorial edition of his works, in twelve volumes, was published 1865-68.

Foxe, John (*b.* 1517, *d.* 1587), martyrologist, a native of Boston, was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, and elected fellow of Magdalen in 1543, a position which he resigned in 1545 in consequence of accusations of heresy. He then became tutor in the family of William Lucy, of Charlecote, Warwickshire, and afterwards in that of the Earl of Surrey. In the reign of Edward VI. he was restored to his fellowship, but when Mary came to the throne he thought it discreet to leave England, and resided for some time at Basle. In 1563, Elizabeth having succeeded her sister, he was made prebendary of Salisbury, and afterwards vicar of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, where he was buried. His *Book of Martyrs*, the proper title of which is *History of the Acts and Monuments of the Church*, was published in England in 1563, but the first part of it had already appeared in Latin at Strasburg (in 1554), and had been reprinted at Basle in 1559. It went through four editions in its author's lifetime, and was not only formally approved by the bishops, but was ordered by a canon of the Anglican convocation in 1571 to be placed in the hall of every episcopal palace in England. No one now doubts that Foxe was often betrayed into the acceptance of untrustworthy statements by his strong sympathy with the martyrs whose sufferings he describes, but his work, none the less, deserves the great popularity which it has always retained as an admirable specimen of Elizabethan English.

Foy, Maximilien Sébastien (*b.* 1775, *d.* 1825), French general and orator, born at Ham, served as an artillery officer in the earlier revolutionary wars, and rose to the rank of adjutant-general. In the Italian campaign (1801) he commanded a brigade, and in the Austrian campaign (1805) a division of artillery. In 1807, having been sent by Napoleon to assist Sultan Selim against the British and Russians, he forced Admiral Duckworth to retire from the Dardanelles. He also distinguished himself in the Peninsular war, of which he wrote an account, published by his wife after his death. From 1819 to 1825 he represented the department of Aisne in the Chamber of Deputies, and took high rank among the orators of that assembly.

Fra Angelico. [*See* Fiesole.]

Fra Bartolommeo. [*See* Baccio.]

Fracastoro Girolamo (*b.* 1483, *d.* 1553), physician, poet, and scholar, a native of Verona, was at first professor of logic at Padua, then practised medicine, and finally gave himself up to letters, writing among other poems *Syphilidis, sive de Morbo Gallico, Libri Tres*, in which he proved himself to have a rare mastery of the Latin tongue. A collected edition of his prose works was published at Venice in 1555, and of his poetical works at Padua in 1728.

Fra Diavolo (*b.* 1760, *d.* 1806), a notorious Italian brigand, whose real name was Michele Pezza, was born at Itri, in the Terra di Laboro, and was at first a soldier, and then, until expelled from his order for misbehaviour, a monk. He next became the leader of a band of brigands in the mountains of Calabria, and for years succeeded in avoiding capture. For his services against the French in the defence of the Neapolitan state, he and his followers were pardoned and reinstated in their civil rights, while he himself received a colonel's commission in the army. He was executed for endeavouring to excite Calabria against the French.

Fraehn, Christian Martin (*b.* 1782, *d.* 1857), the first of Oriental numismatists, a native of Rostock, Germany, became professor at the university of Kasan, Russia, in 1807. In 1815 he went to St. Petersburg as director of the Asiatic museum, chief librarian and member of the Imperial Academy, and there died after nearly half a century of valuable work. He was the founder of oriental studies in Russia. In its oriental branches he may be called the creator of numismatics.

Fragonard, Jean Honoré (*b.* 1732, *d.* 1806), French painter of *genre* pictures and landscapes, gained the *prix de Rome* in 1752. In 1765 he completed his *Callirrhoë*, commissioned by Louis XV. for reproduction in tapestry.

Frances, Xavier. [*See* Xavier.]

Francesca, Piero della, or Piero Borghese (*b. circa* 1410, *d.* after 1493), Italian painter, was born at Borgo San Sepolcro, and was for a time Domenico Veneziano's assistant at Florence and Loreto. He is represented in the National Gallery, London, by a portrait and a *Baptism of Christ.*

Francesca da Rimini (*d.* 1285), daughter of Guido da Polenta, Lord of Ravenna, was born after the middle of the thirteenth century, and became the wife of Gianciotto Malatesta, Lord of Rimini. Her guilty love for her brother-in-law, Paolo, for whom she had formed an attachment before her marriage, and her husband's revenge upon them both, form the subject of a passage in the fifth canto of Dante's *Inferno.*

Francesco di Paula, or **St. Francis of Paola** (*b.* 1416, *d.* 1507), a native of Paola, Calabria, was founder of the order of the Minims, of which he established many communities on the Continent. He was canonised in 1519.

Francia, Francesco. [*See* Raibolini.]

Francia, José Gaspar Rodriguez (*b.* 1757, *d.* 1840), Paraguayan statesman, joined the revolutionists in 1811, was appointed consul by the Junta in 1813, and dictator in 1814. When his first term of three years had expired, the title was renewed for life, with an income of 9,000 piastres, of which he refused to receive more than a third. He lived in complete isolation, and ruled as a despot, but his administration, though a severe, was a just one, and was also marked by great energy.

Francillon, Robert Edward (*b.* 1841), novelist and song writer, a native of Gloucester, was editor of the *Law Magazine* in 1867, and in the following year published his first work of fiction, *Grace Owen's Engagement.* In addition to several novels and some popular songs, he is the author of the *libretti* of Mr. Cowen's cantatas, *The Rose Maiden* and *The Corsair.*

Francis I., Emperor of Germany (*b.* 1708, *d.* 1765), was son of Leopold, Duke of Lorraine, to whose dominions he succeeded in 1729. In 1736 he married Maria Theresa, daughter of the Emperor Charles VI., and on the latter's death, in 1740, contested the empire with Charles VII., and was elected in 1745. The reins of government, however, were really held by Maria Theresa.

Francis II., Emperor of Germany. [*See* Francis I., Emperor of Austria.]

Francis I., Emperor of Austria (*b.* 1786, *d.* 1835), was the eldest son of Leopold II., then Grand Duke of Tuscany, but afterwards Emperor of Germany. On his father's death, in 1792, he was crowned king of Hungary, and in the following month was elected emperor under the title of Francis II. Compelled by Napoleon to conclude the peace of Campo Formio with France in 1797, he renewed the war in concert with England and Russia in 1799, but was obliged, by the defeats of Marengo and Hohenlinden, to agree to the treaty of Lunéville in 1801. On August 11th, 1804, he proclaimed himself emperor of Austria (Francis I.), and in August, 1806, after the disastrous campaign of 1805, and the establishment, under Napoleon's protection, of the Confederation of the Rhine, he issued a manifesto abandoning the title of German Emperor and the dignity of the head of the Holy Roman Empire. A fresh outbreak of hostilities with France in 1809 was followed by the humiliating peace of Schönbrunn, and Francis reluctantly gave Napoleon the hand of his daughter, Maria Louisa. In the German "war of liberation" (1812-14) Francis took a personal part, and, after the conclusion of the peace of Paris, all his losses were made good to him. His subsequent policy under the influence of Metternich was one of rigid conservatism. He was four times married.

Francis I., King of France (*b.* 1494, *d.* 1547), was the son of Charles of Orleans, Comte d'Angoulême, and Louisa of Savoy, and succeeded his uncle and father-in-law, Louis XII., on January 1st, 1515. He almost immediately plunged into war, from which during his reign the realm was scarcely ever free. Crossing the Alps, with intent to seize the duchy of Milan, he defeated the Swiss at Marignano, and forced Pope Leo X. to come to terms with him. On the death of Maximilian, in 1519, he contested with Charles V. the succession to the imperial crown, and vainly endeavoured to form an alliance with Henry VIII. After meeting with varied fortune in the field, he was defeated and captured at Pavia (24th February, 1525). Having suffered imprisonment for more than a year, he was set free on very humiliating conditions, but at once disregarded them, and renewed the war, which, in spite of the peace of Cambrai (July, 1529), was not definitively concluded till the signing of the treaty of Crespy (18th September, 1544), which left matters pretty much *in statu quo*. Though not a sagacious or honourable prince, Francis showed some sense of chivalry, and was a liberal patron of letters and art, and founder of the Collége de France. His private life, however, was utterly licentious, and his cruel persecution of the Vaudois and others is a continual reproach to his memory.

Francis I., Duke of Bretagne (*b.* 1414, *d.* 1450), was the eldest son of John VI. of Bretagne and of Jeanne, daughter of Charles VI. of France. He joined Charles VII. in driving the English out of Normandy.

Francis II., Duke of Bretagne (*b.* 1435, *d.* 1488), eldest son of Richard, Count of Étampes, succeeded his uncle Arthur in 1458. In the war with Louis XI. of France he was obliged to sue for peace.

Francis I., King of Naples (*b.* 1777, *d.* 1830), son of Ferdinand IV., in early life sympathised with Liberal ideas, but later became an absolutist. During his reign every branch of the public administration fell into confusion and disorder.

Francis II., ex-King of Naples (*b.* 1836), son of Ferdinand II., succeeded his father in 1859. When, in the following year, Garibaldi arrived at the gates of his capital, he fled to Gaeta, afterwards retiring to Rome, and then setting out on a course of travel. On November 24th, 1859, he married Marie, daughter of the king of Saxony. He is an arch-duke of Austria, and a prince of Hungary and Bohemia.

Francis IV., Duke of Modena (*b.* 1779, *d.* 1846), succeeded to the dukedom in 1815. In 1830, after giving indication of sympathy with the national party, he fell back, through fear, upon the policy of reaction, and the leaders of the national movement were either put to death or driven into exile.

Francis V., last Duke of Modena (*b.* 1819, *d.* 1875), succeeded to the domain in 1846, and was expelled in 1859.

Francis Joseph, Charles, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary (*b.* 1830), is the son of the Emperor Francis I., and nephew of the Emperor Ferdinand I. The revolution of 1848 compelled Ferdinand to abdicate, and his brother resigning his claims to the throne in favour of his own son, the latter was at the early age of eighteen called to rule an empire shaken by civil war. He took part in the campaign against the Hungarians, and was present at the capture of Raab in June, 1849. Restored to the mastery of his dominions, he proceeded to undo the work of 1848. The Hungarian constitution was suspended, the absolute authority of the Hapsburg monarchy in the Austrian dominions proclaimed, and the imperial ministers were declared responsible only to the emperor. The absolutist *régime* was maintained during the first ten years of his reign, though his own sentiments inclined to a more liberal rule. It was not till Austria had sustained severe reverses abroad that the system fell. The demand of Napoleon III. that the question of the Lombardo-Venetian states should be referred to a European conference being refused, war was declared. The Austrians were defeated at the battle of Solferino on June 24th, 1859, and the emperor was compelled to sign the treaty of Villafranca, by which all claims to Lombardy were resigned. A partial return to constitutionalism was then attempted, and representative diets were restored in the different states, but the Hungarians did not cease to demand restoration of their old national institutions in their integrity. A dispute between Austria and Prussia as to Schleswig-Holstein led to war between the two nations in 1866. Here again the Austrians were completely defeated, and were compelled to accept the North German Confederation under the leadership of Prussia, and to give up Venice to Italy. After these disasters the emperor restored national self-government to Hungary, and in June, 1877, was declared king of that country. In later years the emperor's influence in foreign politics has been chiefly directed to forming a closer alliance with Germany and Italy. In 1878 the treaty of Berlin allowed Austria to occupy Bosnia and the Herzegovina. In 1887 the emperor took part in a series of military councils held to provide for the defence of Galicia against Russia. By the suicide of the Crown Prince Rudolph in February, 1889, he was deprived of all hope of a direct successor, and the crown will pass, on his death, to his nephew, Francis Ferdinand, son of his brother, Charles Louis.

Francis d'Assisi, St. (*b.* 1182, *d.* 1226), founder of the order of Mendicant Friars, was son of Pietro Bernardone, a rich merchant of Assisi, who brought him up to trade. At the age of twenty-four, after an illness, he turned from the gay and prodigal life of his youth, and devoted himself entirely to religion and charity, renouncing self and ease, going about in rags, performing the most menial offices, and even waiting upon lepers in hospital. His example found a few imitators, and in 1210 a brotherhood was formed, which received the approval of Pope Innocent III., and was afterwards formally sanctioned by Honorius III. After a preaching tour the brethren returned to Assisi in 1212, and definitely arranged the constitution of the order, its distinguishing note being the emphasis it placed upon the vow of poverty. The Mendicants, as they came to be known, spread rapidly throughout Christendom. Francis himself, with twelve companions, went to Syria and Egypt in 1219. On his return to Italy he imposed still stricter rules upon his order, and gave himself up to a life of solitude on Monte Alverno, which became the scene of the so-called miracle of the *stigmata*—his belief being that, while in prayer, he both felt and received on his hands, feet, and side the wounds of the Redeemer. He died two years later, leaving behind him a great reputation for sanctity and benevolence. He was canonised by Pope Gregory IX. in 1228. His works, published in 1739, consist of both prose and poetry, and are, for the most part, of an extremely devotional character.

Francis de Sales (*b.* 1557, *d.* 1622), divine and saint, a native of Sales, Savoy, studied at the Jesuit College in Paris, and received the degree of doctor in law from Padua, but in 1593 entered the priesthood, and opposed the doctrines of Protestantism with remarkable success. In 1602 he was made bishop of Geneva, and steadfastly refused to leave his diocese to accept a French bishopric. He also, in 1607, declined the cardinalate offered him by Leo XI. He was canonised by Alexander VII. in 1665. His devotional works have had great popularity; the best known of them are *The Introduction to a Devout Life* and a *Treatise on the Love of God.*

Francis, John (*b.* 1811, *d.* 1882), publisher, was from 1831 until his death publisher of the *Athenæum.* He took a prominent part in all movements for establishing the economic freedom of the press.

Francis, Sir Philip (*b.* 1740, *d.* 1818), administrator and political writer, a native of Dublin, was in 1773 appointed a member of the council of Bengal. His two colleagues having died, he came into violent conflict with Warren Hastings, resulting in a duel (17th August, 1780), in which Francis was severely injured. On his recovery he resigned, returning to England in 1781. In 1784 he entered the House of Commons as member for Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, and soon displayed his great ability and extensive knowledge of Indian affairs, allying himself with Fox and Burke. In 1787 he carried his motion for the impeachment of Hastings, but was not appointed on the Committee of Management. He strongly opposed the war with France, contended for the abolition of the slave trade, and was an able advocate of reform. On the death of Lord Cornwallis it was expected that he would be appointed Governor-general of India; instead of this he was made a Knight of the Bath. Two years before his death he was publicly credited with the authorship of the *Letters of Junius*, but he never sanctioned the identification, and the question is still in suspense.

Franck, Sebastian (*b.* 1499, *d.* 1542), German writer and moral reformer, was a native of Donauwörth.

Francke, August Hermann (*b.* 1663, *d.* 1727), divine and philanthropist, was appointed professor of oriental languages at Halle in 1692, and of theology in 1698. He is also known as the founder of a number of educational institutions. He was a native of Lübeck, and died at Halle.

Frankland, Edward (*b.* 1825), chemist, born at Churchtown, Lancashire, was elected F.R.S. in 1853, has been president of the Chemical Society, and of the Institute of Chemistry, and in 1868 was appointed a member of the commission for inquiring into the pollution of rivers. He has also held several professorships of chemistry, including that in the School of Science at South Kensington.

Franklin, Benjamin (*b.* 1706, *d.* 1790), statesman, philosopher, and publisher, was the fifteenth of seventeen children of a soap-boiler of Boston, Mass. Quarrelling with his brother, he went to Philadelphia almost penniless. Here, in 1729, he purchased the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, formed a club called "The Junto," and began to acquire political influence. He was chosen clerk of the provincial assembly in 1736, and in 1753 became postmaster-general for British North America. In 1754, when a rupture with France was expected, he sat as a delegate in the Congress at Albany, and in 1756 for a third time held a military command. In 1757 he was sent to England as agent for Pennsylvania, and his reputation as a practical philosopher having preceded him, he was received with great respect, Edinburgh, Oxford, and St. Andrews conferring upon him the degree of doctor of laws. In 1764 he revisited England as colonial agent, and was mainly instrumental in securing the repeal of the Stamp Act. When the rupture with England took place he was elected a member of the American Congress, signed the Declaration of Independence, and subsequently aided in framing the constitution of the United States. In 1776 he was appointed ambassador to France, and held the post until 1785. He returned to America to assume the office of president of Pennsylvania, to which he was twice re-elected, retiring from public life in 1788. Among his scientific discoveries was the identity of lightning with electricity, which he demonstrated by his famous kite experiment. He also discovered the course taken by storms over the North American continent.

Franklin, Sir John (*b.* 1786, *d.* 1847), celebrated Arctic navigator, was a native of Spilsby, Lincolnshire. He entered the navy in 1800 as a midshipman; took part in the battles of Copenhagen, Trafalgar, and New Orleans, and in 1819 penetrated as far north as 80°. He was next sent to the Arctic Ocean by way of Hudson's Bay for the purpose of ascertaining as much as possible about the coast between the Coppermine river and eastward along Coronation Gulf. The expedition occupied three and a half years, returning in 1822. In 1825 Franklin set out on a second journey, with the view of co-operating with the naval expedition of Beechey, who was penetrating from Behring Strait, and that of Parry, from Lancaster Sound. After taking part in the Greek war of independence, and holding the governorship of Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania), he was, in 1845, sent with the *Erebus* and *Terror* to ascertain whether a water-way really existed between the Atlantic and the Pacific. The vessels started in May, manned by 134 officers and men. In July of the same year they were observed at the entrance to Lancaster Sound, but this was the last that was ever seen of them. In 1848 the search for them was begun, and was continued almost without intermission for eleven years, upwards of a million sterling being spent upon the work; but it was not until 1859 that the party despatched by Lady Franklin in the yacht *Fox* ascertained that the vessels had been abandoned in the ice off King William Sound in 1847, and that all the officers and crew died of hunger and cold and toil in trying to reach the Great Fish river.

Franklin, Jane, Lady (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1875), was second wife of the preceding, whom she married in 1828. She never rested from her endeavours to maintain public interest in her husband's fate until the return of the *Fox* put the question beyond doubt. She was present at the unveiling of the monument to the lost navigators in Waterloo Place; and on the marble tablet in Westminster Abbey are inscribed these words:—"Erected by his widow, who, after long waiting and sending of many in search of him, herself departed to find him in the realms of life."

Franks, Augustus Wollaston, F.R.S. (*b.* 1826), antiquary, was appointed keeper of mediæval antiquities at the British Museum when the present department was created. In 1858 he became director of the Society of Antiquaries, of which he has for many years been vice-president. He has presented to the nation his splendid collection of Chinese and Japanese porcelain and pottery. A great authority on many departments of art, he is specially at home in the arts of the Renaissance.

Franz, Robert (*b.* 1815), German song composer, a native of Halle, published his first songs in 1843. Soon afterwards he was appointed conductor of the Sing-Academie at Halle, and lecturer on music to the students of the university, but was compelled in 1868 to give up his appointments.

Fraser, Alexander Campbell, D.C.L., LL.D. (*b.* 1819), philosopher, a native of Argyllshire, became professor of philosophy at New College, Edinburgh, in 1846, and in 1856 succeeded Sir William Hamilton in the chair of logic at Edinburgh. From 1850-57 he was editor of the *North British Review*. Among other works written or edited by him is a collected edition of the writings of Bishop Berkeley.

Fraser, James (*b.* 1818, *d.* 1885), English divine, a native of Prestbury, was educated at Bridgenorth and afterwards at Shrewsbury, and at Oxford gained the Ireland scholarship and a first class in classics. In 1840 he was elected fellow of Oriel, and in 1847 entered holy orders, and was appointed to a college living near Salisbury. In 1860 he was nominated by Mr. Gladstone to succeed Dr. Prince Lee, the first bishop of Manchester. The appointment was chiefly due to the energy he had shown in the cause of education, beginning with his appointment in 1858-60 as assistant commissioner in the Duke of Newcastle's commission of inquiry on popular education. At Manchester he threw himself enthusiastically into all the interests, secular as well as sacred, of his fellow-citizens. Deserting his palace and park in the country, and making his home in the city, he came to be known as the layman's bishop, and, from his brotherly co-operation with the Nonconformists, as the "Bishop of all Denominations." After his death a statue was decreed to him by the town council.

Fraser, Simon. [*See* Lovat, Lord.]

Fraser, Sir William, author of histories of several Scottish houses, became assistant-keeper of the general register of Sasines for Scotland in 1852, and deputy keeper of records in 1880. In 1885 he was made C.B., and in 1887 a K.C.B.

Frauenstädt, Christian Martin Julius (*b.* 1813, *d.* 1879), German philosopher, is known chiefly for his great edition of the works of his friend Schopenhauer, and for his numerous writings on the subject.

Fraunhofer, Joseph von (*b.* 1787, *d.* 1826), Bavarian optician, invented a number of optical instruments, greatly improved the telescope, and discovered in the spectrum the dark lines which bear his name.

Frechette, Louis Honoré, LL.D. (*b.* 1839), French-Canadian poet and politician, entered the Dominion parliament in 1874. In 1882 two volumes of his poems were crowned by the French Academy.

Fredegond (*b. circa* 545, *d.* 597), wife of Chilperic I., was of obscure birth. Having attracted the notice of Chilperic while in attendance on the queen, she induced him to divorce his wife. By violence she got rid of the unfortunate queen's successor, Galswintha, and in 565 was married to the king. Her career was full of intrigue and crime, and is remarkable chiefly for her feud with Brunhilda, wife of Sigbert, king of Austrasia, and sister of Chilperic of Neustria.

Frederick I., of Hohenstaufen, "Barbarossa" ("Red-beard"), Emperor (*b. circa* 1123, *d.* 1190), was grandson of the Emperor Henry IV., and son of Frederick, Duke of Saxony, whom he succeeded in 1147. The prince had been well educated, and early took part in public affairs. On the death of Conrad III., in 1152, he was crowned emperor at Aix-la-Chapelle. Having arranged his affairs in Germany, he, in 1154, marched into Italy, captured Milan and other cities, took Rome by storm, and was crowned there by Adrian IV. in 1155. On the death of Adrian the Papal throne was contested by Victor IV., the nominee of the empire, and Alexander III., the choice of the people. In the end, Frederick, after a great defeat at Legnano (1176), made peace with the confederate cities. The Italian complications came to an end in 1183 with the peace of Constance. Towards the close of his reign the emperor joined in a crusade, and led across the Hellespont 150,000 men, but, after gaining several victories over the Moslems, was drowned while crossing the Calycadnus, in Pisidia.

Frederick II., of Hohenstaufen, Emperor (*b.* 1194, *d.* 1250), was grandson of the preceding, and son of the Emperor Henry VI. and Constance of Sicily. He was declared king of the Romans in 1196. His father died when he was in his fourth year, but it was not until 1215 that he secured possession of the empire, and was crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle, having had to contend for his dominions with Otho of Brunswick and Philip of Swabia. In 1228, in fulfilment of a promise made to the Pope, he set forth on a crusading expedition, and obtained possession of Jerusalem, of which he crowned himself king on the 18th of March, 1229. He returned to find Italy in rebellion, due, in part, to the hostility of Pope Gregory IX. Temporary reconciliation took place in 1230, but during the rest of his reign he was frequently harassed by the opposition of Gregory and of his successor, Innocent IV., and was twice excommunicated. The revolt spread from Sicily to Lombardy, and parts of Germany, and was complicated by the desertion of his own son, Henry, and of his chancellor, Peter de Vinis. The emperor died suddenly in the midst of his troubles.

Frederick III., of Hapsburg, "the Pacific," Emperor (*b.* 1415, *d.* 1493), was son of Ernest, Duke of Austria, of the Styrian branch of the House of Hapsburg. At the age of twenty he was called to govern Styria, Carniola, and Carinthia, and in 1440 was chosen king of the Germans in succession to Albert II., but it was not till 1452 that he was crowned emperor by the Pope. By his indolence and want of resolution he lost considerable portions of his empire, and refused to take arms against the Turks, even when they had penetrated so far as Carniola. By the marriage of his son Maximilian to Mary of Burgundy, however, the power of his house was greatly increased.

Frederick I., King of Prussia, and third elector of Brandenburg of the name (*b.* 1667, *d.* 1713), was second son of Frederick William, the great elector, whom he succeeded in 1688. He sent six thousand men to aid the Prince of Orange in his English expedition, and twenty thousand to aid the emperor against the French. On the 18th of January, 1701, he was crowned first king of Prussia, having increased the power of his house by the purchase of some principalities, and also by his services to other princes. After the decease of his first wife, Elizabeth of Hesse-Cassel, he married Sophia Charlotte, sister of the elector of Hanover, afterwards George I. of England, and by her became the father of Frederick William I. He founded the University of Halle, and also the academy of sciences and the academy of painting and sculpture in Berlin.

Frederick II., King of Prussia, "the Great" (*b.* 1712, *d.* 1786), was son of Frederick William I., and of Sophia Dorothea of Hanover. By his father's well-meant brutality he was driven to attempt flight to England, but through the indiscretion of his confidant, Lieutenant Katte, he was arrested, condemned to death for desertion, and kept in prison for two years, until released at the solicitation of foreign princes. He then made a show of submission to his father, and in 1733 consented to a marriage with the Princess Elizabeth Christina of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, though never treating her as his wife. He was fond of literature and study, for which his coarse and illiterate father had nothing but contempt. From his marriage till his father's death Frederick lived in the castle of Rheinsberg, gave himself up to literature and music, and to the society of learned men whom he gathered around him. During this period began his correspondence with Voltaire, which was followed up later by personal acquaintance. In 1740, the year of his accession to the throne, Charles VI. of Germany died, and Frederick took the opportunity to wrest Silesia from that prince's daughter. This act proved to be the beginning of three wars, of which the last, breaking out in 1756, is known the Seven Years' war. During this conflict his capital was taken, and twice he was reduced to such straits that he meditated suicide, but the sudden death of his enemy, Elizabeth of Russia, saved him, her son, Peter III., not only withdrawing from the league against him, but sending to his help a force of 24,000 men. After 1763, when the war came to an end, Frederick set himself with extraordinary energy to repair its ravages, and lived long enough to witness a state of considerable prosperity. Before his death he organised a confederation of German princes as a safeguard against Austrian pretensions.

Frederick III., Friedrich Wilhelm Nikolaus Karl, King of Prussia and German Emperor (*b.* 1831, *d.* 1888), was the eldest son of the Emperor William. He was educated partly by Dr. Ernest Curtius, and partly at the University of Bonn. In January, 1858, he married Princess Victoria Adelaide, Princess Royal of England. He went through the Danish war, and commanded the second army in the war with Austria, penetrating through the mountains into Bohemia, and arriving just in time to support the first army. In the Franco-German war he commanded the first army. The assault at Weissenburg on August 4th was two days later followed by the memorable action of Wörth, in which the greater part of MacMahon's army was annihilated. He also highly distinguished himself by his passage of the Meuse on the day of Sedan. During the siege of Paris he was raised to the rank of field-marshal, and it would appear from his diary that, in the proceedings which resulted in the formation of the German Empire, he played a part hardly inferior to that of Bismarck. When, on the 9th of March, 1888, he ascended the German throne, he had for some time been affected with a malignant formation in the throat; but, though dangerously ill within a fortnight of his accession, he rallied sufficiently to be able to perform the greater part of his duties. After terrible suffering, borne with heroic resignation, the disease proved fatal. The closing months of his life were greatly vexed by a dispute with Prince Bismarck as to the proposed marriage between his daughter, the Princess Victoria, and Prince Alexander of Battenberg. The emperor was a man of wide knowledge, of enlightened views, and of admirable temper, and his death was a great disappointment to those who looked to him to liberalise the institutions of Germany and foster her arts.

Frederick I., Elector-Palatine, "the Victorious" (*b.* 1425, *d.* 1476), was second son of the Elector Louis III. He had to fight hard to secure his kingdom, but was finally victorious at Seckendorf in 1462.

Frederick II., Elector-Palatine, "the Wise" (*b.* 1483, *d.* 1556), was fourth son of the Elector Philip, and succeeded his brother, Ludwig, in 1544. He commanded the Imperial army in 1529, when Vienna was besieged by the Turks and saved by the King of Poland.

Frederick III., Elector-Palatine (*b.* 1515, *d.* 1576), succeeded in 1559, adopted the new religious views under the influence of Melancthon, and was of great service to the Reformation.

Frederick IV., Elector Palatine, "the Upright," succeeded his father, the Elector Louis, in 1583, under the regency of his uncle, John Casimir.

Frederick V., Elector-Palatine (*b.* 1596, *d.* 1632), was son of Frederick IV., whom he succeeded in 1610. In 1613 he married the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of James I. of England. In 1619 he was elected king of Bohemia, but his army was destroyed at Prague, and the electorate conferred by the empire upon the Duke of Bavaria. The rest of his life was spent in exile. One of his thirteen children was the fiery Prince Rupert of Cavalier fame; his second son, Charles Louis, eventually became elector.

Frederick I., Frederick William Charles, King of Würtemberg (*b.* 1754, *d.* 1816), succeeded to the kingdom of Würtemberg in 1797, was made elector in 1804, and, having come to terms with Napoleon, obtained the title of king, which he contrived to retain by joining the allies in good time.

Frederick I., "the Warlike," Elector and Duke of Saxony (*b.* 1369, *d.* 1428), was son of Duke Frederick "the Severe," whom he succeeded in 1423. In the conflict with the Hussites he met with a disastrous defeat at Aussig in 1426.

Frederick II., "the Good," Elector and Duke of Saxony (*b.* 1412, *d.* 1464), was son of the preceding, whom he succeeded in 1428. He was engaged in continual wars with the Hussites, and with members of his own family.

Frederick III., "the Wise," Elector and Duke of Saxony (*b.* 1463, *d.* 1525), succeeded his father, Ernest, in 1485. A wise and humane prince, he was the founder of the University of Wittenberg, and the protector of Luther.

Frederick III., "the Handsome," Duke of Austria (*b.* 1286, *d.* 1330), was the son of the Emperor Albert I., and of Elizabeth of Carinthia. In 1315 he was elected emperor of Germany at Cologne in succession to Henry VII., but at the same time Louis of Bavaria was also elected at Aix-la-Chapelle; and in the war which followed, Frederick was, in the end, beaten and captured at Mühldorf in 1322. He was kept in detention for three years, but was then released, and the two monarchs came to an arrangement by which the empire was shared between them.

Frederick V., Duke of Austria (*b.* 1380, *d.* 1436), lost most of his dominions by throwing in his lot with Pope John XXIII.

Frederick I., King of Denmark and Norway (*b.* 1471, *d.* 1533), was son of Christian I. Against his desire he was called to the throne by the nation, to whom the tyranny of Christian II. had become intolerable. He gave the Danes a constitution and proclaimed religious liberty, became a Lutheran, abandoned all claim to Sweden, and made peace with Gustavus Vasa.

Frederick II., King of Denmark and Norway (*b.* 1534, *d.* 1588), son of Christian III., came to the throne in 1550. He subdued Ditmarsh, and waged a seven years' war with Eric XIV. of Sweden, which was ended by the treaty of Stettin, Sweden having to pay all the military expenses. When peace came, Frederick turned it to good account in improving his kingdom. He was a patron of art and science, and gave Tycho Brahe the island of Huen, where the astronomer erected his observatory.

Frederick III., of Denmark (*b.* 1609, *d.* 1670), was elected king of Denmark and Norway on the death of his father, Christian IV. During his reign Denmark was invaded by Charles X. of Sweden, and, though the attack was repulsed, the drain upon the national resources brought about a revolution, which resulted in important constitutional changes.

Frederick IV., of Denmark (*b.* 1671, *d.* 1730), ascended the throne of Norway in 1699, in succession to his father. He entered into an alliance with Saxony and Russia against Charles XII. of Sweden, but the war resulted in his having to pay a large indemnity.

Frederick V., of Denmark (*b.* 1722, *d.* 1766), succeeded his father, Christian VI., in 1746. He was a great patron of art and letters, and stimulated the industrial enterprise of his subjects, but left the state burdened with a considerable debt.

Frederick VI., of Denmark (*b.* 1768, *d.* 1839), began to rule in 1784 as regent for his father, Christian VII., and as king in 1808. His adhesion to the armed neutrality arranged by Napoleon led to the bombardment of Copenhagen in 1801, and finally to the loss of Norway. In 1834 he created a new constitution.

Frederick VII., of Denmark (*b.* 1808, *d.* 1863), only son of Christian VIII., was the last of the Oldenburg line, and was called to the throne in 1848. His whole reign was troubled by the revolt of Schleswig-Holstein, but it was left to his successor to see the province torn from the country by Austria and Prussia.

Frederick, Prince of Wales (*b.* 1707, *d.* 1751), eldest son of George II., came into conflict with his father over his marriage, and threw in his lot with the Opposition. On his death the eldest of his nine children became Prince of Wales, and afterwards came to the throne as George III.

Frederick Augustus I., first King of Saxony (*b.* 1750, *d.* 1827), was son of the Elector Frederick Christian. He joined the league formed by Frederick the Great in 1778, and in 1791 refused the crown of Poland. He assumed the title of king of Saxony on making a treaty of peace with Napoleon, whom he then followed. After Leipzig, however, he was driven out of his kingdom, a portion of which was irrecoverably lost to him.

Frederick Augustus II., King of Saxony (*b.* 1797, *d.* 1854), nephew of the former, was a wise and skilful ruler. In 1830, his father, Prince Maximilian, abdicating, he was made co-regent with his uncle, Anthony. He became sole ruler in 1836, and in 1848 made considerable concessions to popular feeling.

Frederick Augustus III., Elector of Saxony and King of Poland (*b.* 1696, *d.* 1763), succeeded his father as elector of Saxony in 1733, and the following year was crowned king of Poland. Of this latter kingdom he lost a considerable portion, owing to the encroachment of his neighbours, Russia, Prussia, and Austria.

Frederick Charles, Prince of Prussia (*b.* 1828, *d.* 1885), known as the "Red Prince" from the colour of his favourite hussar uniform, was the eldest son of Prince Charles, brother of the German emperor William, his mother being a sister of the Empress Augusta. He served in the first Schleswig-Holstein war, and having become a general of cavalry, with command of the third army corps, he commanded the right wing of the Prussian army during the Danish war of 1864. In the Austrian war of 1866 he commanded the first army, and to him the crowning victory of Sadowa was mainly due. In the Franco-German war he commanded the second army, which he led to victories at Thionville, Gravelotte, and St. Privat, and thus blockaded Bazaine in the entrenchments of Metz. After Bazaine's surrender with 170,000 men, the Prince hastened westward to check the armies of Chanzy and D'Aurelles de Paladine in their attempts to relieve Paris from the south. A series of battles lasted almost uninterruptedly from the middle of November till the middle of January, when the French army of the west was rendered impotent at Le Mans. In the previous October he had been created field-marshal. Prince Frederick was father of the Duchess of Connaught.

Frederick William I., King of Prussia (*b.* 1688, *d.* 1740), succeeded his father, Frederick I., in 1713, and at once entered upon a policy of severe economy, and even parsimony. For learning and all the refinements of life he had nothing but contempt; but the effect of his thoroughly practical policy in developing the resources of his country was enormous, and when he died he left an army of 80,000 men, brought to a state of the highest discipline, and a reserve of 9,000,000 thalers. By Sophia Dorothea, daughter of George I., he was father of Frederick "the Great."

Frederick William II., King of Prussia (*b.* 1744, *d.* 1797), son of August Wilhelm, the second son of Frederick William I., succeeded his uncle Frederick the Great in 1786. He was too much occupied in unworthy pleasures to be a successful ruler, and although by the second and third partitions of Poland, and also by acquiring Anspach and Baireuth, he added to his territory, he, on the other hand, lost the trans-Rhenish provinces to the French republic. He wasted the treasure left by his uncle, lowered the reputation of Prussia among foreign nations, and displeased his subjects by taking from their liberties and adding to their taxation.

Frederick William III., King of Prussia (*b.* 1770, *d.* 1840), was the eldest son of the Prince of Prussia, who afterwards became king as Frederick William II., by his second wife, Louisa of Hesse. Trained, like all the Hohenzollerns, to the profession of arms, he went through the campaigns of 1792 and 1793. He married the Princess Louisa of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and succeeded to the throne on November 16th, 1797; and, though adverse to any constitutional improvement, at once entered upon a series of administrative reforms. After long delay, he, in 1806, joined the coalition against Napoleon. Within a week the Prussians were totally defeated at Jena and Auerstadt, and the kingdom lay helpless at the feet of France. The work of national regeneration was then quietly and steadily pursued, and when the remains of the *Grande Armée* were in full retreat through Germany, the king concluded an alliance with Russia and Austria, and declared war against Napoleon. He was present at headquarters during the eventful campaign of the autumn of 1813, and also took part in the invasion of France in 1814. On peace being restored, the king showed some tendency towards constitutional reform, but fell under the influence of reactionary counsellors; and after 1818 a period of arbitrary government began, and Prussia joined the Holy Alliance. Although his home policy was unpopular with many of his subjects, the king personally was greatly esteemed.

Frederick William IV., King of Prussia (*b.* 1795, *d.* 1861), was eldest son of the preceding. After a careful education, not only in arms, but also in the sciences and arts, and having in 1823 married Elizabeth, daughter of King Maximilian of Bavaria, he succeeded to the throne in 1840 with a reputation for liberal sympathies, but was filled with consternation by the revolution of 1840, and both at home and abroad his policy was marked by irresolution. He was an active supporter of the United Germany movement, but when in 1849 the Frankfurt National Assembly offered him the imperial crown, he declined it. During the last three years of his life he was afflicted with paralysis and partial insanity, and the administration was carried on by his brother, Prince William, afterwards King of Prussia and German Emperor.

Frederick William, Elector of Brandenburg, "the Great Elector" (*b.* 1620, *d.* 1688), succeeded to the electorate in 1640, and at once set himself to repair the ravages of the Thirty Years' war. In 1657 he secured from Poland the independence of Prussia. In 1672 he formed a league against Louis XIV., and although he defeated the Swedes, whom Louis induced to invade Brandenburg, he was in the end forced by the desertion of allies to sign the treaty of St. Germain (1679). The rest of his reign was devoted to the development of the resources of his kingdom, and the encouragement of learning.

Frederick William Louis, Grand Duke of Baden (*b.* 1826), succeeded his father, the Grand Duke Leopold, as regent on April 24th, 1852. In September, 1856, he narrowly escaped assassination. He assumed the title of Grand Duke on the 5th of September, 1856, and married a daughter of William I. of Prussia on the 20th of the same month. In the Franco-German war he threw in his lot with Prussia, having long been an advocate of German unity.

Freeman, Edward Augustus, D.C.L. (*b.* 1823, *d.* 1892), historian, was born at Harborne, Staffordshire, and educated at Trinity College, Oxford, where he gained a second class in classics in 1845, and was elected to a fellowship. He first made his mark as a student of mediæval architecture with a *History of Architecture* published in 1849. In 1856 appeared the *History and Antiquities of St. Davids*, in which he collaborated with the Rev. W. B. Jones. In 1863 came the first volume of a *History of Federal Government*. His greatest work, the *History of the Norman Conquest*, in five large volumes, appeared between 1867 and 1876, and the *Reign of William Rufus and Accession of Henry I.* in 1882. He has also written the *History and Conquests of the Saracens* and the *Ottoman Power in Europe* (1877), the *History of the Cathedral-Church of Wells* (1870) and several other works, some of them in the nature of popular exposition. In 1884 he succeeded Dr. Stubbs as Regius professor of modern history at Oxford. In politics he is an ardent Liberal, and has rendered great services to the principle of nationality in south-eastern Europe.

Freiligrath, Ferdinand (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1876), German poet, born at Detmold, twice found it necessary to retire to England because of his political views, and while there translated Burns, Moore, and Longfellow into German. When he returned to Germany he was received with acclamation, and during the war of 1870 wrote some stirring battle songs. As a writer of lyrics he stands in the front rank.

Frelinghuysen, Frederick (*b.* 1753, *d.* 1804), American statesman.

Frelinghuysen, Frederick Theodore (*b.* 1817, *d.* 1885), American statesman, nephew of Frederick Frelinghuysen, was a member of the United States Senate from 1866 to 1869, and from 1871 to 1877; and during 1881 to 1885 was secretary of state in President Arthur's cabinet.

Frelinghuysen, Theodore (*b.* 1787, *d.* 1861), American statesman, was second son of Frederick Frelinghuysen, and sat in the Senate from 1821 to 1825. In 1849 he was appointed chancellor of the University of New York, and in 1844 was the Whig candidate for the vice-presidency of the States.

Frémont, John Charles (*b.* 1813, *d.* 1890), American general, explorer, and politician, was born at Savannah. After engaging in several exploring expeditions for the Government, he fitted out one at his own expense, with the object of finding a practicable route over the mountains to California. This was in October, 1848: he reached Sacramento, after enduring great privations, in the spring of 1849, and acquired a large estate containing valuable gold mines. In 1856 he was one of the Republican candidates for the presidency of the United States, but was unsuccessful. The Civil war having broken out, he was made a major-general, and placed in command of the western department, but was recalled for issuing a proclamation freeing slaves in his district. He then received another command, but, being superseded by General Pope, resigned his commission. In 1864 he was again nominated for the presidency, but withdrew his name. For transactions in connection with the promotion of a railway he was sentenced by a French tribunal to fine and imprisonment, but as he was no longer in France, the penalty was not enforced. From 1878 to 1881 he was governor of the territory of Arizona.

Freppel, Monseigneur Charles Émile (*b.* 1827, *d.* 1891), Bishop of Angers, born at Obernai, was appointed professor of sacred eloquence at Paris in 1854, and soon acquired fame as a teacher, writer, and preacher. At the general election of 1881 he was returned as Legitimist deputy for Brest, and was re-elected in 1885.

Frere, Sir Henry Bartle (*b.* 1815, *d.* 1884), diplomatist and statesman, was nephew of John Hookham Frere. Having distinguished himself in Indian administration, he, in 1850, became chief commissioner of Scind. After the suppression of the Mutiny, to which he greatly contributed by his occupation of the fortress of Moultan, he took a leading part in the reconstruction of Indian finance. From 1862 to 1867 he was Governor of Bombay, and entered upon a policy of energetic reform. On his return to England he became a member of the Indian Council. In 1872, having held the presidency of the Royal Geographical Society in the interval, he negotiated a treaty with the Sultan of Zanzibar by which the slave traffic in the interior was abolished. For this he was rewarded with a seat in the Privy Council. In 1877 he was appointed Governor of the Cape and High Commissioner for the settlement of native affairs in South Africa. His attempt to confederate the South African colonies failed, and his subsequent attack upon Cetewayo was censured, not only by the Liberals but also by the Government. In 1880 he was recalled, and took no further part in official life.

Frere, John Hookham (*b.* 1769, *d.* 1841), diplomatist and author, uncle to the preceding, was born in London. He entered Parliament in 1796 as member for Looe, and in 1799 succeeded Canning as Foreign under-secretary. In 1800 he was appointed envoy-extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Lisbon, and in 1802 was transferred to Madrid. For persuading Sir John Moore to advance toward Madrid with totally inadequate forces, he was greatly blamed and had to be recalled. Refusing a peerage and the post of ambassador to St. Petersburg, he retired to Malta, and there occupied himself until his death with literary labours, among them being a brilliant translation of the plays of Aristophanes.

Frère, Pierre Édouard (*b.* 1819, *d.* 1886), French figure painter, born in Paris, exhibited at the Salon of 1843, and in 1855 became a knight of the Legion of Honour.

Fréron, Élie Catherine (*b.* 1718, *d.* 1776), French critic, born at Quimper, was brought up by the Jesuits, and defended the Church against Voltaire and the Encyclopædists.

Fresnel, Augustin Jean (*b.* 1789, *d.* 1827), French geometer and optician, born at Broglie, extended to a large class of optical phenomena the undulatory theory of light enunciated by Hooke. He was also the first to construct compound lenses as a substitute for mirrors.

Freund, Wilhelm (*b.* 1806), German philologist, born at Kempen, Posen, is chiefly known by his *Wörterbuch der Lateinischen Sprache*, which is the foundation of our leading English-Latin dictionaries.

Freycinet, Charles Louis de Saulces de (*b.* 1828), French statesman, born at Foix, was in 1870 chosen by Gambetta as chief of the military cabinet formed to resist the invading Germans, and with rare devotion set himself to work to raise armies and organise the commissariat. In 1876 he was elected senator by the department of the Seine; in 1877 he became minister of public works; and in December, 1879, formed a cabinet of his own, himself holding the portfolio of foreign affairs. In the following year he resigned, and in 1882, when he had a second time formed a ministry, again becoming minister for foreign affairs, his tenure of office was even shorter, for he was defeated on the Egyptian question in July of the same year. In April, 1885, he was foreign minister in the cabinet of M. Brisson, and at the close of the year formed his third ministry, which came to an end in 1886. He was minister of war in the Floquet and second Tirard cabinets (1888 and 1889), and afterwards became for the fourth time prime minister, being at the same time war minister. In 1890 he was elected a member of the French Academy.

Freycinet, Louis Claude de Saulces de (*b.* 1779, *d.* 1842), French navigator, joined the expedition sent out under Captain Baudin in 1800 to explore the south and south-west coasts of Australia; and in 1817 commanded the *Uranie* in its scientific expedition to South America and the Pacific islands. The result of the voyage, which lasted for three years, was published under his supervision, under the title of *Voyage Autour du Monde* (1825-44).

Freytag, Georg Wilhelm Friedrich (*b.* 1788, *d.* 1861), German Arabic lexicographer, born at Lunsberg, was professor of oriental languages at Bonn from 1819 till his death. His chief work is his Arabic dictionary, *Lexicon Arabico-Latinum* (1830-37).

Freytag, Gustav (*b.* 1816), novelist and historian, born at Kreuzberg, Prussian Silesia, has produced, in addition to comedies, etc., some novels distinguished by sincerity, humour, and keen delineation of character. *Debit and Credit* appeared in 1855, and *The Lost Manuscript* in 1864.

Frideswide, patron saint of Oxford, flourished in the 8th century. She was canonised in 1481.

Friedländer, Michael (*b.* 1833), Hebraist, has published several commentaries on the Talmud and other branches of Hebraic literature.

Friedrich, Johann (*b.* 1836), Roman Catholic divine, became professor of theology at Munich in 1865, and took part in the Vatican council in 1870, but in the following year was excommunicated for having allied himself with Dr. Döllinger in the Old Catholic movement.

Fries, Elias Magnus (*b.* 1794, *d.* 1878), celebrated Swedish botanist, born at Smaaland, was appointed professor of rural economy at Upsala in 1836, and in 1851 professor of botany. Amongst Swedish naturalists he was second only to Linnæus. He gave special attention to the order *fungi.*

Fries, Jacob Friedrich (*b.* 1773, *d.* 1843), German philosopher, a native of Barby, Prussian Saxony, was professor at Jena and Heidelberg. It was his aim to restrain philosophy within the strict limits laid down by Kant.

Frith, John (*b. circa* 1503, *d.* 1533), reformer, a native of Westerham, Kent, was the author of a number of treatises in advocacy of Protestantism. He was burnt at Smithfield.

Frith, William Powell, R.A. (*b.* 1819), a native of Studley, near Ripon, studied at Sass's academy and in the Royal Academy schools in 1835. In 1840 he exhibited *Othello and Desdemona* at the British Institution, and *Malvolio before the Countess Olivia* at the Royal Academy. His first important work was *Coming of Age in the Olden Time*, which was engraved, and became immensely popular. Among the best known of his works are his *Ramsgate Sands* (1854), *The Derby Day* (1858), *Claude Duval* (1860), *The Railway Station* (1862), and *King Charles II.'s Last Sunday* (1867). He is the author of some charming volumes of reminiscences. He was made A.R.A. in 1846, and R.A. in 1852.

Fritigern, Visigoth leader in the 4th century, and predecessor of Alaric, gained several victories over the Romans, culminating in the triumph of Hadrianople in 378, in which the Roman general Valens and two-thirds of his troops were slain. These results were largely due to the success with which he promoted union among the Gothic tribes.

Fröbel, Friedrich Wilhelm August (*b.* 1782, *d.* 1852), German educationist, born at Ober Weissbach, was the originator of the Kindergarten system. In 1825 he published a work in exposition of his theory of the education of children, and in 1836 established a school at Blankenberg, with a view of putting it into practice. For the most part his system was received with ridicule, but since his death, in spite of the opposition of the Prussian government, who objected to its supposed "socialistic tendencies," it has been widely adopted in Germany, and even more so in America and England.

Fröbel, Julius (*b.* 1806), political writer, and nephew of the preceding, born at Greishem, in the Thuringian Forest, was one of the democratic leaders in the revolution of 1848. Afterwards he retired to America, and on his return to Germany was banished. He has since lived in England.

Frobenius, Johannes (*b.* 1460, *d.* 1527), printer, was a native of Franconia.

Frobisher, Sir Martin (*b. circa* 1535, *d.* 1594), mariner, a native of Yorkshire, made his first voyage in 1576 under the patronage of Earl Dudley, with the object of discovering a north-west passage to China, and proceeded as far as Frobisher's Bay. In 1577 and 1578 he conducted two similar expeditions. In 1585 he served under Drake in the attack upon the Spanish settlements in the West Indies, and in the conflict with the Spanish Armada commanded the *Triumph*, and so distinguished himself as to gain knighthood. In defending Brest against the Spaniards he received a wound, from which he died a few days afterwards at Plymouth. His *Three Voyages* was published by the Hakluyt Society in 1867.

Froissart, Jean (*b.* 1337, *d.* 1410), chronicler of the wars between France and England, was the son of a painter of arms. In his twentieth year he undertook to write the history of the wars of France, England, and Spain for Robert, Lord of Beaufort; and having come to England to tear himself from a love affair, he presented a portion of the work to Philippa, wife of Edward III. He thus became attached to the English court till the death of the queen in 1369, and during the interval he travelled extensively. Afterwards his friend and patron, the Count de Blois, procured for him a treasurership and canonry at Chimay. In 1395, when he again came to England collecting materials for his history, he was received with great distinction by Richard II. His *Chronicles*, written in French, extend from 1326 to 1400.

Fromentin, Eugène (*b.* 1820, *d.* 1876), French painter of Eastern scenes, a native of La Rochelle, became a chevalier of the Legion of Honour in 1859, and an officer in 1869.

Frontenac, Louis de Buade, Comte de (*b.* 1620, *d.* 1698), French administrator, became governor of the French territory in North America in 1672, and again in 1689, when he brought the Iroquois to submission, and successfully defended Quebec against the British.

Frontinus, Sextus Julius (*d. circa* 104), Roman general and author, became governor of Britain in 75 and subdued the Silures, and was also twice consul. His works deal with the art of war, and the water-supply of Rome.

Fronto, Marcus Cornelius (*b. circa* 100, *d. circa* 170), Roman general and rhetorician, born in Numidia, was tutor of Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus. In 143 he was consul.

Frost, Edward William (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1877), painter, was born at Wandsworth. After studying in Sass's academy, he was in 1829 admitted a student of the Royal Academy. In the cartoon competition of 1843 he gained a prize of £100 for his *Una Alarmed by the Fauns and Satyrs*. He was made A.R.A. in 1846 and R.A. in 1871. The field to which he chiefly devoted himself was mythology.

Frost, Thomas (*b.* 1821), journalist and miscellaneous writer, born at Croydon, took an active part in the Chartist agitation, and has published, among other works, *Secret Societies of the European Revolution* (1876).

Frothingham, Octavius Brook (*b.* 1822), American theological writer and art critic, a native of Boston, Mass., was for some years a Unitarian minister, but in 1881 formally withdrew from church connection, and has since given himself up entirely to literature. One of his best known books is his *Life of Theodore Parker* (1874).

Froude, James Anthony (*b.* 1818), historian and miscellaneous writer, was born at Dartington, Devon, a son of an archdeacon of Totnes, and was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where he fell under the influence of the Tractarian leaders. Intended for an ecclesiastical career, he was elected fellow of Exeter College, and received deacon's orders, but a fundamental change of his views, explained in his *Nemesis of Faith*, led him to abandon his fellowship and devote himself to literature. His great work, *The History of England from the Fall of Wolsey to the Defeat of the Spanish Armada*, appeared between 1856 and 1869, and, although it has been greatly criticised on the score of accuracy, its brilliant literary qualities have secured for it a wide popularity. Among Mr. Froude's other works are: *Short Studies on Great Subjects*, *The English in Ireland in the Eighteenth Century* (1872-1874), *Oceana* (1886), the *English in the West Indies* (1888), and a monograph on *Lord Beaconsfield* (1890). In 1889 he made his appearance as a novelist with *The Two Chiefs of Dunboy*. He is also the biographer of his friend, Thomas Carlyle, and none of his works has provoked more controversy than his *Life of Carlyle*, *Carlyle's Reminiscences*, and *The Letters and Memorials of Jane Welsh Carlyle*. Mr. Froude's is a singularly brilliant yet simple style. His great rhetorical power, vivid imagination, strong perception of character, and keen eye for the picturesque invest all that he has written with high artistic merit.

Froude, Richard Hurrell (*b.* 1803, *d.* 1836), theologian, brother to the preceding, was also a native of Dartington, and was educated at Ottery, at Eton, and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he became fellow and tutor. He was a prominent leader in the Tractarian movement, and the author of the celebrated Tracts Nos. IX. and LXIII. His *Remains*, published in 1839 by Keble and Newman, created much commotion on account of their advanced teaching.

Froude, William (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1879), mathematician, military and naval engineer, was a brother to the preceding. His education began at Westminster. At Oriel College, Oxford, where he was a pupil of John Henry Newman, he took a first class in mathematics in 1832. For a few years he was the assistant of the younger Brunel, and was engaged in the construction of the Bristol and Exeter Railway. On his retirement from professional work he gave his attention to questions of naval engineering, and, in the long run, most of his conclusions were adopted by the Admiralty.

Frugoni, Carlo Innocenzo (*b.* 1692, *d.* 1688), Italian lyric poet, was a native of Genoa.

Frumentius, St. (*d. circa* 360), Bishop of Axum, introduced Christianity into Ethiopia (Abyssinia), and is also said to have translated the Scriptures into Ethiopian.

Frundsberg, Georg von (*b.* 1473, *d.* 1527), German general, born in Swabia, fought in the Italian wars of the Emperors Maximilian and Charles V., and was largely instrumental in the victory of Pavia.

Fry, Sir Edward (*b.* 1827), lawyer and theological writer, born at Bristol, was educated at the Bristol college, and at University College, London. He took silk in 1869, and in 1877 was appointed a judge of the High Court of Justice and knighted. In 1883 he was appointed to a lord justiceship of appeal. He has been an examiner in law to the University of London, as well as to the Council of Legal Education.

Fry, Elizabeth (*b.* 1780, *d.* 1845), philanthropist, born at Norwich, was the daughter of John Gurney, a wealthy merchant and banker. In 1813 she began to visit the prison of Newgate, and was one of the most active members of the ladies' association started four years later "for the improvement of female prisoners in Newgate." In 1818, accompanied by her brother, she went the round of the prisons in the north of England and Scotland, and in 1827 visited those of Ireland. In 1838-39 she inspected the more important French prisons, and in 1840-41 travelled through Belgium, Holland, Prussia, and Denmark on the same mission. Her persevering efforts brought about a great improvement in prison discipline, and also in the hospital system and the treatment of the insane.

Fryxel, Anders (*b.* 1795, *d.* 1881), distinguished Swedish historian, is best known by his *Narratives from Swedish History*, of which an English translation appeared in 1844.

Fuad Pasha, Mahmud (*b.* 1814, *d.* 1869), Turkish statesman and author, abandoned the practice of medicine for a diplomatic career. After holding some minor appointments he, in 1848, was named Ottoman commissioner to settle the revolutionary disputes in the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia. In 1853, for a short time, he was minister for foreign affairs; in 1860 he became grand vizier; in 1863 war minister; and a little later was again foreign minister. From mistaken views of the credit system he was instrumental in largely increasing the Porte's financial difficulties.

Fuchs, Leonard (*b.* 1501, *d.* 1566), Bavarian botanist and physician, was for thirty-five years a professor at Tübingen, and wrote, among other works, a *History of Plants*. The genus of plants which includes the fuchsia is named after him.

Fulgentius, St. (*b. circa* 468, *d.* 533), more formally known as Fabius Claudius Gordianus Fulgentius, a native of Leptis, North Africa, was appointed Bishop of Ruspe in 508, but was almost immediately banished because of his opposition to Arianism, and it was not till fourteen years had been spent in exile that he was recalled. A collected edition of his works, which include the celebrated treatise *De Fide*, was published at Mayence in 1515.

Fulk, Count of Anjou and King of Jerusalem, succeeded his brother as ruler of Anjou in 1109. Soon afterwards he was at war with Henry I. of England, but in 1119 he gave his daughter's hand in marriage to Henry's son William, who perished in returning from Normandy to England. In 1129 he went crusading, and, having married a daughter of Baldwin II., became king of Jerusalem in 1131.

Fulk of Marseilles, Bishop of Toulouse (*d.* 1231), was in his youth a troubadour, but turned aside to an ecclesiastical career, and became bishop of Toulouse. While holding this office he sided with Simon de Montfort against Count Raymond VI., and helped the former to pillage his diocese. He was one of the bitterest persecutors of his age, and his cruel fanaticism was the least of his faults.

Fuller, Andrew (*b.* 1754, *d.* 1815), Baptist preacher and theologian, a native of Wicken, Cambridgeshire, was the first secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society, founded in 1792. In 1784 he published *The Gospel Worthy of all Acceptation*, which had the effect of considerably modifying the hyper-Calvinism then prevalent among his co-religionists. In 1793 appeared a powerful treatise dealing with the Calvinistic and Socinian systems. He also wrote *The Harmony of Scripture* (1817).

Fuller, Margaret. [*See* Ossoli, Countess of.]

Fuller, Thomas (*b.* 1608, *d.* 1661), divine, historian, and wit, was a native of Northamptonshire, and was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1628. He was ordained in 1630, and in the following year was chosen fellow of Sidney Sussex College. After holding several positions in the Church, he, in 1641, became minister of the Savoy, but his Royalist sentiments bringing him into danger, he was obliged to leave London, and in 1643 joined the king at Oxford. His moderation, however, gave offence. Appointed chaplain to the Royal army, he showed that however moderate his political action might be, he was deeply in earnest in the discharge of his duties. In 1647 he returned to London to preach at St. Clement's, Eastcheap, but before long was suspended. Soon afterwards, however, he was presented by the Earl of Carlisle to the curacy of Waltham Abbey, and succeeded in satisfying Cromwell's "tryers." In 1658 he was presented to the rectory of Cranford, Middlesex, and after the Restoration was appointed chaplain to the king, and made doctor of divinity. Among his works are *The History of the Holy War* (1639), *The Holy and Profane State* (1642), *Good Thoughts in Bad Times* (1645), *A Pisgah-sight in Palestine* (1650), *Church History of Britain* (1655), and *The Worthies of England*, published posthumously in 1662.

Fullerton, Lady Georgiana (*b.* 23rd September, 1812, *d.* 19th January, 1885), religious novelist, was born at Tixall Hall, Staffordshire, daughter of the first Earl Granville, and in 1833 was married to Alexander Fullerton. Her first story, *Ellen Middleton*, appeared in 1844. In 1846 she seceded to the Roman Church.

Fulton, Robert (*b.* 1765, *d.* 24th February, 1815), a native of Little Britain, Pennsylvania, invented a mill for sawing and polishing marble, a machine for spinning flax, a dredging-machine, etc., but his reputation chiefly rests upon his being the first to apply steam to navigation with any degree of success, though the actual invention of the steamboat is claimed for John Fitch (q.v.). In 1814 he constructed the first war steamer of the United States.

Furniss, Harry (*b.* 1854), artist and caricaturist, was born at Wexford, the son of English parents. As an artist he is chiefly self-taught, and started working for publishers at an early date. He came to London in 1873 and joined the staff of the *Illustrated London News*. In 1880 he began to contribute to *Punch*, and in 1884 was promoted to the regular staff. In 1888 he exhibited a series of caricatures of the pictures of our leading artists. More recently he has delivered lectures illustrating the humours of Parliament.

Furnivall, Frederick James, LL.D. (*b.* 1825), philologist, entered University College, London, in 1841, and subsequently graduated B.A. at Cambridge in 1846. He has devoted himself to the study of Early and Middle English literature, and is one of the most distinguished members of the new school of English philology. For many years he was the editor of the Philological Society's new *English Dictionary*, now being published by the Clarendon Press. In 1885 his philological labours were rewarded with a Civil List pension of £150.

Fürst, Julius (*b.* 1805, *d.* 1873), German Orientalist, of Jewish parentage, was from 1864 to the time of his death professor of the Aramaic and Talmudic languages at Leipzig.

Fuseli, Henry [Johann Heinrich Fuseli] (*b.* 1741, *d.* 1825), historical painter, a native of Zürich, was obliged to leave his native town for exposing some shortcomings on the part of the chief magistrate, and in 1765 came to England, and on the advice of Sir Joshua Reynolds resolved to devote himself to art. For nearly nine years he studied in Italy. His work always suffered from his lack of early training in drawing. He was elected A.R.A. in 1788, full member in 1790, lecturer on painting in 1799, and keeper of the Royal Academy in 1804. He was cynic, wit, poet, and enthusiast, and his published lectures on painting are still read. He was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Fust, or **Faust**, Johann (*d. circa* 1466), to whom, in company with Guttenberg and Schœffer, is attributed the invention of printing, was a goldsmith of Mayence. He entered into partnership with Guttenberg in 1450, and they printed, among other works, the *Biblia Sacra Latina*.

Fustel de Coulanges (*b.* 1830, *d.* 1889), French antiquary, born in Paris, was the author of *La Cité Antique* (1864), which was crowned by the French Academy, and went through many editions.

Fyt, Jan (*b.* 1625, *d.* 1671), Dutch painter, born at Antwerp, excelled chiefly in depicting still life.

G

Gaal, Bernaert (*d.* 1671), Dutch landscape-painter of the school of Wouvermans.

Gabbiani, Antonio Domenico (*b.* 1652, *d.* 1726), Florentine painter, patronised by the Grand Duke Cosimo III.; was killed by a fall from a scaffold when painting the cupola of Castello.

Gabelentz, Hans von der (*b.* 1807, *d.* 1874), philologist of Altenberg, who mastered more than eighty languages; his chief work was a book on the Melanesian languages.

Gabinius, Aulus (*d.* between 50 and 45 B.C.), consul and tribune; author of the *lex Gabinia*, by which Pompey was given the command of the great expedition against the pirates. He was afterwards proconsul of Syria, but was on his return to Rome accused of treason and malversation, and, though defended by Cicero, condemned to exile.

Gaboriau, Émile (*b.* 1835, *d.* 1873), French novelist, son of a notary, served in a cavalry regiment and as a carrier's clerk before he began to write. He at first contributed to minor newspapers, for which he wrote light sketches and some historical essays. Eventually, however, he became known as the author of novels having for their subject crime and detectives. Among these were *L'Affaire Lerouge* (1866), *Le Crime d'Orcival* (1867), and *La Dégringolade* (1876).

Gabriac, Marquis de (*b.* 1792, *d.* 1865), French statesman; served under Napoleon; in 1823 named plenipotentiary in Sweden; was subsequently sent to Rio Janeiro, where, in conjunction with representatives of England and Austria, he obtained the separation of Brazilian and Portuguese governments, and, in 1828, the adoption in Brazil of French maritime law. He was then sent as ambassador to Switzerland; on his return, in 1830, retired into private life till 1841, when he was made a peer of France. He then agitated for freedom of education, which became law in 1850. Three years later he was named senator by Napoleon III. He was the author of *Les Républiques de l'Amérique du Sud considérées dans leur Avenir*, and of *Dom Pedro I., Notes et Souvenirs Personnels* (1854).

Gabriel, Jacques Ange (*d.* 1782), French architect of the last century; designed the École Militaire and other buildings. His grandfather and father were also eminent members of the same profession.

Gabriel de Chinon (*d.* 1670), Capuchin monk and missionary, passed some years in Persia; set on foot a mission to Kurdistan, and died of dysentery at Malabar. His *Relations Nouvelles du Levant* was published after his death.

Gabriel Sionita (*b.* 1577, *d.* 1648), learned Maronite; was professor of oriental languages at Rome and Paris. He translated the Psalms from Syriac into Latin.

Gabrielle, "La Belle." [*See* Estrées.]

Gabrielli, Cattarina (*b.* 1730, *d.* 1796), Italian singer; adopted by Prince Gabrielli, whose cook was her mother. She was a pupil of Porpora.

Gabrielli, Francesca (*b.* 1755, *d.* 1795), singer; called "Gabriellina" to distinguish her from Cattarina.

Gaçon, François (*b.* 1667, *d.* 1725), French satirical poet, who attacked all the leading members of the Academy, including Bossuet, and underwent imprisonment for writing *Poète sans Fard* (1696).

Gadbury, John (*b.* 1627), astrologer and pupil of Lilly. Predictions in his almanacks about the Popish plot brought him into trouble.

Gaddesden, John of (*d. circa* 1350), appointed by Edward II. the first court physician; wrote *Rosa Anglica seu Practica Medicinae.*

Gaddi, Taddeo (*b.* 1300), the most celebrated of a family of Florentine painters, and a pupil of Giotto. He finished the campanile of the cathedral at Florence, which that master had begun. GADDO (*d.* 1312), father of Taddeo, and ANGELO (*d.* 1387), son of the latter, were painters of some repute.

Gade, Niels Wilhelm (*b.* 1817, *d.* 1890), Danish composer; born at Copenhagen; gained the prize of the Copenhagen Musical Association for his *Nachklänge von Ossian* in 1841; studied at Leipzig and in Italy; succeeded Mendelssohn as director of the Gewandhaus concerts, and, on his return to Denmark, became organist and master of the Chapel Royal. In 1876 he was granted a life pension of 3,000 crowns. His chief works are the *Erl King's Daughter* and *Springtide Phantasy.*

Gadebusch, Friedrich (*b.* 1719, *d.* 1788), German historian, author of the *Annals of Livonia.*

Gadsden, Christopher (*b.* 1724, *d.* 1808), American statesman; correspondent of Samuel Adams, and one of the framers of the constitution of South Carolina.

Gaekwar, Kanhojee, eldest illegitimate son of Govind Rao, who died in 1800; usurped the state authority, and tried to obtain English support by territorial concessions. The governor of Bombay supported the lawful heir, and in 1818 Kanhojee surrendered. Having made several subsequent attempts to rebel, he was imprisoned at Madras, where he died.

Gaekwar, Mulhar Rao, cousin of Govind Rao's son; supported Kanhojee, and became involved in hostilities with the English. He was defeated in 1801 at Kurree and surrendered, and was kept under surveillance by the Bombay government till his death.

Gaelen, Alexander van (*b.* 1670, *d.* 1728), Dutch artist, most of whose works are battle-pieces; came to England and painted the portrait of Queen Anne.

Gaertner, Joseph (*b.* 1732, *d.* 1791), German botanist, native of Wurtemberg; visited almost every country in Europe, and was in England made a fellow of the Royal Society. His work, *De Fructibus et Seminibus Plantarum*, was published between 1789 and 1791.

Gaetano, Giovanni, Italian mariner of the 16th century, in the employ of Charles V., who, after returning from the New World, wrote an account of his adventures, which was reprinted in Ramusio's *Raccolta delle Navigazioni e de' Viaggi.*

Gaffarel, Jacques (*b.* 1601, *d.* 1681), librarian to Cardinal Richelieu. His *Curiosités Inouyes sur la Sculpture Talismanique des Persans* was translated into English.

Gaforio, or **Gafori,** Franchino (*b.* 1451, *d.* 1522), Italian writer on music; published *Practica Musicæ* and other works.

Gage, Sir Henry (*b.* 1597, *d.* 1645), distinguished Royalist officer in the great Civil war; relieved Basing House in September, 1644, but was killed a few months later in a skirmish near Abingdon.

Gage, Sir John (*b.* 1479, *d.* 1556), statesman and soldier; commanded at the battle of Solway Moss, where James V. was defeated, but is believed to have quarrelled with Henry VIII. about Catherine of Aragon. As a zealous Catholic, he was in great favour with Queen Mary, who appointed him Lord Chamberlain.

Gage, Thomas (*d.* 1656), traveller; became a Dominican monk in Spain, whence he set out as a missionary for the Philippines. He never, however, arrived there, but settled in Guatemala, and engaged in missionary work among the Indians of Central America. On his return to England he publicly abjured Romanism, and published *A New Survey of the West Indies*, which was ordered by Colbert to be translated into French.

Gage, Thomas (*b.* 1721, *d.* 1787), soldier, served under Braddock in 1756. In 1760 he was governor of Montreal, and three years later succeeded Lord Amherst as commander of the British forces in America. As governor of Massachusetts he was instructed to put down the revolutionary movement around Boston, and his seizure of the rebel stores at Cambridge and other places led to open hostilities. He was recalled to England in October, 1775, being considered incompetent.

Gagern, Friedrich von (*b.* 1794), son of Johann; served in the Austrian and Netherland armies, and was killed while in command of the troops of the Duke of Baden in the Baden revolutionary movement led by Hecker in 1848.

Gagern, Heinrich Wilhelm August von (*b.* 1799, *d.* 1880), his brother; served at Waterloo; supported the formation of a union of German states under Prussia, and presided at the Frankfort assembly of 1849, when the imperial crown was offered to Frederick William IV. Again at Erfurt, in 1850, he advocated the same views. He also took part in the Schleswig-Holstein campaign of 1849-50, after which he retired from public life.

Gagern, Johann Christopher von (*b.* 1766, *d.* 1852), German statesman and writer; an opponent of Napoleon, and an active advocate of German unity. He took part in the Tyrol rising of 1812, and was present at the congress of Vienna as representative of the Netherlands. He wrote several political works.

Gagnier, Jean (*b.* 1670, *d.* 1740), French Orientalist; took orders, but wishing to marry, became a Protestant; he came to England, and was made professor of Hebrew at Oxford, receiving degrees from that university and from Cambridge. His chief works are an edition of Ben Gorion's *History of the Jews*, and of Abulfeda's *Life of Mohammed* in Arabic and Latin.

Gagni or **Gagné,** Jean de (*d.* 1549), reader to Francis I., whose permission he obtained to have many curious manuscripts published; also wrote a commentary on the New Testament and some Latin poems.

Gaguin, Robert (*b. circa* 1425, *d.* 1502), French chronicler and diplomatist. His chief work is *Compendium supra Francorum gestis usque ad annum 1491.*

Gail, Jean Baptiste (*b.* 1755, *d.* 1829), French Hellenist; translated Theocritus and Anacreon, besides many other classics; narrowly escaped proscription during the Reign of Terror. His wife, from whom he separated, composed some operas.

Gail, Jean François (*b.* 1795, *d.* 1845), son of the preceding; musician and Greek scholar, his chief work being *Geographi Minores.*

Gaillard, Antoine, pseudonym of the Sieur de la Porte Neille, an imitator of Rabelais, whose *Œuvres Mêlées* were published in 1634.

Gaillard, Honoré Reynaud de (*b.* 1641, *d.* 1727), eloquent court preacher; directed the education of Turenne, and was confessor to Mary of Modena, second wife of James II.

Gaine, Hugh (*d.* 1807), journalist; started the *New York Mercury* in 1752, at first as a Whig paper, but afterwards made it Royalist. At the close of the American war he became a bookseller, and acquired a large estate.

Gaines (*b.* 1777, *d.* 1849), American general, took part in the war of 1812; was severely wounded at Fort Erie (1814), where he gained the rank of brevet-major-general, and received the thanks of Congress; was also in the battle of Chrystler's Field. He served in the Creek war of 1876 and was wounded. He was tried by court-martial for calling out the Southern militia without orders on the outbreak of the Mexican war, but escaped censure.

Gainsborough, Thomas (*b.* 1727, *d.* 1788), landscape and portrait painter, son of a draper, was born at Sudbury. At the age of thirteen he came to London, determined to support himself by painting, and took lessons of Gravelot. He soon made a name for himself by his portraits, and at the age of nineteen married, and resided at Ipswich. Here he made the acquaintance of Thicknesse, who persuaded him to go to Bath, where occupation had been found for him. Gainsborough now devoted himself to landscape-painting, his success in which procured him admission in 1768 to the Royal Academy. He made the acquaintance of Sir Joshua Reynolds and other artists of repute, with whom, however, his relations were never very intimate. His best known portraits are those of the royal family, of Kean, and of Abel, the musician. Among his landscapes are *The Shepherd's Boy* and *The Woodman in the Storm.* He died in London.

Gairdner, James (*b.* 1828), historian, son of a surgeon; was born and educated at Edinburgh. In 1846 he obtained an appointment in the Record Office, and became in 1859 assistant-keeper of the Public Records. He is chiefly known as the editor of the *Paston Letters* (1872-75), but he has also edited *Historia Regis Henrici Septimi, Letters and Papers Illustrative of the Reign of Richard III.*, and continued Professor Brewer's *Letters and Papers of Henry VIII.* for the "*Rolls*" *Series*, and several works for the Camden Society. Besides these, he has done original work in his *Life and Reign of Richard III.* (1878), and, in conjunction with Mr. Spedding, *Studies in English History*, and is the writer of *Henry VII.* in *Twelve English Statesmen* (1889).

Gaisford, Thomas (*b.* 1780, *d.* 1855), classical scholar; educated at a private school at Winchester, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he was elected student in 1800. While tutor at the college he published an edition of the *Enchiridion* of Hephæstion. In 1811 he was appointed Regius professor of Greek, and in 1825 prebendary of Worcester, and was also rector of Westwell, in Oxfordshire, from 1815 to 1847. He also held prebends at St. Paul's, Llandaff, and Durham, the last of which he exchanged in 1831 for the deanery of Christ Church. He was a learned and laborious editor and commentator, the chief results of his research being an edition of the *Lexicon of Suidas* and the *Etymologicon Magnum.* The "Gaisford Prize," founded after his death, is awarded annually at Oxford for Greek prose and verse.

Gaius [**Caius**] Roman jurist of the 2nd century; author of *Libri Institutionem Quattuor*, discovered in 1816 at Verona, and first published at Berlin in 1821 by Göschen; a third edition appearing by Lachmann in 1841. It was the model for Justinian's *Institutes.*

Galba, Servius Sulpicius (*d.* after 138 B.C.), Roman prætor; subdued the Lusitanians, and then massacred and enslaved them (150 B.C.); tried but pardoned; was consul 144 B.C.

Galba, Servius Sulpicius (*b.* 3, *d.* 69), successor of Nero as emperor of Rome, but was in power little more than seven months before being murdered by the soldiers of Otho.

Galbraith, William (*b.* 1786, *d.* 1850), Scottish mathematician and divine; published astronomical and barometrical tables between 1827 and 1834, and many mathematical papers.

Gale, Benjamin (*b.* 1715, *d.* 1790), physician, born at Killingworth, Connecticut; invented an improved drill-plough, and wrote many political essays. About 1750 he published *A Dissertation on Inoculation.*

Gale, John (*b.* 1680, *d.* 1721), Baptist minister; studied at Leyden and obtained degrees of M.A. and Ph.D.; read under Limborch at Amsterdam; wrote an answer to Wall's *History of Infant Baptism.* Some of his works were printed by subscription after his death.

Gale, Roger (*b.* 1672, *d.* 1744), antiquarian, member of Parliament, and commissioner of stamps and excise; was first vice-president of the Society of Antiquaries. He published *Antonini Itinerarium Britanniarum,* and the *Knowledge of Medals.*

Gale, Samuel, brother of the preceding (*b.* 1682, *d.* 1754), edited Lord Clarendon's *History of Winchester Cathedral,* and contributed some papers to the *Archæologia* and the *Bibliotheca Topographia Britannica.*

Gale, Theophilus (*b.* 1628, *d.* 1678), Independent minister; lost his fellowship of Magdalen College, Oxford at the Restoration; was then tutor to Lord Wharton's sons, and afterwards minister in Holborn. His chief works are *The True Idea of Jansenism* and *The Court of the Gentiles.*

Gale, Thomas, father of Roger and Samuel (*b.* 1636, *d.* 1702), scholar and antiquary; was Regius professor of Greek at Cambridge for six years, after which he became master of St. Paul's school, and in 1697 dean of York. He was also fellow and secretary of the Royal Society, and published many classical and antiquarian works.

Galen, Christopher van (*b.* 1600, *d.* 1678), Prince-bishop of Munster; led an army against the Turks in 1664; was called a "mitred brigand."

Galenus [Galen] (*b.* 130), physician; born at Pergamos; lived some time at Alexandria and Rome, whither he was recalled by Marcus Aurelius when travelling in Asia; is supposed to have died at Pergamos. His chief work is that on *The Use of the different Parts of the Human Body,* which, with his other works, was regarded as authoritative, and used as a text-book throughout the Middle Ages.

Galeotti, Marzio (*d.* 1494), Italian writer; celebrated for his knowledge of occult science; is chiefly known as having collected the *bon mots* of Mathias Corvinus, king of Hungary.

Galeotti, Sebastiano (*d.* 1746), Tuscan painter; born about 1676.

Galerius. [*See* Maximianus.]

Galeswinthe (*d.* 568), daughter of Athanagilde, king of the Goths; was married to Chilperic, king of Neustria, who poisoned her in 568.

Galiani, the Abbé Fernando (*b.* 1728, *d.* 1787), *savant;* wrote several economical and political treatises, among which are a *Dialogue sur les Blés* and a work on *The Duties of Neutral Princes.* He has been called "Machiavellino."

Galignani, John Anthony (*b.* 1796, *d.* 1873), journalist; established and edited, with his brother William, *Galignani's Messenger;* also founded the Galignani Hospital at Paris, and joined with William in defraying the cost of building the hospital at Corbeil. The latter died in 1882.

Galilei, Galileo (*b.* 1564, *d.* 1642), astronomer and natural philosopher; born at Pisa; was educated first at Florence, but afterwards returned to Pisa to study medicine, for which profession his father designed him. Here, after becoming known as an opponent of the Aristotelian maxims, he discovered in 1582 the law of the vibrations of the pendulum. Soon afterward he began to study mathematics, and was appointed professor at Pisa when only twenty-five. Thence he removed to Padua in 1593, and during his residence there invented a thermometer and constructed his first telescope, the invention of which he had heard of at Venice. He also made astronomical discoveries, and was re-established in 1610 at Pisa by his patron, Cosimo de' Medici. Here it was that his opposition to traditional views, and especially his advocacy of the Copernican doctrine that the sun was the centre of the universe, brought him into conflict with the Inquisition, but proceedings were dropped on Galileo's promise not to teach the obnoxious doctrine. On the publication, however, in 1632, seventeen years after, of his *Dialogue* on the same subject, he was again summoned to Rome, condemned to imprisonment for life, and required to solemnly recant his opinion. He was confined at first in the house of one of the Inquisitors, his pupil, but was afterwards allowed to live in Florence, where he died, having been blind four years. His works were published in Florence in the years 1843-6.

Galilei, Vincenzo (*b.* 1606, *d.* 1649), son of Galileo; taught by his father; proposed the application of pendulums to clocks about 1640.

Galitzin, Alexander, son of Mikhail (*b.* 1718, *d.* 1783), general, and favourite of Catherine II.; defeated the Turks at Choczim in 1769.

Galitzin, Dmitri (*b.* 1770, *d.* 1840), Russian noble and missionary; served in the Austrian army, but in 1792 resolved to travel in America; was ordained Roman Catholic priest in 1795; founded, under the name of "Father Smith," the Catholic colony of Loretto, in Pennsylvania, and settled there for life, making, however, frequent journeys. His name is given to a village near Loretto, and a monument was erected to him there in 1848.

Galitzin, Dmitri (*b.* 1721, *d.* 1773), Russian statesman; endowed a hospital at Moscow, which was opened in 1802.

Galitzin, Emanuel (*b.* 1804, *d.* 1853), soldier and author; was born and educated at Paris, but in 1825 went to Russia; joined the army, and served with distinction in Turkey, being wounded at Varna in 1828. After his return in the next year, he retired from the service, and devoted himself to literature—his chief works being *La Finlande en 1848*, the result of a tour through that country, and *Contes Russes*, a French translation, with biographical notices, of the chief Russian fable-writers. Prince Galitzin was also an eminent geographer and corresponding member of the Geographical Society of London.

Galitzin, Georg Bulyakov (*d.* 1585), general; carried out the vengeance of Ivan the Terrible against Wenden in 1577.

Galitzin, Mikhail (*d.* after 1514), general; was defeated and taken prisoner by the Poles, but released by the king; was in great favour with the Tsar.

Galitzin, Mikhail (*b.* 1675, *d.* 1730), general and statesman under Peter I.; served against the Turks, and was wounded at Azov at the age of twelve; commanded against the Swedes in 1700, and was again wounded, but succeeded, as governor of Finland, in driving them out of the province, and in 1720 gained one of the first victories of the Russian navy over them. He negotiated for Peter the Great the treaty of Neustadt; was made field-marshal in 1724, and was named senator by the Tsarina Anne in 1730, in which year he died at Moscow.

Galitzin, Vassilii (*d.* 1619), a supporter of the pretender Dmitri (Demetrius); murdered the royal family in 1605; afterwards conspired against Dmitri, and also against his successor.

Galitzin, Vassilii (*b.* 1633, *d.* 1713), general and statesman, surnamed "the Great"; reorganised the army, and, as minister, assisted the Tsar Feodor in reducing the power of the nobles, and in other reforms; was chancellor during the regency under Princess Sophia, for whom he suppressed the rebellion of the Stretlitz, preparing their suppression by Peter the Great. He served that Tsar as statesman and soldier, but incurred his jealousy on his return from a successful expedition against the Tartars of the Crimea, and was in 1689 disgraced, having, probably, also been engaged in a plot with the Princess Sophia against the life of Peter. He died at Moscow, having been allowed to return from his place of exile.

Gall, Franz Josef (*b.* 1758, *d.* 1828), with Spurzheim, the first propounder of phrenology; born at Pforzheim, in Baden; studied at Baden, Strasburg, and Vienna, where he took the degree of M.D., and began to practise. In 1798 he began to put forth his theories in Wieland's *Deutscher Mercur*, and to give lectures on the subject of phrenology. His success was checked by an interdiction from the government on the ground of irreligion, and he left the city with his pupil, Spurzheim, and entered on a lecturing tour throughout Germany, arriving in 1807 in Paris, where he practised as a doctor, but failed to obtain recognition as a man of science. A visit to London in 1823 was also unsuccessful, and he returned to Paris, where he lived until his death. His *Anatomie et Physiologie du Système Nerveux* appeared between 1810 and 1818; and his work *Sur les Fonctions des Cerveaux* between 1822 and 1825, both in conjunction with Spurzheim.

Gall, St. (*b.* 551, *d.* 646), Irish abbot; evangelised the Swiss, and built a monastery in the Canton which now bears his name.

Galla Placidia. [*See* Placidia.]

Gallagher, William D. (*b.* 1808), American journalist and poet; son of a rebel of '98; edited the *Cincinnati Mirror* (1831), the *Western Literary Journal* (1836), and was co-editor of the *Cincinnati Gazette* from 1839 to 1850. In 1841 he published *Selections from the Poetry of the West*, having previously written *Erato*. He has also written upon agriculture, and especially upon the development of the resources of the North-West. Another poem, *Miami Woods*, was published in 1881.

Galland, Antoine (*b.* 1646, *d.* 1715), French Orientalist; went to Constantinople in 1670 to study Greek theology, bringing back some marbles on his return nine years later. He translated *The Thousand and One Nights* into French, and also the Indian fables of Bidpai and Lokman.

Gallatin, Abraham Albert (*b.* 1761, *d.* 1849), American statesman and economist; born at Geneva; went to America and fought in the war of Independence; became a senator in 1793, and secretary to the treasury in 1801; opposed the war of 1812, and signed the treaty of Ghent, with which it ended, in 1814; was American minister in France from 1815 to 1823, and was sent on a special mission to England in 1826. He was a member of the Free Trade convention at

Philadelphia in 1831, and was founder of the Ethnological Society. He opposed the Mexican war in a popular pamphlet, and was in Congress a leading member of the Democratic party. He was a successful financier, doing all in his power, by pamphlets and administration, to check the increase of the national debt. *Reminiscences* of Mr. Gallatin, by J. R. Bartlett, were published in 1841.

Gallaudet, Thomas (*b.* 1787, *d.* 1851), American clergyman of Huguenot birth; born at Philadelphia; becoming interested in the education of the deaf and dumb, he visited Europe in 1815; became on his return principal of an asylum for the deaf and dumb, and, on resigning this, chaplain to a similar institution at Hartford for the insane. He edited six volumes of the *Annals of the Deaf and Dumb.*

Galle, André (*b.* 1761, *d.* 1844), French medallist, employed by the republic, the emperor, and the Bank of France.

Galle, Philippe (*b.* 1537, *d.* 1612), Flemish engraver, born at Haarlem, but lived chiefly at Antwerp, where he was engaged in commerce. His sons, Théodore (*b.* 1560) and Corneille "le Vieux" (*b.* 1570) his pupils, greatly surpassed him in his art, especially the latter, among whose works are several portraits after Van Dyck and Rubens. Corneille was also an engraver.

Gallienus, Roman Emperor (*d.* 268), associated with him by his father Valerianus in 253; sole emperor, 260; was slain by the prætorians in 268.

Gallissonière, Rolland Michael Barrin, Marquis de la (*b.* 1693, *d.* 1756), French admiral, entered the navy in 1710, and served with distinction; was French governor of Canada from 1747 to 1749; and in 1755 defeated, off Martinique, the English fleet under Byng sent to capture it. In 1751 he published a memoir of the French colonies in America.

Gallo, Marzia duca di (*b.* 1753, *d.* 1833), Neapolitan statesman; in his early years a diplomatist in the service of the Austrians at Naples and Vienna, signed the preliminaries of Leoben and the peace of Campo Formio, after which he returned to Naples. In 1805 he obtained from Napoleon the evacuation of Naples by the French, but next year, when Ferdinand IV. was driven out and Joseph Bonaparte became king, the Marquis de Gallo became his minister, accompanying him also to Spain in 1808. On the restoration of the Bourbons in 1815 he returned to Naples, re-entered their service after a short interval, and accompanied Ferdinand to the congress at Laybach, where he opposed Austrian intervention. When the Austrians again entered Naples the duca di Gallo retired into private life.

Galloche, Louis (*b.* 1670, *d.* 1751), French painter, and instructor of Lemoyne. His pictures deal with historical subjects.

Gallois, Charles André (*b.* 1789, *d.* 1851), French historian and publicist; wrote *Histoire des Journalistes de la Révolution* (1845), and published *Biographie des Contemporains par Napoléon* (1824), *Histoire de Napoléon par lui-même* (1825), and *Histoire de la Convention Nationale après lui-même* (1835).

Gallois, Jean Antoine (*d.* 1828), French politician; president of the Tribunate in 1802, and secretary from 1804 to 1813; was also employed by Louis XVIII. on his return.

Gallonio (*d.* 1605), Italian priest; wrote a treatise on the modes of torture practised by the pagans on the early Christians, and a life of St. Philip Neri and other saints.

Galloway, Joseph (*b.* 1730, *d.* 1803), American loyalist; advocated, in opposition to Dickinson, the conversion of the Pennsylvanian government into royal form; proposed a plan of settlement with the mother-country in the Congress of 1774; on the declaration of independence joined the Royal army, and in 1778 went to England, where in the next year he was examined before the House of Commons on the conduct of the war, the failure of which he declared to be due to the incompetency of Lord Howe. In 1788 Galloway was attainted by the Pennsylvania legislature, and his estates ordered to be sold. Besides several pamphlets, he was author of *Historical and Political Reflections on the American Rebellion*, and some curious works on the allegorical meaning of prophecies.

Gallucci, Giovanni, Italian astronomer of the 16th century; author of *Theatrum Mundi et Temporis* (1589).

Galluppi, Pasquale (*b.* 1770, *d.* 1848), Italian philosopher of reactionary tendencies; professor of logic and metaphysics at Naples; author of a criticism of Fichte's views and of *Elementi di Filosofia* (1832).

Gallus, Cnaeus Cornelius (*d. circa* 26 B.C.), Roman poet; made prefect of Egypt by Augustus in 31 B.C.; recalled and condemned to exile for misgovernment, he put an end to his life. His works are lost, but he is known to posterity from Virgil's dedication to him of *Georgics*, book iv.

Gallus, Roman Emperor (*d.* 453 or 454), succeeded Decius by election; made a humiliating peace with the barbarians, and was murdered by his soldiers.

Gally, Henry (*b.* 1696, *d.* 1769), theologian, chaplain to the king; author of *Considerations upon Clandestine Marriage*, a translation of Theophrastus, and *Dissertations against Pronouncing Greek according to Accents.*

Galt, Sir Alexander T. (*b.* 1817), distinguished Canadian statesman, son of John Galt, was born at Chelsea, and educated in England and Canada, to which latter country he early emigrated, entering the service of the British and American Land Company, and being appointed commissioner in 1844. In 1849 he entered political life, and signed the "Annexation" manifesto. After an interval of retirement, he, in 1853, again appeared in public life, and continued to take part in affairs till 1872, being especially active in promoting federation of the North American colonies and intercolonial railway communication. He was minister of finance from 1858 to 1862; again from 1864 to 1866, when he resigned on account of his opposition to the educational policy of ministers, but again next year for a few months held the same office, and was privy councillor. He was delegate to the Colonial Conference at London of 1875-7, and in the following year accompanied Sir Charles Tupper on a mission to London to confer on the Nova Scotia question. He was a fourth time, in 1879, finance minister; was a member of the Fisheries Commission of 1877, and in 1881 Canadian delegate at the International Monetary Conference at Paris. From 1880 to 1883 he was high commissioner to Great Britain. His name is also connected with the Grand Trunk railway as one of its chief founders; and he was the author of *Canada from 1849 to 1859.* After 1859 he acted with the Liberal-Conservatives, having previously been a Liberal.

Galt, John (*b.* 1779, *d.* 1839), Scottish novelist, born at Irvine, Ayrshire; after failing in trade, he travelled on the Continent, and on his return to London devoted himself to literature. Besides several novels, he wrote lives of Byron and Benjamin West, some tragedies, and books on travel.

Galton, Francis, F.R.S. (*b.* 1822), scientific writer; educated at King's College, London, and Trinity, Cambridge; obtained the medal of the Royal Geographical Society for his *Narrative of an Explorer of Tropical South Africa*, in which he described his travels, and soon after (1855) published his *Art of Travel.* He then devoted himself to meteorology, embodying the results of his investigations, in *Meteoragraphia* (1863). He has, however, gained his reputation as a student of heredity, his chief works on the subject being *Hereditary Genius: its Laws and Consequences*, which appeared in 1869; *Inquiries into Human Faculty and its Development* (1883), the *Record of Family Faculties* (1884), and *Natural Inheritance* (1889). He took active part in the proceedings of the British Association, and was in 1885 president of the Anthropological Society.

Galuppi, Baldassare (*b.* 1703, *d.* 1785), Italian musician; employed by Catherine II. of Russia; composed four *Symphonies.*

Galvani, Aloisio (*b.* 1737, *d.* 1798), discoverer of galvanism; born at Bologna, at which university he studied anatomy, and took his doctor's degree, becoming professor in 1762. In 1790 he was deprived of his professorship, being unable, through religious scruples, to take the oath required of him by the government of the Cisalpine Republic, who, however, shortly before his death offered to make an exception in his favour. His *Commentary on the Forces of Electricity in Muscular Action*, which described his great discovery, was published in 1791.

Gama, José Basilio da (*b.* 1740, *d.* 1795), Brazilian poet, his chief work being *Uruguay* (1769).

Gama, Vasco da (*d.* 1525), Portuguese navigator, of noble family; discovered the route to India by the Cape of Good Hope in 1497; appointed viceroy of India on the death of Albuquerque in 1524 by John III. of Portugal. His first voyage is celebrated in the *Lusiad* of Camoens, who was with him.

Gamaches, Étienne (*d.* 1756), French philosopher; wrote under pseudonym "Charigny," *Système du Cœur*, and *Astronomie Physique.*

Gamaches, Philippe de (*b.* 1568, *d.* 1625), French theologian, his chief works being a commentary on the *Summa* of St. Thomas Aquinas and *Theologia Practica* (printed in 1629).

Gamaliel (1st century), Jewish rabbi; teacher of St. Paul; advised the release of the apostles in 33 (Acts v.).

Gamba, Jacques (*b.* 1763, *d.* 1833), French traveller; author of *Voyage dans la Russie Méridionale* (1820-24).

Gamba, Pietro, Conte di ((*b.* 1801, *d.* 1826), Italian patriot, brother of the Countess Guiccioli, mistress of Lord Byron, whom he accompanied to Greece; was taken by a Turkish corsair, but released, and rejoined Byron at Missolonghi; wrote *Narrative of Lord Byron's Last Journey in Greece*, where he died.

Gambacorta, Francesco (*d.* 1355), Italian noble, "conservator of Pisa"; offered the signiory to Emperor Charles IV., but afterwards intrigued against him; was executed with his two brothers on a charge of conspiracy.

Gambacorta, Pietro (*d.* 1392), nephew of Francesco, exiled after his death; recalled in 1369, and made captain-general; obtained from Charles IV. recognition of the liberty of Pisa; made alliance with Florence; assassinated by order of his friend, the chancellor Appiani.

Gambacorta, Giovanni, nephew of Pietro, last lord of Pisa, after whose death he was exiled; he was recalled in 1405 to aid in the expulsion of the Florentines, who held the citadel of Pisa; but in March, 1406, treacherously opened the gates to a Florentine army, and went to live at Florence.

Gambara, Lorenzo (*b.* 1506, *d.* 1595), Latin poet, dependent of Cardinal Farnese; author of four books, *De Navigatione Christophori Columbi.*

Gambara, Veronica (*b.* 1485, *d.*. 1550), Italian poet, whose letters and poems were printed in 1759; was visited by Charles V. in 1530.

Gambart, Jean Félix (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1836), French astronomer, director of the Marseilles observatory; discovered thirteen comets between 1820 and 1833.

Gambetta, Léon Michel (*b.* 1838, *d.* 1882), French statesman; son of a grocer of Cahors; went as a young man to Paris with the object of practising at the bar, but did nothing remarkable till his thirtieth year. In 1868 he attracted notice by his conduct of the defence in the *procés Delescluze*, and in the next year was elected deputy for both Paris and Marseilles, when he immediately became the most influential member of the Opposition. After the outbreak of the war, in the midst of the siege of Paris, he went to Tours in a balloon, and was chiefly instrumental in organising the government, and the conduct of the war. During the years between the peace and 1879 Gambetta was chiefly occupied with his idea of the *revanche* and with the development of Opportunism. In the latter year it was his influence which in the main brought about the abdication of Marshal Macmahon. On the election of M. Grévy, he became president of the Chamber, and in 1881 prime minister of France, but only held office a few months, resigning on January 27, 1882, after which he took very little part in affairs. He died on December 31 of the same year from a wound accidentally inflicted on himself by a pistol shot.

Gambier, James, Baron (*b.* 1756, *d.* 1833), British admiral, born in the Bahamas, of which his father was lieutenant-governor; early entered navy; present at repulse of French from Jersey in 1791, and afterwards served on American coast; rear-admiral in 1796, having been with Lord Howe in his victory of the preceding year. In 1807 he was given the command of the fleet sent to Copenhagen, and was created a baron in recognition of his skilful conduct; he refused at the same time a pension. Two years later, in consequence of a misunderstanding with Lord Cochrane on the occasion of an attack on a French fleet in the Aix roads, Lord Gambier was tried by court-martial, but acquitted. On the accession of William IV. he became admiral of the fleet.

Gambold, J. (*d.* 1771), English philologist; joined the Moravians and became bishop; carried out their principles by working as corrector of proofs; was author of several philological and theological works.

Gamon, Christophe de (*b.* 1576, *d.* 1612), French poet, his chief works being *Le Trésor des Trésors* and *Les Pescheries*, the first celebrating his achievements as an alchemist.

Gandolphy, Pierre (*d.* 1816), Romanist priest, author of *Une Défense de la Foi Ancienne;* censured for a sermon which he preached on the relations between temporal and spiritual authority in 1816.

Gandon, James (*b.* 1741, *d.* 1824), English architect; the first who received the gold medal of the Royal Academy; designed the Custom House, and other buildings in Dublin; edited part of *Vitruvius Britannicus.*

Ganganelli. [*See* Clement XIV., Pope.]

Ganilh, Charles (*b.* 1758, *d.* 1826), French statesman and economist; one of the Committee of Seven who sat at the Hôtel de Ville on the day of the taking of the Bastille; was imprisoned under the Reign of Terror, but saved from transportation by the death of Robespierre; member of the Tribunate under the Consulate, but excluded in 1802; as deputy for Le Cantal at the Restoration, opposed several of the government measures; wrote several economical works, among which were *Système d'Économie Publique* (1809-21) and *Théorie d'Économie Politique* (1815-22).

Gannal, Jean Nicholas (*b.* 1791, *d.* 1852), French chemist; employed in the organisation of military hospitals; present with the "Grand Army" in Russia in 1812, and several times taken prisoner; employed at the École Polytechnique; afterwards worked privately, and applied his chemical knowledge to improvements in the manufacture of candles, ink, lint, and paper, and published in 1837 *Histoire des Embaumements*, a work which involved him in controversy with several physicians.

Gans, Edward (*b.* 1798, *d.* 1839), German jurist; appointed lecturer on law at Berlin in 1820, and maintained philosophical as opposed to historical views of his subject; visited France and England in 1830. On his return in 1835 he began a course of lectures on the *History of the Last Fifty Years*, which was cut short by the Prussian government on account of their constitutional tendency. Besides several books on jurisprudence, Gans edited the works of Hegel, to whose school he belonged.

Gantheaume, Comte Honoré (*b.* 1755, *d.* 1818), French admiral; entered the navy at a very early age; served in America under d'Estaing, in India under Suffren, and was present at the capture of Grenada. In 1794 he was wounded when under the command of Villaret-Joyeuse; after various other services, was appointed chief-of-staff to Brueys, and afterwards to the chief naval command on the Nile and Egyptian coasts, in which capacity he took part in the siege of Acre, the battle of Gaza, and the attack on Aboukir, and escorted Bonaparte in his flight from Egypt. He was appointed head of the ocean fleet which was to have protected the invasion of England in 1805. Subsequently he directed many other naval operations under Napoleon, and was charged by Louis XVIII. to bring about the submission of Marshal Brune, for which service he was made peer of France, and received the Cross of St. Louis.

Garampi, Giuseppe (*b.* 1723, *d.* 1792), Italian antiquary, cardinal, and bishop; visited Germany, Flanders, France, and England with the view of discovering manuscripts; collected an immense library, and prepared materials for a great episcopal history under the title of *Orbis Christianus*. The catalogue of his library, with a biographical notice, was published at Rome in 1796.

Garasse, François (*b.* 1585, *d.* 1631), Jesuit controversialist, author of numerous works, chiefly in defence of his society or directed against its opponents, the chief of which are *Elixir Calvinisticum*, *Le Rabelais Réformé*, and *La Doctrine Curieuse des Beaux Esprits de ce Temps* (1623).

Garat, Dominique Joseph (*b.* 1749, *d.* 1833), French statesman; worked for Panckoucke, who introduced him to Rousseau and the Encyclopædists. He pronounced the *éloge* on Fontenelle, and was made professor of history at Paris in 1785. He was elected member of the Constituent Assembly, and reported its proceedings in the *Journal de Paris*. He succeeded Danton as minister of justice after the massacres of September, which he defended, and notified officially to Louis XVI. his condemnation. In May, 1793, he was transferred to the ministry of the interior as successor to Roland, and by his weak conduct contributed to the fall of the Girondins, trying in vain to save his friend Condorcet. Garat was also employed under the Directory, the Consulate, and the Empire. As a member of the senate he voted for the abdication in 1814; in 1816 he was expelled from the Institut as a revolutionist. He was the author of many works, the best known of which is *Mémoires sur la Révolution.*

Garat, Jean Pierre (*b.* 1764, *d.* 1833), French vocalist; nephew of Dominique; educated for the bar, but soon devoted himself to music, and became a great tenor; became secretary to the Comte d'Artois, and was presented to Marie Antoinette, who gave him a pension. In 1793 he left France in company with the violinist Roele, but returned in 1794, and on the formation of the Paris *conservatoire* was made professor of singing, and trained several of the most noted vocalists. He first made known in France the music of Mozart, besides himself composing some very popular pieces.

Garbett, James (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1879), scholar and theologian; in 1841 succeeded Keble as professor of poetry; Bampton lecturer in 1842, his subject being a *Vindication of the Church of England*, against the Tractarians; became archdeacon of Chichester on the resignation of Mr. (Cardinal) Manning.

Garbieri, Lorenzo (*b.* 1580, *d.* 1654), Italian painter of the Bolognese school, friend of Spaela, his chief pictures being *St. Peter at Prayer*, *Circe*, and the *Martyrdom of Saint Cecilia*, at Bologna, and several oils and frescoes at Modena.

Garbo, Raffaelino del (*b.* 1476, *d.* 1534), Florentine painter, pupil of Lippi, the greater part of whose frescoes are lost; several of his oil-paintings are at Florence, Rome, and Berlin.

Garçam, or **Garçao**, Pedro Dorrea (*b.* 1724, *d.* 1772), Portuguese lyric poet; thrown by Pombal into prison, where he died. His complete works were published in 1778.

Garcia, First Count of Castile (*b.* 908, *d.* 990), defeated the Moors under Almanzar in 984, but was soon after himself defeated and taken prisoner, and died of his wounds. His son, the second count (*b.* 1008), was assassinated in 1022 by one of the Veles, pretenders to the throne of Castile.

Garcia, Manuel de Populo Vincente (*b.* 1775, *d.* 1832), Spanish musician; gained reputation as a singer in the theatres of Cadiz and Madrid, and subsequently at Paris and in Italy. Between 1816 and 1824 he lived alternately in London and Paris, after which he went to New York and from thence to Mexico. Having been robbed just before his return to Europe, he was obliged to devote himself to teaching, among his pupils being his daughter, Madame Malibran. He composed everal operas, the best known of which is *Il Califo di Bagdad.* His son Manuel (born at Madrid in 1805) was professor of music at London and Paris, and author of *Mémoire sur la Voix Humaine* (1840), and *Ecole di Garcia* (1841).

Garcia, Marie. [*See* Malibran.]

Garcia di Mascarenhas (*b.* 1596, *d.* 1656), Portuguese poet; escaped from prison at Coimhas, and after a year at Madrid wandered through Italy and France, passing thence to Brazil, where he remained nine years and fought against the Dutch. On his return to Portugal he was imprisoned in the tower of Sabujat for some years, on account of a supposed treasonable correspondence with the Spaniards, but was liberated on restoration of Portuguese independence, and honoured by João IV. A poem which he wrote in Brazil is lost, but his *Viriato Tragico* was much admired, and was reprinted in 1854.

Garcia y Paredes, Diego (*b.* 1466, *d.* 1530), Spanish soldier; served against the Portuguese and Moors in 1478; killed messengers sent by his family to bring him home after his father's death, and, having proceeded to Rome, entered the service of Alexander VI.; afterwards aided the Venetians against the Turks, by whom he was taken prisoner, but escaped, and in 1501 returned to serve the pope, and fought for him against the Orsini and the French. Returning to Spain, he defended his friend Gonsalva di Cordova, and in 1508 was sent to the help of the Emperor Maximilian in his war with Venice. He was present at the battle of Pavia (1525). Don Diego Garcia is one of the national heroes of Spain; his autobiography was printed in the *Claros Varones de Espãna.*

Garcilasso de la Vega (*b.* 1503, *d.* 1536), Spanish poet and soldier; born at Toledo of a noble family; followed Charles V. to Italy; was present at the siege of Vienna by the Sultan Solyman, after which he fell into disgrace for trying to bring about the marriage of one of his nephews with a lady of the imperial house. After a short imprisonment on an island in the Danube, he returned to court, and in 1535 was wounded in the siege of Tunis. After his return he accompanied Charles V. on his campaign in Provence, and died from wounds received at Fréjus. His poems, in which he imitated the Italians, were first published with those of Boscan in 1543.

Garcilasso de la Vega (*d.* 1568), Spanish traveller and writer (called "the Inca," from his mother being a Peruvian princess); son of a Spanish captain who had served under Cortes and Pizarro; explored Peru, and published the result in his *Comentaries Reales que tratan del Origen de los Incas;* excited the suspicions of Philip II. by his influence over the Peruvians, and was recalled to Spain and imprisoned.

Gardiner, Allen Francis (*b.* 1791, *d.* 1851), English sailor and missionary; after serving some years in the navy, devoted himself to missionary work; went to Zululand in 1834, then to South America; after a short time in England founded the Patagonian Missionary Society, and in 1850 went again to South America, whence he and his party never returned, having died of starvation.

Gardiner, James, Colonel (*b.* 1688, *d.* 1745), Scottish military officer; served with distinction at Ramillies; killed at Prestonpans; said by his biographer, Dr. Doddridge, to have had supernatural intimation of his death.

Gardiner, Samuel Rawson (*b.* 1829), English historian; was educated at Winchester and Christ Church. In 1884 he was elected fellow of All Souls', and was for some years professor of modern history at King's College, London. His historical works include *The History of England from the Accession of James I. to the Disgrace of Chief Justice Coke* (1863), *Prince Charles and the Spanish Marriage* (1869), *England under the Duke of Buckingham and Charles I.* (1875), *The Personal Government of Charles I.*, and the *Fall of the Monarchy of Charles I.*, all these being republished as a continuous work in 1883-4; *An Introduction to the Study of English History* (with J. B. Mullinger), *History of the Great Civil War*, and a complete *History of England* in three volumes. In 1882 a Civil List pension of £150 was granted him in recognition of his valuable contributions to the history of England.

Gardiner, Stephen (*b.* 1483, *d.* 1555), English ecclesiastical statesman; natural son of Dr. Woodville, Bishop of Salisbury, brother of Edward IV.'s queen; became secretary to Cardinal Wolsey, was employed to negotiate the divorce from Catherine of Aragon, and was named Bishop of Winchester in 1531 and secretary of state; adopted the king's supremacy over the Church, and defended it in *De Vera Obedientia*, but opposed Cromwell and the Protestants; was imprisoned under Edward VI. and deprived of his bishopric, but was restored and made chancellor under Mary; first opposed and afterwards forwarded the Spanish marriage; directed the persecution, in the midst of which he died.

Gardiner, William (*b.* 1770, *d.* 1853), musical writer; one of the first English admirers of Beethoven; he had a large acquaintance with literary men of the day, including Perry, of the *Morning Chronicle*, Robert Hall, Dr. Parr, and Moore; published *Sacred Melodies* in 1812, and between that year and his death, *Lives of Haydn and Mozart*, *Judah* (oratorio), the *Music of Nature*, *Music and Friends*, and other works.

Gardner, Allan, Lord (*b.* 1742, *d.* 1808), English admiral; distinguished himself as captain of the *Duke* in Rodney's victory over the French in 1782; became rear-admiral in 1793, and next year received a baronetcy for his services under Lord Howe on June 1; attempted to put down the mutiny at Portsmouth at great personal risk; was created in 1800 an Irish peer, and afterwards became a peer of the United Kingdom; succeeded Earl St. Vincent in the command of the Channel fleet. He sat in three successive parliaments.

Gardner, Percy (*b.* 1846), archæologist, M.A. of Oxford and Litt. Doc. of Cambridge; was appointed assistant in the Department of Antiquities at the British Museum in 1871; elected fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, 1872, and Disney professor of archæology in 1880. In 1887 he became Merton professor at Oxford. Among his works are *The Types of Greek Coins* (1883), and several volumes of catalogues of Greek coins in the British Museum. He edited the *Journal of Hellenic Studies* from its commencement.

Garengeot, Réné (*b.* 1688, *d.* 1759), French surgeon; author of *Traité des Opérations de Chirurgie*, published in 1723.

Garet, Jean (*b.* 1627, *d.* 1694), French Benedictine; editor of *Cassiodorus* (1676).

Garfield, James Abraham (*b.* 1831, *d.* 1881), youngest child of Abram Garfield, who died at the age of thirty-three; was educated at Chester and Hiram, Ohio (his native state), and Williams College, where he graduated with high honours in 1856; became president of Hiram College next year, and studied law while he taught classics; began public life as a member of the Ohio Senate in 1859, and gave special attention to the military organisation of the state. On the outbreak of the Civil war Garfield received a commission as colonel of Ohio volunteers, and won the battle of Middle Creek in 1862, after which he was named brigadier-general. In 1863 he was made major-general for his gallantry at Chickamauga, but at the end of the year resigned his commission in order to sit in Congress. He was immediately placed upon the committee of military affairs, but gave his attention to other matters also. At the end of the war he was transferred to the finance committee, where he was zealous for the resumption of cash payments. In 1868 he was chairman of the new committee on banking and currency. He opposed President Johnson's views on the treatment of the Confederates, and made notable speeches on these and other matters. On the retirement of Mr. Blaine to the Senate Garfield became leader of the Republican party in the House of Representatives, and was successful in defeating the attempts of the Democrats to interfere with the conduct of elections. In 1880 he supported Sherman's candidature for the presidency, but was himself elected. On July 2nd, 1881, he was shot by a disappointed place-hunter, when about to set out on a trip to New England. His wife (*née* Rudolph) received a large subscription after his death. Many of Garfield's speeches have been published; the best life of him is by J. R. Gilmore (New York, 1880).

Garibaldi, Giuseppe (*b.* 1807, *d.* 1882), Italian soldier, born at Nice; entered the Piedmontese navy, but was obliged to leave Italy in 1834, on account of his participation in the Young Italy movement. He went at first to France, but afterwards took service with the Bey of Tunis as captain of a frigate. He next went to America, and supported the rising of Uruguay against the Brazilians, by whom he was made prisoner in 1842. After his liberation he again served in the navy of Uruguay, and in the course of operations his wife, a creole, was taken prisoner, but escaped. In 1844 Garibaldi fought for Montevideo against Buenos Ayres, and performed many brilliant feats. Hearing of the state of affairs in Europe in 1847, he left Montevideo, and on arriving at Genoa offered his sword to Charles Albert, who, however, declined the offer. Garibaldi then went to Milan, where the Committee of Public Safety gave him the command of 3,000 men, and sent him to the relief of Bergamo. He was not able to achieve much at this time, and retired into Switzerland, whence he came to Nice, which had elected him as representative, and proclaimed himself a republican. Next year he was summoned by Mazzini, after the flight of Pius IX., to Rome, and was entrusted with the defence of the city against the French and Austrians. From thence he dealt several severe blows to the Neapolitans, but was unable to save Rome. He now attempted a guerilla warfare with the Austrians, but soon had to take refuge at Genoa, whence he once more sailed for America. On his arrival he settled at New York as a chandler, then went to California, and afterwards on a voyage to China. In 1854 he returned to Genoa, bought part of the island of Caprera, and settled there as a farmer for five years. In 1859 he took part in the war against the Austrians, and after the peace of Villafranca landed in Sicily with his "thousand heroes," and defeated the Neapolitans. On his way to Naples he first met Victor Emmanuel. In 1862 he attempted to induce the Hungarians to revolt against Austria, but was unsuccessful, and himself marched on Rome. He was opposed by the Italian government, wounded, and captured, but was allowed to retire to Caprera. In 1864 he visited England; in 1866 fought against Austria in the Tyrol, and obtained the cession of Venice. Next year he tried to free Rome from the papal government, but was arrested by the Italian government and imprisoned in Alessandria. Soon he was allowed to live under surveillance at Caprera, whence he escaped with his son-in-law in a small boat (October 14th), and, joining the insurgents, defeated the papal troops at Monte Rotonda (October 16th), but having been himself defeated at Mentana he was again imprisoned. Garibaldi's last appearance in arms was on the side of the French in the war of 1870. He was elected deputy for Nice, Dijon, and Paris, but being prevented as foreigner from addressing the Assembly, he returned to Caprera, where, with his third wife and family, he lived till his death. His first wife had died in the disastrous flight from Rome in 1849. In 1876 Garibaldi received a pension from the nation, and, as representative of Rome, occasionally appeared in the Italian parliament.

Gariel, Pierre (*d.* 1670), French historian, author of *L'Origine, les Changements, et l'État présent de l'Église Cathédrale de Saint Pierre de Montpellier*, and other works about Montpellier, where he was born, and of which at his death he was *doyen*.

Garisolles, Antoine (*b.* 1587), French Protestant theologian and Latin poet; presided over the national synod at Charenton in 1645, and resisted the demands of the government; author of *La Voie du Salut*, and *Adolphide*, a Latin poem, in recognition of which Queen Christina of Sweden sent him her portrait, but he died before receiving it.

Garland, Augustus H. (*b.* 1832), American statesman; was prominent as a lawyer at the time of the opening of the Civil war, and was a delegate to the Arkansas Convention of 1861, which voted secession from the Union, but was personally opposed to the measure. He became, however, a member of the Confederate States Congress, and sat in the Lower House from 1861 to 1864; on its dissolution he resumed his profession. In 1867 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, but, as a Confederate, was not then allowed to sit. In 1874 he became governor of Arkansas; in 1877 he became a United States senator, and in 1885 was attorney-general to President Cleveland's administration, after the conclusion of which he recommenced his professional pursuits.

Garlande, Jean de, English poet and grammarian of the 13th century; studied philosophy at Oxford; author of *De Contemptu Mundi* (sometimes attributed to St. Bernard), *De Triumphis Ecclesiæ*, and *De Dictionibus Obscuris*.

Garneray, Jean François (*b.* 1755, *d.* 1837), French painter, pupil of David, his chief pictures being portraits of Charlotte Corday (painted while she was before the revolutionary tribunal), of Catherine de Medicis, of Louis XVI. on the terrace of the Temple, of Baron Trenck, and of Diane de Poitiers asking from Francis I. the pardon of her father.

Garnerin, André Jacques (*b.* 1769, *d.* 1823), French aëronaut; went up in Montgolfier's balloon in 1790; became an army inspector in 1793, and was captured by the Austrians; invented the parachute, making his first successful trial of it in 1797 in the park of Monceaux; subsequently made descents at St. Petersburg (1800), and London (1807); was patronised by Napoleon; died from a blow on his head. His elder brother, Jean Baptiste (*d.* 1849), contested with him the invention of the parachute, and made improvements in it.

Garnet, Henry (*b.* 1555, *d.* 1606), Jesuit; was executed in 1606 on the charge of complicity in the Gunpowder Plot.

Garnett, Richard (*b.* 1789, *d.* 1850), philologist and divine; educated for commerce, but took orders in 1813, and became a master at Blackburn grammar school; taught himself German. In 1838 he was appointed assistant-keeper of printed books at the British Museum, having previously devoted himself to philology. His philological essays were collected by his son in 1858. He also contributed to the *Transactions* of the Royal Institution an able paper on *The Formation of Ice at the Bottom of Rivers*. His younger brother, Thomas (*d.* 1878), a cotton manufacturer, devoted his leisure to experiments in agriculture and natural history; and another, Jeremiah (*d.* 1870), was known in Lancashire as a journalist and politician.

Garnett, Richard (*b.* 1835), verse-writer and literary editor; eldest son of the preceding, to whose post at the British Museum he succeeded, being appointed keeper of printed books in 1890. He took great part in the improvements effected at the British Museum, especially in the formation of the *General Catalogue*. Among his works are *Io in Egypt and Other Poems* (1859), *Idylls and Epigrams, chiefly from the Greek Anthology* (1869), *Iphigenia in Delphi* (1890), besides biographies of Carlyle, Emerson, and Milton in the *Great Writers* series, many contributions to encyclopædias, and editions of his father's *Philological Essays*, De Quincey's *Opium Eater*, and *Relics of Shelley.*

Garnett, Thomas (*b.* 1756, *d.* 1802), first professor of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, where he gave the first lecture in 1801.

Garnier, Charles Georges (*b.* 1746, *d.* 1795), French writer, author of *Nouveaux Proverbes Dramatiques* (1784), *Voyages Imaginaires* (1787).

Garnier, Étienne Barthélemy (*b.* 1759, *d.* 1849), French painter, his chief pictures being historical. *The Emperor Maurice Dethroned by the Usurper Phocas*, *Socrates drawing Alcibiades away from a House whose Pleasures would weaken his Courage*, and the *Desolation of Priam's Family*, painted at Rome; *Napoleon in his Cabinet meditating upon a Map of Europe*, and others, painted at Paris and exhibited at the Salon.

Garnier, Germain (*b.* 1754, *d.* 1821), French economist; brother of Charles, procureur to the châtelet; was a member of the Club Monarchique in 1790, and refused, two years later, the ministry of justice, after which he left France. On his return he held several offices under the Directory and Consulate. On the return of the Bourbons he was named minister and member of the *conseil privé*, and supported freedom of exportation and of the press. He translated the *Wealth of Nations*, and published several economical works.

Garnier, Jean (*b.* 1612, *d.* 1681), French Jesuit philosopher; author of various philosophical and historical works, among which were *Liber Diurnus Romanorum Pontificum* and *Organi Philosophiæ Rudimenta.*

Garnier, Jean Guillaume (*b.* 1766, *d.* 1840), French mathematician; professor in 1788 at the Protestant Académie Militaire of Colmar; examiner at the École Polytechnique from 1795 to 1800, and assistant to Lagrange. Subsequently professor at St. Cyr and Ghent. He wrote and edited numerous works. One of his pupils was Poisson.

Garnier, Jean Jacques (*b.* 1729, *d.* 1805), French historian; went to Paris with twenty-four sous in his pocket; was received into the Collège d'Harcourt, and took minor orders; patronised by the Comte de Saint Florentin, and appointed inspector of the Collège Royal in 1768; in 1781 elected pensionary of the Académie des Inscriptions, but lost this in 1790 by refusing to take the oath to the new constitution, became a royalist, and lived in indigence during the revolution, but was granted a pension by the consular government. Among his numerous works are *Traité de l'Origine du Gouvernement Civile*, and *De l'Éducation Civile.*

Garnier, Jean Louis Charles (*b.* 1825), French architect; born at Paris, where he studied at the École Spéciale de Dessin and the École des Beaux-Arts, gaining, in 1848, the great prize for his design for a *Conservatoire pour les Arts et Métiers.* He afterwards travelled in Greece, and on his return exhibited a polychromatic design for the restoration of the temple of Jupiter, in Ægina, a paper on which he published in the *Revue Archéologique* in 1856. In 1861 his plan for the new Paris Opera House was unanimously adopted by the jury, and on the occasion of its opening in 1875 the architect was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour. M. Garnier designed also the theatre at Monaco, and on his visit to London in 1886 received the gold medal of the Institute of British Architects.

Garnier, Jean de Saintes (*b.* 1754, *d.* 1820), French revolutionist; member of the National Convention, and a violent *montagnard;* proposed the law against the *émigrés* of October 22; voted for death without appeal of the king; an active proscriptionist in 1793, and a chief organiser of the *comité de salut public.* On August 7 he proposed that Pitt should be declared "*ennemi du genre humain.*" He was sent on a mission against the royalists of the west and the Vendéans; supported the proscription of the Dantonists, and became president of the Jacobin club in 1794. He tried to save Carrier; but from this time became more moderate. Afterwards member of the *Conseil des Cinq Cents*, and member of the representative Chamber during the Hundred Days. He was arrested at the restoration, sent to Belgium, and from thence to the United States, where he was drowned in the Ohio.

Garnier, Marie Joseph François (*b.* 1839, *d.* 1873), French traveller; entered the navy, and was in 1862 appointed inspector of the natives in Cochin China. He suggested and accompanied a mission to Thibet, which traversed country hitherto unknown to Europeans, and took careful observations. On the death of the commander of the expedition, Garnier took his place, and led it to the Yang-tze-Kiang and the coast of China. After a brief stay in France, he returned, and traced the course of the Yang-tze-Kiang, and afterwards was employed by the governor of Cochin China to establish a French protectorate over Tonkin. He took Hanoi (November, 1873), but was assassinated soon afterwards. He was the author of *La Siège de Paris* (1871), and his expedition is described in *Voyage d'Exploration en Indo-Chine pendant 1866-7-8* (published 1873).

Garnier, Robert (*b.* 1534, *d.* 1590), French poet; destined for the bar and practised for a short time; author of *Porcie* and other tragedies.

Garnier-Pagès, Étienne Joseph Louis (*b.* 1801, *d.* 1841), French politician; after being engaged, through his poverty, in many menial occupations, became in 1822 bookkeeper in a commercial house. Subsequently he became an advocate, and soon began to mix in political affairs, and especially in the revolution of 1830. Next year he obtained a seat in the Assembly, and became conspicuous as a republican and opponent of the government of Louis Philippe. His speeches in the session of 1839 were very remarkable.

Garnier-Pagès, Louis Antoine (*b.* 1803, *d.* 1878), French politician, half-brother to Étienne; took part in the revolution of 1830, and on the death of his brother took his place in the Chamber as leader of the *côté Gauche.* During the revolution of 1848 he was elected mayor of Paris and finance minister to the provisional government. His failure in the latter capacity led to his retirement for some time from political life, during which time he occupied himself in writing *Épisode de la Révolution de 1848*, which was a defence of his conduct. In 1864 he was returned for one of *circumscriptions* of Paris, and was prosecuted as one of the founders of the Democratic Electoral Committee. His views were, however, now too moderate for his party, and he retired from public life soon after the German war, having been a passive member of the government of national defence.

Garrick, David (*b.* 1716, *d.* 1779), English actor, son of a captain in the army; was born at Hereford, and came to London with Dr. Johnson in 1736 to study law. On the death of his father, however, he joined his brother, a wine merchant, but soon gave this up to go on the stage. He made his first appearance, under the name of Lyddal, at Ipswich, in 1741, and soon after played "Richard" in the theatre of Goodman's Fields, where his success enabled him to get an engagement at Drury Lane. In 1743 he went to Dublin; in 1747 became joint patentee of Drury Lane, two years later marrying Mademoiselle Violette. He acted at Drury Lane until 1776, when he retired and sold his share in the concern. His last appearance was on June 10 as Don Felix in *The Wonder.* He died on January 20, 1779, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His *Correspondence* was published in 1831.

Garrison, William Lloyd (*b.* 1805, *d.* 1879), American abolitionist, of humble birth; was apprenticed at the age of thirteen to the printer of the *Newburyport* (*Massachusetts*) *Herald*, for which paper he afterwards wrote. In 1826 he became owner and editor of the *Free Press*, and in the next year editor of the *National Philanthropist*, in which temperance and emancipation were advocated. In 1831 he started *The Liberator*, and from henceforth devoted himself entirely, at great personal risk, to the cause of slavery abolition. He visited England three times—in 1833, 1840, and 1866, and was well received. In 1847 *Sonnets and other Poems* from his pen were published, and in 1852 a selection from his speeches and writings.

Garrod, Alfred Baring, Sir (*b.* 1819), English physician (physician extraordinary to the Queen), was first in medicine at both the M.B. and M.D. examinations of London University (1842 and 1843). In 1851 he was appointed physician and professor of therapeutics at University College Hospital; in 1863 physician at King's College Hospital, and in 1874 consulting physician. In 1856 he became fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and was vice-president in 1888. He delivered the Gulstonian lectures in 1858, and the Lumbian lectures in 1883. In 1858 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. Among his works are *On the Conversion of Benzoic into Hippuric Acid in the Animal Economy* (*Chemical Society's Transactions*, 1843); *Researches on the Pathological Condition of the Blood in Cholera* (*London Journal of Medicine*, 1849); *On the Condition of the Blood and Urine in Gout, Rheumatics, and Bright's Disease, etc.* (*Medico-Chirurgical Transactions* (1849-56); *The Essentials of Materia Medica and Therapeutics* (1855); and *On the Nature and Treatment of Gout and Rheumatic Gout*, the last of which has been translated into French and German. He first introduced lithia as an internal remedy.

Garsault, François de (*b.* 1691, *d.* 1778), French writer, author of the *Nouveau Parfait Maréchal*, the leading French work on horses; also contributed to the *Recueil de l'Académie des Sciences* papers on similar subjects.

Garth, Richard, Sir (*b.* 1820), English lawyer; educated at Eton and Christ Church; was called to the bar in 1847, and sat in Parliament for Guildford from 1866 to 1868. In 1875 he was named chief justice of Bengal, which office he resigned in 1886. He is a privy councillor.

Garth, Samuel, Sir (*b.* 1660, *d.* 1719), English physician; educated at Cambridge; came to London; became a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1693, and gained a large practice; was a member of the Kit-Cat Club, and a friend of Addison and Pope. His chief work was a satirical poem, *The Dispensary*, which attained great popularity.

Gärtner. [*See* Gaertner.]

Garve, Christian (*b.* 1742, *d.* 1798), German philosopher, translated the *De Officiis* by request of Frederick the Great; wrote *De Ratione Scribendi Historiam Philosophicam*, and translated several English authors.

Garzi, Lodovico (*b.* 1640, *d.* 1721), Italian painter, pupil of Andrea Sacchi, and rival of Carlo Maratti.

Garzom (*b.* 1549, *d.* 1589), Italian jurist and writer, author of numerous works, the chief of which are *Il Theatro de Varii e Diversi Cervelli Mondani* and *L'Hospidale de' Pazzi Incurabili.*

Gasaprino, Barizza (*b.* 1370, *d.* 1430), Italian philologist; patronised by Maria Visconti, Duke of Milan: his epistles, published in 1470, were the first typographical productions in France, and he did much towards the revival of classical studies.

Gascoigne, George (*b.* 1537, *d.* 1577), English poet and dramatist, entered at Gray's Inn, but was obliged by extravagance to leave the country and serve in the army of William of Orange. He was made prisoner at Leyden, and, after his return to England, engaged in literature, writing masques and dramas, the best known of which is *Princelye Pleasures at the Courte of Kenilworth* (1576).

Gascoigne, William (*b.* 1621, *d.* 1644), English astronomer; invented the micrometer and improved telescopes; was killed at the battle of Marston Moor.

Gascoigne, Sir William (*b. circa* 1350, *d.* 1419), English judge; appointed a king's serjeant in 1397, and chief justice in 1400; refused to pronounce sentence upon Archbishop Scrope and Lord Mowbray, as being peers, in 1405; is said to have, on small authority, committed Prince Henry to prison.

Gaskell, Mary (*b.* 1822, *d.* 1865), English novelist (*née* Stevenson), married a Unitarian minister, and wrote *Mary Barton* (1848), *Moorland Cottage* (1850), and several contributions to *Household Words*, which included *Cranford* and *North and South; Wives and Daughters* was appearing in the *Cornhill* at the time of her death. She also wrote a biography of Charlotte Brontë. She was a friend and helper of Thomas Wright, and was very active in charitable works during the cotton famine.

Gasparin, Thomas Augustin de (*b.* 1750, *d.* 1793), French politician; entered the army; was a chief instrument in uniting the Comtat and Venaissin to France; was member of the *comité militaire* in the Legislative Assembly; appeased the Soissons mutiny in August, 1792. In the National Convention he acted with the *montagnards;* accused the Girondins; went on a mission to the army, deserted by Dumouriez; on his return became a member of *comité de salut publique*, and advised the sending of representatives to the armies, himself going on several missions, among the rest to Toulon, where he is said to have brought about, by his influence, the acceptance of Bonaparte's plan. He was killed at his native place, Orange, in an encounter with the royalists.

Gasparini, Francesco (*b.* 1665, *d.* 1752), Italian composer and harpsichord player, having Benedict Marcello and Domenico Scarlatti as his pupils. He composed many operas and cantatas, and wrote a treatise on accompaniment.

Gassendi, Pierre (*b.* 1592, *d.* 1655), French mathematician and astronomer; as royal professor at Paris was the first to observe the transit of Mercury; as a philosopher was a Baconian and opponent of Descartes, and a friend and supporter of Galiter. Among his works are *Institutia Astronomica* (1647), *Tychonis Brahæi, Nicolai Copernici, Georgii Puerbachii, et Joannis Regiomontani Vitæ* (1654); the philosophical *Disquisitio Metaphysica adversus Cartesium; De Vita, Moribus, et Placitis Epicuri*, and many others.

Gassion, Jean de (*b.* 1609, *d.* 1647), French Huguenot soldier; served in the army of Gustavus Adolphus, and on his return to France in that of the Prince de Condé, being present at Rocroi. He became a Marshal of France, and died from a wound at the siege of Lens.

Gassmann, Frédéric Léopold (*b.* 1729, *d.* 1774), Bohemian composer; keeper of the imperial library of music at Vienna; died from the result of a carriage accident. Among his numerous operas are *Merope* and *Il Trionfo d'Amore.*

Gassner, Johann Josef (*b.* 1727, *d.* 1779), German priest; laid claim to extraordinary powers of healing by imposition of hands, and practised exorcism. He was patronised by the Duke Charles of Wurtemberg, but was forbidden by the Emperor Joseph II. to reside at Ratisbon.

Gast, John (*b.* 1715, *d.* 1788), Irish writer, author of the *Rudiments of Grecian History*, which was translated into French, and had much vogue.

Gastelier, René Georges (*b.* 1741, *d.* 1821), French doctor; member of the Legislative Assembly; arrested during the Terror, and only saved by death of Robespierre; author of several medical works, among which are *Traité sur les Spécifiques en Médicine, Traité sur les Maladies des Femmes en Couches*, and *Demonstratio sur la Supplice de la Guillotine*, which he held to be painless.

Gaston de Foix. [*See* Foix.]

Gastrell, Francis (*b.* 1662, *d.* 1725), English divine, preacher at Lincoln's Inn, canon of Christ Church, and afterwards Bishop of Chester; opposed in the House of Lords the sentence on Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester; and obtained the thanks of the university of Oxford for contesting the validity of degrees conferred by the Archbishop of Canterbury. He was an active opponent of the Deists in the Trinitarian controversy of 1715, and was also the author of *Christian Institutes.*

Gates, Horatio (*b.* 1728, *d.* 1806), American general; born in England, and accompanied General Braddock, but subsequently purchased an estate in Virginia, where he lived until the outbreak of the war in 1775, when he was appointed by Congress adjutant-general. He performed many services to the American cause, the greatest of which was the defeat of Burgoyne at Saratoga. In the latter part of the war he held a command in the south, and was not so successful, being defeated by Lord Cornwallis at Camden.

Gatling, Richard Jordan (*b.* 1818), American inventor; a doctor by profession; assisted his father in some agricultural improvements, and himself invented a machine for sowing rice, subsequently adapting it to wheat-sowing. In 1850 he invented a double-acting hemp-brake, and in 1857 a steam plough; but his most celebrated invention was that of the revolving gun, which bears his name, the conception of which came to him in 1861. In 1865 the gun was improved and tested, and was forthwith brought into use by the United States service; and several European governments also adopted it. Among Dr. Gatling's later inventions are an improved method of casting steel cannon and a pneumatic gun for discharging explosives.

Gatta, Bartolommeo della (*d.* 1491), generally known as Don Bartolommeo d'Arezzo, Tuscan miniaturist and painter; entered the order of Camaldoli, and became abbot of the monastery of Arezzo; worked with Perugino in the Sistine Chapel at Rome. His chief paintings are *San Rocco* and *San Girolamo* at Arezzo; his miniatures are perhaps lost, but some may possibly be amongst those in the duomo of Lucca.

Gatteaux, Nicolas Marie (*b.* 1751, *d.* 1832), French engraver of medals; son of a locksmith; apprenticed to a jewellery engraver; was presented by a friend to the director of the Monnaie des médailles, and modelled in wax the *Battles of Alexander* painted by Le Brun. In 1773 he engraved the portrait of Louis XVI.; in 1781 that of the Comte de Maurepas, in 1785 d'Alembert. His son, Jacques Édouard (*b.* 1788), was also an engraver of repute.

Gatti, Bernardino (*b.* 1495, *d.* 1575), Italian painter: pupil of Correggio; called "il Sojaro"; his chief pictures are the *Loaves and Fishes* at Cremona, and a *Madonna* at Parma. His nephew, Gervasio Gatti (*d.* 1631), was a great imitator of Correggio.

Gattinara. [*See* Arborio.]

Gatty, Alfred (*b.* 1813), English writer and divine; wrote, with his wife Margaret (*née* Scott), *The Old Folks from Home*, an account of a tour in Ireland in 1861, and edited a *Life of Dr. Wolff*, besides writing a *Life of Dr. Scott*, which is out of print. After the death of his wife (1873), Dr. Gatty, besides several volumes of sermons, published *A Key to In Memoriam* annotated by Lord Tennyson. His daughter, Mrs. Ewing, wrote tales for the young.

Gau, François Chrétien (*b.* 1790, *d.* 1853), French architect; made a tour on foot through Egypt and Nubia to survey the monuments, and published an account of them in his *Antiquités de la Nubie.* He also wrote a work on the ruins of Pompeii.

Gauden, John (*b.* 1605, *d.* 1662), English Royalist theologian; at first took the side of the Parliament, and became chaplain to the Earl of Warwick; was named one of the Westminster Assembly of Divines; afterwards opposed the trial and execution of Charles I., and claimed the authorship of *Eikon Basilike.* After the Restoration he became successively Bishop of Exeter and of Worcester.

Gaudentius, St. (*d.* 427), was appointed Bishop of Brescia against his will; in 405 went to Constantinople to intercede with Arcadius on behalf of St. Chrysostom.

Gaudin, Marc Antoine (*b.* 1804, *d.* 1884), French physician and chemist; invented a pneumatic pump in 1827, and wrote many works, among which are *Deux Mémoires sur le Groupement des Atomes dans les Molécules*, printed in the *Annales de Chimie et de Physique*, and *Traité pratique de Photographie* (1844-45).

Gaudin, Martin Michel (*b.* 1757, *d.* 1844), French financier; served under the Directory and Napoleon I., and was created by the latter Duc de Gaëta. After the restoration of the Bourbons he was governor of the Bank of France for fourteen years (1820-34). He wrote several financial works, among which the chief is *Notice Historique sur les Finances de France depuis 1800 jusqu'ai 1er Avril, 1814.*

Gauli. [*See* Baciccio.]

Gaultier, Garquille Hugues (*b.* 1574, *d.* 1634), French comedian, called Guerin; said to have been a baker's boy, and with two of his comrades to have re-established burlesque on the French stage. He wrote *Chansons*, and prologues called *Du Mensonge* and *Du Galimatias.*

Gauntlett, Henry John (*b.* 1806, *d.* 1876), English musician; organist in his father's church at Olney at the age of nine; was afterwards articled to a solicitor, and in 1831 began to practise in London in partnership with his brother, being at the same time organist at St Olave's, Southwark. He brought about the adoption of the C organ; did much to spread the study of Handel, Bach, Beethoven, and the great German composers; and was chosen by Mendelssohn to play the organ part in the production of the *Elijah* in 1846. In 1836 he became organist at Christ Church, Newgate Street, and held the same post afterwards at several other churches, and from about 1842 gave himself up wholly to music. He composed and edited many psalm and hymn tunes, and also lectured and wrote on music. With Charles C. Child he published *Hymnal for Matins and Evensong* (Gregorian) in 1844; with Rev. W. J. Blow *The Church Hymn and Tune Book* (1844-51); with Keans *The Comprehensive Tune Book* (1846-47), etc.

Gauss, Karl Friedrich (*b.* 1777, *d.* 1855), German mathematician and astronomer, patronised by the Duke of Brunswick, who defrayed the expenses of his education at Brunswick and Göttingen, where in 1801 he produced *Disquisitiones Arithmeticae.* In 1807 he became professor and director of the observatory at Göttingen, and held the position until his death. During this period he brought out many works on pure mathematics, astronomy, and other sciences, among which the chief are *Theoria Motus Corporum Cœlestium, in Sectionibus conicis Ambientium* (1809), *Recherches sur la Géodésie supérieure* (1844-47), and invented the Heliotrope.

Gauthey, Emilaud Marie (*b.* 1732, *d.* 1806), French engineer, constructed the Canal du Centre (1783-91), and wrote *Traité sur la Construction des Ponts et des Canaux.*

Gauthier (*d.* 1097), Norman knight called "Sans Avoir," went on the first Crusade; on his way from Constantinople to Palestine was killed in an ambuscade laid by the Sultan of Iconium.

Gautier, Théophile (*b.* 1811, *d.* 1872), French poet and romance writer; a leader of the romantic school; contributed to *La Presse*, *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the *Moniteur*, and the *Journal Official.* In 1858 he was named an officer of the Legion of Honour; obtained a pension in 1863, and in 1868 became librarian to the Princesse Mathilde. He failed, however, in gaining admission to the Academy, for which he was a candidate in 1869. He was the author of *Constantinople*, *Voyage en Espagne*, and *Voyage en Russie*, in which he described his travels; *Poësies* (1830), *La Comédie de la Mort* (1838), and several novels and plays, besides a series of articles on the poets of the reign of Louis XIII., republished under the name of *Les Grotesques*, which he contributed to *La France Littéraire*, edited partly by himself, and *Trésors d'Art de la Russie* written in collaboration with Richebourg.

Gautier de Coutances (*b.* 1140, *d.* 1207), Norman statesman, Bishop of Lincoln and afterwards of Rouen; sent by Henry II. as ambassador to France; invested Richard I. with duchy of Normandy, and accompanied him on the Crusade; went home as justiciary; took the side of Philip Augustus, and helped him recover Normandy from John.

Gavarni, *nom de plume* of Sulpice Guillaum Chevalier (*b.* 1801, *d.* 1866), French caricaturist, who illustrated Eugène Sue's *Juif Errant*, and Balzac's *Diable à Paris.*

Gavazzi, Alessandro (*b.* 1809, *d.* 1889), Italian preacher and reformer; entered the Barnabite order in 1825, and afterwards became professor of rhetoric at Naples. He took great part in the early reforming schemes of Pio Nono, and was chaplain-general to the patriotic legion sent to Milan. On the pope's becoming reactionary, Gavazzi withdrew his allegiance from him, and joined in the agitation which led to his flight. Gavazzi afterwards came to England, where his lectures against the papacy were well received; they were repeated in the United States and Canada. He was with Garibaldi in his expedition of 1860, and in 1876 and following years undertook another lecturing tour in England to provide funds for the Italian Free Church, of which he was a founder.

Gaveston, Piers (*d.* 1312), Gascon favourite of Edward II., who, notwithstanding his promise to his father, recalled him to England, and loaded him with riches and honours; was twice banished through the influence of the barons, to whom he had made himself obnoxious, and was finally seized and beheaded by the Earl of Warwick.

Gawan, Khwaja Mahmûd (*b.* 1403, *d.* 1481), Indian statesman, of Persian descent; left his country and went to India, where he entered the service of Alla-oo-deen Bahmuny II., Nizam of Beeder; was prime minister of Hoomayoon Shah, his successor, and regent during the minority of Nizam Shah and Mahmûd Shah, sons of the latter. He organised with great ability the revenues of the country, built and endowed many public institutions, and was a patron of learned men, himself possessing many accomplishments. He was destroyed by the intrigues of a rival minister, who obtained his execution through the affixing of his seal to a forged letter, which was afterwards acknowledged as such by Mahmûd Shah.

Gay, Claude de (*b.* 1795, *d.* 1873), French botanist and traveller; explored South America in 1828 and succeeding years; *Historia fiscia y politica de Chile.*

Gay, Delphine. [*See* Girardin.]

Gay, John (*b.* 1685, *d.* 1732), English poet; at first an apprentice to a London silk-mercer; in 1712 became secretary to the Duchess of Monmouth, and while in her service was patronised by Swift and Pope, to the latter of whom he dedicated a poem on *Rural Sports.* In these years (1712-14) he also wrote *The Shepherd's Walk* and *Trivia.* His first efforts at dramatic writing were not successful, but the *Captives*, produced in 1724, led to his being asked to write his *Fables* for the instruction of the young Duke of Cumberland. His most successful work was the *Beggar's Opera*, played at Covent Garden in 1727. *Polly*, the sequel, was prohibited by the Lord Chamberlain, but was profitable to the author, who, however, in vain tried to obtain the post of poet-laureate.

Gay-Lussac, Joseph Louis (*b.* 1778, *d.* 1850), French chemist and natural philosopher; befriended by Berthollet; became professor of chemistry at the École Polytechnique and of physics at the Sorbonne; made improvements in barometric, thermometric, and hygrometric instruments; and by his balloon ascents of 1804, when he ascended to the height of more than four miles, ascertained valuable facts as to the electricity of the atmosphere, and the influence of terrestrial magnetism in the upper air.

Gayángos y Arce, Pascual de (*b.* 1809), Spanish Orientalist and historian, sent at an early age to France, where he attended the lectures of Baron de Sacy; came to England, married and returned to Spain, where he was made interpreter to the foreign office. On the outbreak of the Carlist war he came again to England, and lived in London till 1843, whence he returned to Spain, and was appointed professor of oriental languages at Madrid. In 1881 he became director of public instruction, but soon after returned to England. He classified the Spanish MSS. at the British Museum; translated into English the *History of the Mohammedan Dynasties*, by Almakkari; and contributed several papers to Spanish societies on the history of Mohammedan Spain.

Gayot de Pitaval, François (*b.* 1673, *d.* 1743), French jurist, author of *Causes Célèbres*, published during the years 1734-43.

Gayton, Edmund (*b.* 1609, *d.* 1666), English humorist; author of *Pleasant Notes on Don Quixote* (1645), and the *Art of Longevity* (1659).

Gaza, Theodore (*b.* 1398, *d.* 1478), Byzantine scholar and reviver of Greek literature; after the capture of Constantinople by the Turks, went to Italy and studied Latin; was invited to Rome by Pope Nicholas V., in order to translate Greek authors into Latin, having previously been patronised by the Duke of Ferrara. His chief work was a Greek grammar, praised by Scaliger; it was printed in 1495 by Aldus.

Gazet, Guillaume (*b.* 1554, *d.* 1611), French ecclesiastical historian; author of a *Histoire des Saintes.*

Geach, Charles (*b.* 1808, *d.* 1854), English banker; at first a clerk in the Bank of England, afterwards chairman of the Midland banking company; entered Parliament in 1851; was connected with many manufacturing establishments, and became a managing director of the Crystal Palace when transferred to Sydenham. He also engaged largely in English and foreign railway enterprise.

Gebelin. [*See* Court.]

Geber or **Yeber** (*d. circa* 675), Arabian chemist, many of whose MSS. are in the Bibliothèque Impériale at Paris.

Gebhard (*b.* 1547, *d.* 1611), Archbishop and Elector of Cologne; having become a Protestant and married Agnes de Mansfeld, was excommunicated and deposed, and came to England, where he had some help from Queen Elizabeth.

Gebhardi, Johann Ludwig (*b.* 1699, *d.* 1764), German historian; author of *Der Europäischen Kaiser und Königlichen Haüser Historischen und Genealogische Erläuterung*, and other works.

Ged, William (*d.* 1749), Scottish goldsmith, the real inventor of stereotype, the invention being improved by M. F. Didot.

Gedaliah (*d.* 588 B.C.), Jewish prince; made governor of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar, and slain by Ishmael.

Geddes, Alexander (*b.* 1737, *d.* 1802), Romanist priest; undertook a translation of the Bible for the use of his co-religionists, who, however, suspected his orthodoxy; afterwards wrote *Critical Remarks on the Hebrew Scriptures*, in which he attacked the character of Moses.

Geddes, James (*b.* 1710, *d.* 1749), Scottish scholar, author of an *Essay on the Composition of the Ancients.*

Geddes, Michael (*b.* 1640, *d.* 1714), Scottish ecclesiastical historian, chaplain of the English factory at Lisbon till silenced by the Inquisition; succeeded Burnett as chancellor of Salisbury; author of *History of the Church of Malabar*, and *History of the Church of Ethiopia.*

Geddes, William Duquiel (*b.* 1828), Scottish classical scholar, born at Glass, Aberdeen; became by competition rector of Aberdeen grammar school in 1853, was elected in 1855 professor of Greek at Aberdeen university, of which he became principal in 1885. Among his works are *A Greek Grammar* (1855), *Problem of the Homeric Poems* (1878), *Flosculi Græci Borealis* (1882), and with Mr. P. Duquiel, a book on *The Heraldic Ceiling of Aberdeen Cathedral.*

Gedike, Friedrich (*b.* 1745, *d.* 1803), German scholar, author of *Gedanken über Purismus und Sprachbereicherung*, as well as of many educational works and editions of the classics.

Gedoyn, Nicolas, Abbé de (*b.* 1667, *d.* 1744), French critic and friend of Ninon de l'Enclos; translated Quintilian, Pausanias, and other writers.

Geefs, Guillaume (*b.* 1806, *d.* 1860), Belgian sculptor; maker of the national monument in the Place des Martyrs, Brussels, to the victims of the revolution of 1830; exhibited in the exhibition of 1851 *Group of Sleeping Children*, and the *Lion in Love*, also carved some of the woodwork in Liège cathedral.

Geer, Karl, Baron von (*b.* 1720, *d.* 1778), Swedish naturalist; left a valuable natural history collection to the Stockholm Academy of Science, and wrote *Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire des Insectes.*

Geffrard, Fabre (*b.* 1806, *d.* 1867), Haytian general; deposed the emperor, Faustin I. (Soulouque), and became president of the Haytian republic in 1858; suppressed several revolts of Salnave, but was deposed and banished by him in 1867, when he fled to Jamaica and died there.

Gehler, Adolf Ferdinand (*b.* 1775, *d.* 1815), German mineralogist and chemist, edited *Neues Journal für Chimie*, founded *Repertorium der Pharmacie.*

Gehler, Johann Hart (*b.* 1732, *d.* 1796), German naturalist and physician; author of *De Characteribus Fossilium Externis.*

Gehler, Johann Samuel (*b.* 1751, *d.* 1795), German physicist; author of *Physikalisches Wörterbuch* (1787-95).

Geijer, Erik Gustav (*b.* 1783, *d.* 1847), Swedish historian and poet; visited England in 1809; professor of history at Upsala in 1817; sat twice in the diet; declined a bishopric; wrote *A Complete History of Sweden* (*Svenska Folkets Historia*), *The Viking*, as well as songs for Jenny Lind, whose friendship he enjoyed.

Geikie, Archibald (*b.* 1835), Scotch geologist; born in Edinburgh, and educated at the High School and university; fellow of the Royal Societies both of London and Edinburgh, and of many foreign academies, was appointed in 1855 to the Geological Survey, and became in 1807 director-general of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom; was in 1870 first holder of the Murchison professorship of geology and mineralogy in Edinburgh University, and received the degree of LL.D. from the latter in 1885, and from St. Andrews in 1872. Among his works, besides contributions to geological periodicals, are the following:—*The Story of a Boulder* (1858), *The Phenomena of the Glacial Drift of Scotland* (1863), *A Student's Manual of Geology*, in conjunction with J. B. Jukes (1871), *Memoir of Sir Rod. Murchison, with Notices of his Scientific Contemporaries, etc.* (1874), *Class-book of Physical Geography* (1877), *A Text-book of Geology* (1882), *A Class-book of Geology* (1886), as well as two volumes in the *Science Primers*, and (in conjunction with Dr. G. Wilson) *Life of Professor Edward Forbes* (1861).

Geikie, James (*b.* 1839), Scotch geologist, brother of preceding, F.R.S., F.R.S.E., etc., joined the Geological Survey in 1861, and became district surveyor, which post he resigned on his appointment in succession to his brother as professor of geology at Edinburgh. In 1876 he accompanied Sir A. Ramsay to Gibraltar to report on the water-supply of that place. He was one of the founders of the Scottish Geographical Society, and was elected in 1890 president of the Geographical Society. His chief works are *The Great Ice Age and its Relation to the Antiquity of Man* (1874), *Prehistoric Europe* (1881), *Outlines of Geology* (1886), *Songs and Lyrics of Heine and other German Poets* (1887).

Gelasius I. (*d.* 492), Pope, elected 492; is said to have held a council at Rome to decide what books were canonical.

Gelasius II. (*b.* 1050, *d.* 1119), Pope; was opposed by the Emperor Henry V., who set up Burdin as Gregory VIII., and compelled him to fly to Clugny, where he died. He wrote a life of Erasmus and six epistles.

Geldenhaur, Gerard (*b.* 1480, *d.* 1542), "Gerard of Nimeguen;" Dutch theologian; sent by Maximilian of Burgundy to Wittenberg; became a Protestant, and thereby lost the friendship of Erasmus.

Gelder, Arnold van (*b.* 1645, *d.* 1727), Dutch painter of the school of Rembrandt, whose pupil he was. His best picture, *King Solomon on his Throne surrounded by his Court*, is at Dort.

Gelée, Claude [*See* Lorraine.]

Gelimer, last king of the Vandals (flourished 6th century); conquered by Belisarius, and came to Rome; was given by Justinian a home in Galatia, where he died.

Gell, Sir William (*b.* 1777, *d.* 1836), English archæologist; accompanied Queen Caroline to Italy as her chamberlain, and settled there; gave an account of his discoveries in *Pompeiana*, *Topographia Trojana*, and *Topographia Græca.*

Gellert, Christian Fürchtegott (*b.* 1715, *d.* 1769), German poet; author of *Fables*, *Die Schwedische Gräfin*, and *Lieder*. His brother Christian Ehregott (*d.* 1795) wrote a book on the *Principles of Metallurgical Chemistry.*

Gelli, Giovanni Battista (*b.* 1498, *d.* 1563), Italian writer; son of a tailor, which occupation he himself pursued; gave a course of lectures explanatory of the *Divina Commedia* at Florence, whose academy he founded, and became first president of. His best works were *I Capricci del Bottaja*, and *La Circe.*

Gellibrand, Henry (*b.* 1597, *d.* 1636), English clergyman; devoted his time rather to mathematics than to his profession; became professor of astronomy in Gresham college, and continued Briggs's *Trigonometria Britannica.*

Gellius, Aulus, Latin author of the 2nd century; wrote *Noctes Atticæ*, composed at Athens, and containing fragments of many works now lost.

Gelon or **Gelo** (*d.* 478 B.C.), tyrant of Syracuse; served in the guard of Hippocrates of Gela, whose children he dispossessed, and seized power for himself; repulsed Carthaginian invasion of Sicily.

Gemelli-Carreri (*b.* 1651), Italian traveller; made a voyage round the world, which he described on his return in *Giro del Mondo.*

Geminiani, Francesco (*b.* 1680, *d.* 1762), violinist and composer, pupil of Corelli; came to England in 1714, and settled there, receiving the patronage of George I. and of Walpole, who saved him from ruin caused by his extravagance in buying pictures; author of *Dizionario Armonico*, and *Art of Playing on the Violin* (1740), the latter being the first work ever published on the subject, besides several sonatas and concertos. He died at Dublin.

Geminiani, Giacinto or **Gemignano** (*b.* 1611, *d.* 1681), Italian painter, pupil of Poussin; painted some of the subjects from the life of Constantine in the baptistery of St. John Lateran.

Gemistius, Georgius, called "Pletho" (*b.* 1390, *d.* 1491), Byzantine writer; defended the Greek Church against the Latin, and attended the council of Florence in order to reconcile them; founded a Platonic school at Florence, and wrote many works, of which *De Gestis Græcorum* (in Greek) is the chief.

Gemma, Frisius (*b.* 1508, *d.* 1555), Dutch mathematician; favourite of Charles V.; wrote *Methodus Arithmeticæ* (1540).

Gempak, Sougita, Japanese physician of the 18th century; learnt Dutch, and introduced many European discoveries in China and Japan.

Gence, Jean Baptiste (*b.* 1755, *d.* 1840), French scholar; edited *The Imitatio Christi*, of which he maintained that Gerson and not à Kempis was the author. He devoted thirty years to his researches on the subject.

Genebrard, Gilbert (*b.* 1537, *d.* 1597), French divine; Archbishop of Aix; author of *De Sacrarum Electionum Jure*, for which he was banished—the object of the book having been to support appointment of bishops by clergy and people and not by royal nomination.

Genest, Charles Claude (*b.* 1639, *d.* 1719), French verse-writer; made a poet by fashion rather than merit; author of *Principes de Philosophie.*

Genet, François (*b.* 1640, *d.* 1707), French divine; Bishop of Vaison; incurred royal displeasure by befriending the Jansenists; drowned while crossing a torrent. He wrote *Théologie Morale, ou Solution des Cas de Conscience.*

Géneviève, St. (*d.* 512), patron saint of Paris; said to have predicted the invasion of the barbarians; encouraged the people to resist Attila. In 1852 the first church was dedicated to her in Paris.

Genga, Girolamo (*b.* 1476, *d.* 1551), Italian painter and architect; pupil of Perugino; painted scenery for the theatre of Urbino, and did much work at Rome and Florence, at which latter place there is an altar-piece by him in St. Catherine's Church. His son, Bartolomeo (*d.* 1558), completed some of his works, and designed fortifications for the knights of St. John at Malta.

Gengis Khan (*b.* 1162, *d.* 1227), Emperor of the Mongols, whose real name was Temoutchin, the title meaning "the chief of the most powerful." Having consolidated the Tatar tribes, he marched against the Emperor of China, whose general he was, overran his empire (1212-1214), ravaged northern India, which he temporarily subdued, and penetrated into Russia through Persia. Having reached the Crimea, sacked numerous towns, and slaughtered millions of men, the Tatars returned and Gengis died.

Genlis, Stéphanie Félicité, Comtesse de, (*b.* 1746, *d.* 1830), French writer; daughter of the Marquis de St. Aubin; married Comte de Genlis when very young; educated herself after marriage, and taught the children of the Duc de Chartres, including Louis Philippe, writing meanwhile several educational works. In 1790 she accompanied the Princess Adelaide to England, and afterwards went with her royal pupils to Switzerland. She dissuaded Louis Philippe from accepting the crown, thinking him unfit for the throne. In 1800, after travelling through Europe and being expelled from Russia, she returned to France, and was well received by Napoleon, but never gained the favour of Louis XVIII. Her chief works were *La Religion Considéré comme l'Unique Base de Bonheur*, a book ridiculed by Buffon, *Les Mères Rivales*, *Mademoiselle de Clermont*, and *Dictionnaire des Etiquettes de la Cour*, and other romances.

Gennadius, Georgius Scholarius (*b.* 1400, *d.* 1460), Patriarch of Constantinople; as a layman accompanied the Emperor John Palæologus to the Council of Ferrara, and delivered three orations in favour of union of the Eastern and Western churches, but afterwards advocated the contrary views. He was elected patriarch after the capture of Constantinople, by the express wish of the sultan, and delivered before him an apology for the Christian faith. He retired from the patriarchate two or three years before his death. He is not to be confounded with Gennadius, another Patriarch of Constantinople, who died in 471.

Gennari, Benedetto "the Elder" (*b.* 1550, *d.* 1610), Italian painter; thought the best of his time; his finest picture is *Baptême d'un Roi par St. Amien*, in the church of San Giovanni, Bologna.

Gennari, Benedetto, "the Younger" (*b.* 1633, *d.* 1715), Italian painter; grandson of the preceding, and, like him, a native of Bologna, nephew and pupil of Guercino, whose style he followed; was employed in Paris by Louis XIV., and in London by Charles II. and James II. His pictures were chiefly portraits, and he introduced the Flemish style into Italy.

Gennari, Cesare (*b.* 1641, *d.* 1688), Bolognese painter; brother of preceding; excelled chiefly in landscape and historical painting. The father of Cesare and his brother Ercole (*d.* 1658) was also a painter, and married Guercino's sister.

Gennaro, Giuseppe (*b.* 1701, *d.* 1761), Italian jurist; was educated by the Jesuits, and wrote *Republica Juris Consultorum*, taking part also in many legal reforms at Naples.

Gennete, Claude Léopold (*b.* 1706, *d.* 1782), French physicist, author of *Construction des Cheminées*, and *Purification de l'Air*.

Genovesi, Antonio (*b.* 1712, *d.* 1769), Italian philosopher; professor of metaphysics and political economy at Naples; persecuted for his adherence to the doctrines of Newton, but protected by Archbishop Galliani. His chief work is *Elementorum Artis Logico-Criticæ*.

Genseric, (*b.* 406, *d.* 477), King of the Vandals, reigned at first with his brother Gonderic, afterwards alone, and greatly strengthened the Vandal power in Spain. In 429 he invaded northern Africa, stamped out Christianity, and from his new capital, Carthage, made incursions on the inhabitants of Italy and Sicily. In 455, being invited to Rome by the widow of Valentinian to take part against his murderer Maximus, he caused the city to be sacked for fourteen days, and carried away among his prisoners the Empress Eudocia and her sons, besides much treasure. Genseric professed to be an Arian Christian.

Gensonné, Armand (*b.* 1758, *d.* 1793), French politician; one of the chief leaders of the Girondists; tried to save Louis XVI., opposed the excesses of the Jacobins, but was overcome by them, and guillotined in the October following the fatal 10th August.

Gen-syò-ten-wô (*b.* 679, *d.* 748), Empress of Japan; encouraged the study of ancient Chinese, and formed a collection of laws, abdicated after a reign of nine years, during which appeared *Nippon-Ki*, the history of Japan from the Creation.

Gent, Thomas (*b.* 1691, *d.* 1778), English antiquary; author of a *History of York*, a *History of Hull*, and an *Autobiography*.

Gentil, Jean Baptiste (*b.* 1726, *d.* 1799), French officer, who served against the English in India, and when the French were driven from the Carnatic assisted the native princes against them. Being obliged to leave India, he returned to France, where he died miserably, having lost his pension. He wrote several works on India.

Gentileschi. [*See* Lomi.]

Gentili, Gentile (*d.* 1348), Italian physician; known as "the Speculator;" author of *De Febribus.*

Gentilis, Albericus (*b.* 1551, *d.* 1611), Italian jurist; came to England, and, being a Protestant, was made professor of civil law at Oxford in 1587; wrote *De Juris Interpretibus Dialogi.* His brother, Scipione (*d.* 1616), published *Annotations on Tasso*, and his son, Roberto (*b.* 1590), translated Sarpi's *History of the Inquisition.*

Gentilis, Giovanni (*b.* 1520, *d.* 1566), Neapolitan heretic; became a Socinian, and went to Geneva, where he was beheaded for having attacked the doctrine of the Trinity and having left the city without leave.

Gentleman, Francis (*b.* 1728, *d.* 1784), Irish dramatic writer, published the *Dramatic Censor*, wrote *Royal Fables*, and appeared as an actor.

Gentz, Friedrich von (*b.* 1764, *d.* 1832), German publicist; drew up the manifesto issued by Austria against Napoleon, and was author of several documents of a similar nature; was previously a short time in England, where he saw Pitt. At the Congress of Vienna he acted as secretary, as also at Paris in 1815, and at those which followed the restoration. He wrote a *Life of Mary Queen of Scots*, and several articles for the *Journal Historique.* A selection from his works was published in 1838.

Geoffrey, Marie Therèse (*b.* 1699, *d.* 1777), French lady of humble birth, who, having married a rich man, was able to receive in her *salon* the most distinguished Frenchmen and foreigners of her time, including the Encyclopædists, Hume, Horace Walpole, etc.

Geoffrey I. (*d.* 987), Count of Anjou; a great warrior and legendary hero ("Grise Gonelle").

Geoffrey II., "Martel" (*b.* 1007, *d.* 1060), succeeded Fulk III.; received Tours from Henri I. of France as a reward for his services; founded the Abbey of Trinité de Vendôme and became a monk, to whose tomb annual processions were made by the canons of St. Laud.

Geoffrey III., "Le Rechin" (*b.* 1043, *d.* 1109), nephew of the last; dispossessed his elder brother of Touraine.

Geoffrey IV., "Plantagenet" (*b.* 1113, *d.* 1150), married Matilda, daughter of Henry I. of England, and widow of the Emperor Henry V., and founder of the Plantagenet line. In 1147 he followed Louis VII. on a crusade, and died soon after his return. Previously he had been chiefly engaged in trying to get possession of Normandy, an object which he attained after the capture of Stephen at Lincoln.

Geoffrey I. (*d.* 1008), son of Conan, Count of Rennes; became first Duke of Brittany.

Geoffrey II. (*b.* 1158, *d.* 1186), Duke of Brittany; third son of Henry II. of England; obtained title by marriage with daughter of Conan IV.; allied himself with Philip Augustus against his father on several occasions; was killed through injuries received at a tournament. His son, Arthur, was born after his death.

Geoffrey Gaimar, Anglo-Norman poet of the 12th century; author of *L'Esoterie des Engles.*

Geoffrey of Monmouth (*b. circa* 1100, *d.* 1154), British chronicler, Bishop of St. Asaph; translated the prophecies of Merlin, and wrote *Historia Britonum*, in which the former were inserted.

Geoffrey of Vendôme (*d.* 1132), French statesman and cardinal; friend of Popes Urban II. and Paschal II., the latter of whom he rebuked for yielding to the Emperor Henry V. on the Investiture question. His works were printed in 1610.

Geoffroy, Claude Joseph (*b.* 1685, *d.* 1752), French chemist; made many experiments, and drew up the first table of chemical affinities.

Geoffroy, Étienne François, "the Elder" (*b.* 1672, *d.* 1731), brother of preceding, French physician, whose chief work, *Traité de la Matière Medicale*, was translated into English, German, and Italian.

Geoffroy, Étienne Louis (*b.* 1725, *d.* 1810), French zoologist; son of preceding; wrote two important works, *Histoire Abrégée des Insectes des Environs de Paris*, and *Dissertations sur l'Organe de l'Ouïe de l'Homme, des Reptiles, et des Poissons.*

Geoffroy, Julien Louis (*b.* 1743, *d.* 1814), French critic; educated as a Jesuit; on the dissolution of the order became a tutor, and afterwards a journalist, contributing dramatic articles to the *Journal des Débats;* also published *L'Ami du Roi* and *L'Année Littéraire.*

Geoffroy de Vinsant, English writer of

Latin poems, of the 12th century; author of *Nova Poetria.*

Geoffroy Saint Hilaire, Étienne (*b.* 1772, *d.* 1844), French naturalist; rescued his friend, the mineralogist, Abbé Haüy, from prison in 1792; was appointed to the chair of zoology in the Jardin des Plantes in 1793, where he made acquaintance with Cuvier, and brought together a large collection; accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt, and placed in the Paris museum the results of the expedition; made collections from Spain and Portugal by plunder of museums and libraries. Having afterwards become professor of zoology to the Faculté des Sciences, he gave his attention to philosophic anatomy, and carried on a controversy with Cuvier, who denied his doctrine of the mutability of species. In 1840 Saint Hilaire became blind. His chief works are *Philosophie Anatomique* (1818-20) and *Sur l'Unité de Composition Organique* (1828).

Geoffroy Saint Hilaire, Isidore (*b.* 1805, *d.* 1861), French naturalist; son of Étienne; was at first assistant to his father, and afterwards succeeded him as professor at the Sorbonne and the Musée. He took the place of Blainville at the Académie des Sciences, and was active in the foundation of the Société d'Acclimatation. His chief works are *Histoire Naturelle Générale et Particulière des Anomalies de l'Organisation*, and *Histoire Naturelle Générale des Règnes Organiques.*

George, Duke of Clarence. [*See* Clarence.]

George, Duke of York. [*See* York.]

George, Henry (*b.* 1839), American land reformer; was born at Philadelphia, and, after being successively in a counting-house and a printer's office and at sea, settled in California, and in 1866 joined the staff of a San Francisco paper. He afterwards became editor of two papers there, and made his first essay on the land question in *Our Land and Land Policy*, published in 1871. In 1876 he was state-inspector of gas-meters, but in 1880 removed to New York, and the next year came to Ireland on his way to England. He was there arrested as a "suspect" under Mr. Forster's Act, but was soon released. *Progress and Poverty* had been written in 1879, and its author undertook lecturing tours in 1883 and 1889 in support of his principles. Beside this book he published *The Irish Land Question* in 1881, *Social Problems* in 1884, and *Protection and Free Trade* in 1886, when he was a candidate for the mayoralty of New York.

George, Prince of Denmark (*b.* 1653, *d.* 1708), married Princess Anne of England, and was appointed on her accession lord high admiral; was a person of no political or other importance.

George, St., of Cappadocia, Arian Patriarch of Alexandria in 356 when St. Athanasius was expelled; a bitter persecutor of the orthodox, was murdered by a pagan mob in the reign of Julian for desecrating a temple of the sun. Some have identified him with St. George of England.

George, St. (*fl. circa* 300), patron saint of England; served as a soldier under Diocletian, but having complained to him of the persecution of the Christians, was imprisoned in Nicomedia, tortured, and beheaded. He was canonised by Pope Gelasius in 494; and is supposed to have been a native of Lydda, where a church was built over his relics.

George Syncellus (*fl.* 9th century), wrote a chronicle from Adam to Diocletian.

George of Cyprus (*d.* 1290), appointed when a layman by Andronicus Palæologus to the see of Constantinople. The Armenians at first refused to recognise him, but afterwards submitted.

George of Trebizond (*b.* 1396, *d.* 1485), Greek scholar; came to Rome as a teacher in 1435, and was made secretary to Nicolas V. some years later; translated many of the classics, and did much towards the revival of letters.

George the Pisidian, oriental historian, of the 7th century; wrote a history of the expedition of Heraclius against the Persians in 622; also a poem, *Hexæmeron.*

George I. (*b.* 1660, *d.* 1727), King of England; became, in accordance with the Act of Settlement, first of the Hanoverian kings, having succeeded to the electorate of Hanover in 1698; came to England on the death of Anne in 1715, but passed most of his time in Hanover; quarrelled with his wife and his eldest son, but did not interfere with the conduct of English affairs; died on his way to Hanover.

George II. (*b.* 1683, *d.* 1760), King of England, son of the last named; married Caroline of Anspach in 1705, and headed opposition to his father; succeeded to the throne in 1727; quarrelled with his son Frederick, and banished him from the palace; adopted a warlike foreign policy, and was present at the battle of Dettingen (1743), but left the control of home affairs in the hands of Queen Caroline and Walpole. His last years were illuminated by the successes of Pitt's first administration.

George III. (*b.* 1738, *d.* 1820), King of

England, son of Frederick, Prince of Wales, who died in 1751; took an active part in affairs until incapacitated by illness. Having ascended the throne in 1760, he married Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; obtained the resignation of Pitt and Newcastle, and appointed Lord Bute, who had been his governor, minister, but was again for a time obliged to submit to the Whigs; was strongly in favour of the prosecution of Wilkes, and against any concessions to the American colonies; obtained a minister to carry out his wishes in Lord North, who held office from 1770 to 1783; by unconstitutional influence obtained the overthrow of the coalition ministry, but submitted almost entirely to the influence of the younger Pitt, until he proposed a measure for the relief of the Roman Catholics. In 1772 he obtained the passing of a stringent Act regulating marriages in the royal family. In 1786 his life was attempted by Margaret Nicholson, and in 1788 his first illness withdrew him from affairs for several months. In 1800 his life was again attempted, and from the year 1810, when he again became insane, his reign was practically at an end. Although not a man of education, he became patron of the Royal Academy when it was founded in 1786, and of the Royal Institution in 1799. He was very painstaking in business, but narrow in his views, and not invariably scrupulous as to the methods by which he got rid of ministers who refused to act as his clerks.

George IV. (*b.* 1762, *d.* 1830), son of George III.; was appointed regent in 1810, and succeeded to the throne in 1820; had previously been on bad terms with his father on account of his alliance with the Whigs and the extravagance and immorality of his private life, having illegally married Mrs. Fitzherbert, and twice had his debts paid by the nation. In 1795 he married Caroline of Brunswick, but separated from her the next year, and on his accession refused to allow her to be crowned, and brought a charge of adultery against her. In 1821 he visited Ireland and Hanover, and in the next year Scotland. In 1829 he gave a reluctant consent to the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, to which he was really almost as much opposed as his father had been.

George V. (*b.* 1819, *d.* 1878), last king of Hanover, the blind son of Ernest Augustus, whom he succeeded in 1851; was actively opposed to constitutional government, and obtained the abrogation of the constitution of 1848. Having hesitated for some years between Austria and Prussia, he at length determined to join the former, and his territory was invaded by the Prussians and annexed in 1866. His last years were chiefly spent at Paris.

George I., of Greece (*b.* 1843), a Danish prince, brother of the Princess of Wales; was induced by Earl Russell to become king of the Hellenes in 1863; at the same time the Ionian Islands were restored, and a new constitution of the most liberal kind was promulgated, but has not worked very well. The king has had great difficulty in restraining his subjects from attacks on the Turks to recover from them their own ancient possessions, and if it had not been for the cession of part of Macedonia and Epirus in 1880 he might have been obliged to abdicate.

George I., Grand Duke of Russia (*b.* 1100, *d.* 1156), "Dolgorouki," son of Wladimir Monamaque; fought with his brothers for their portion of his father's inheritance; made roads across the steppes, and is said to have laid the foundations of Moscow.

George II. (*b.* 1190, *d.* 1238) was defeated and killed in an invasion of the Tatars, who took Moscow.

George III. (*d.* 1328) reigned under the suzerainty of the Tatars; was killed by Dmitri in revenge for his father's murder.

Georgel, Jean François (*b.* 1731, *d.* 1813), French diplomatist; celebrated for his defence of his patron, Cardinal Rohan, in the trial of the diamond necklace affair (1785-6); afterwards settled at Fribourg, and wrote *Mémoires*, which were published in 1817.

Georget, Jean Étienne (*b.* 1795, *d.* 1828), French physician; author of *De la Folie* (1820), and *Physiologie du Système Nerveux* (1821).

Geraldini, Alessandro (*b.* 1455, *d.* 1525), cupbearer to Isabella of Castile; became tutor to her daughters, and used his influence in favour of Columbus. He also went on a mission to England to reconcile Henry VIII. and Catherine, his former pupil. He died as Bishop of Hispaniola in his diocese.

Geramb, Ferdinand, Baron de (*b.* 1772, *d.* 1848), French adventurer; served in several foreign armies; became a Trappist in 1812, and in 1831 went on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. He wrote *Aspirations aux Plaies de Nôtre Seigneur* and *Voyage de la Trappe à Rome.*

Gérard. [*See* Grandville.]

Gerard, Alexander (*b.* 1728, *d.* 1795), Scotch writer; friend of Beattie and Reid; author of *Genius* and *Taste.*

Gérard, Balthasar (*b.* 1558, *d.* 1584), Jesuit fanatic, who assassinated William of Orange at Delft, and was executed with horrible tortures. His family was ennobled by Philip II., and he is enrolled among Romanist martyrs.

Gérard, Étienne Maurice, Comte (*b.* 1773, *d.* 1852), French soldier and marshal of France, served with distinction in Napoleon's campaigns, having first come into notice by his conduct as aide-de-camp to Bernadotte in the *émeute* against the French ambassador in 1798; was made baron for his services at Wagram; commanded the rear-guard in the retreat from Moscow; was made count after the battle of Bautzen, and was prominent in the campaign of 1814. Gérard was not dismissed by Louis XVIII., but joined Napoleon on his escape, and was present at Waterloo. He then lived at Brussels till 1817; on his return to France he entered the Chamber as a member of the Opposition, and was prominent in the revolution of 1830; Louis Philippe made him war-minister, and at the same time *maréchal de France.* After commanding at the siege of Antwerp in 1832, he became war minister again in 1834, but soon resigned. In 1842 he became grand chancellor of the Legion of Honour, and a senator in 1852, but took little part in public affairs after 1848.

Gérard, François Pascal (*b.* 1770, *d.* 1837), French painter; painted about three hundred portraits, including the Duke of Wellington and the other allied leaders who were at Paris after Waterloo, as well as several royal personages, but his most celebrated pictures are *La Bataille d'Austerlitz* in the Tuileries, and *Entrée de Henri IV. à Paris*, executed for Louis XVIII.

Gérard, Jules (*b.* 1817, *d.* 1864), French soldier, known as "the Lion Killer," because he went to the province of Constantine to kill lions. He wrote an account of his exploits.

Gérard, Louis (*b.* 1733, *d.* 1819), French botanist, author of *Flora Gallo-Provincialis.*

Gérard, Philippe Louis (*b.* 1737, *d.* 1813), French writer, author of *Théorie du Bonheur* and *Leçons d'Histoire.*

Gérard Thom, Tenque, or **Tunc** (*b.* 1040, *d.* 1121), founder and first grand master of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, afterwards known as Knights of Rhodes and of Malta.

Gerard de Cremona (*b.* 1114, *d.* 1187), Italian translator of Arab writers; translated into Latin Rasis, Avicenna and Almansor.

Gerard de Nerval. [*See* Labrunie.]

Gerard of Sabbionetta, probably the same as Gerard of Cremona.

Gerarde, John (*b.* 1545, *d.* 1607), English botanist; gardener to Lord Burghley; also practised as a surgeon in London, and wrote a *Herbal, or General History of Plants.*

Geraud, Pierre Hercule (*b.* 1812, *d.* 1844), French archæologist; author of *Paris sous Philippe le Bel*, for which he received a medal from the Académie de Belles Lettres. He was also employed in collecting unpublished documents about the Albigenses, and published an account of the discoveries of a society for the exploration of the ruins of Carthage.

Gerbais, Jean (*b.* 1629, *d.* 1699), French theologian; author of *Ordinationes Universi Cleri Gallicum.*

Gerber, Ernst Ludwig (*b.* 1746, *d.* 1819), German organist and musical writer, wrote *Neues Historisch-Biographisches Lexicon der Tonkünstler*, upon which he was engaged for fifteen years.

Gerberon, Gabriel (*b.* 1628, *d.* 1711), French Bendictine; was imprisoned for upholding the doctrines of Jansenius, but released after a verbal retractation in 1710.

Gerbert. [*See* Sylvester II.]

Gerbert, Martin, Baron de Homan (*b.* 1720, *d.* 1793), German prelate, published a collection of MSS. of church music in Italian, French, and German, under the title of *Scriptores Ecclesiastici de Musicâ Sacrâ*, as well as a work called *De Cantu et Musicâ Sacrâ a Primâ Ecclesiæ Ætate usque ad præsens Tempus.*

Gerbier, Sir Balthasar (*b.* 1592, *d.* 1667), Flemish painter and architect; introduced by Buckingham to Charles I., who employed him diplomatically in Flanders, where he met and treated with Rubens. After going to Surinam in order to found a new colony, he was obliged to return to Europe, and, settling in England, was employed under Charles II. as an architect.

Gerbillon, Jean François (*b.* 1634, *d.* 1707), Jesuit missionary; obtained the favour of the emperor of China, and assisted Gaubil in his efforts to teach Christianity.

Gerdil, Giacinto (*b.* 1718, *d.* 1802), Roman cardinal and philosophical writer: author of *A Treatise on the Immateriality of the Soul*, and of the *Nature and Origin of Ideas*, both of which were directed against Locke.

Gerhardt, Karl Friedrich (*b.* 1816, *d.* 1856), German chemist; some time professor at Montpellier, having studied under Liebig; returned to Paris, and wrote *Traité de Chimie Organique.*

Gerhardt, Paul (*b.* 1607, *d.* 1676), German theological poet, his works being embodied in *Die Gesänge Paul Gerhardts*, some of which have been translated in the *Lyra Germanica* of Miss Winkworth.

Géricault, Jean Louis (*b.* 1790, *d.* 1824), French painter, his chief picture being *The Shipwreck of the Medusa* in the Louvre.

Gering, Udalricus (*d.* 1510), German printer, invited by Louis XI. in 1470 to set up a press in Paris at the Sorbonne, to whom he left considerable property; printed *Corpus Juris Canonici.*

Gerle, Christophe Antoine Dom Gerle (*b.* 1748, *d. circa* 1803), French ecclesiastic; prominent in the revolution; member of the States-General in 1789, and a leader in the "*serment du jeu de Paume*," afterwards notorious as a supporter of Catherine Théot; was employed under the Empire as a clerk in the ministry of the interior.

Germain, Antoine-Henri Marie (*b.* 1824), French politician and financier; aided in founding and became chairman of the Crédit Lyonnais; entered the Chamber in 1869, and was again elected in 1871. As member of the National Assembly he acted with the "left centre," made several important speeches on the budgets, and opposed the later financial policy of the republic.

Germain, Charles Antoine (*d.* 1835), French politician and historian; was arrested as a partisan of Gracchus Babœuf in 1796, and condemned to exile; published after his return *Fastes Civiles de la France.*

Germain, St. (*b.* 496, *d.* 576), Bishop of Paris; attended the third council there; excommunicated Charibert for incest.

Germain, Sophie (*b.* 1776, *d.* 1831), French mathematician; pupil of Lagrange and correspondent of Gauss; in 1815 gained the prize given by the Institute for the discovery of the law of vibration of elastic surfaces.

Germaine, Lord George. [*See* Sackville.]

Germanicus, Cæsar (*b.* B.C. 16, *d.* A.D. 19), Roman general; grandson of Augustus; refused to accept the empire from his soldiers; commanded the troops of the empire in Germany, and defeated Hermann; afterwards had an *imperium* in the East; probably poisoned by his uncle, the Emperor Tiberius, who was jealous of his fame.

Germanus (*b.* 380, *d.* 448), Bishop of Auxerre; was sent by Pope Celestine to suppress the Pelagian heresy in Britain, where he established schools.

Germanus, "the Patrician" (*d.* 550), Byzantine general; defeated the Slavonic invaders of Thrace, and put down Tzotzas in Africa; was disgraced because of the capture of Antioch by Chosroes, King of Persia, against whom he held the command; died ten years after on his way to Europe, whither he had been summoned to repel the Gothic invasion of Italy.

Germanus I., Patriarch of Constantinople (*d.* 740), took part in the elevation of Leo the Isaurian to the Eastern empire, but subsequently disagreed with his iconoclastic opinions, and was deposed; was canonised by both Latin and Greek churches after his death.

Germanus II., "the Younger" (*d.* 1255), elected patriarch, but obliged to live at Nice, in Bithynia, because Constantinople was in the hands of the Latins. He endeavoured to re-unite the churches, but failed, and afterwards wrote a tract against the Latins. He also wrote an *Exposition of the Greek Liturgy.*

Germanus III., elected patriarch in 1267 by the influence of Michael Palæologus, but soon retired into a monastery; attended the council of Lyons in 1277, when a temporary reunion of the Greek and Latin churches was agreed upon.

Gérôme, Jean Léon (*b.* 1824), French painter; membre de l'Académie des Beaux-Arts, and honorary R.A.; born at Vesoul, where his early years were spent; went to Paris in 1841, and studied under Paul Delaroche at the École des Beaux-Arts. After a journey to Italy in company with his master, he returned to France, and exhibited for the first time in the Salon of 1857, after which he visited Turkey and Egypt in pursuit of subjects for his paintings. In 1863 he was appointed professor in the École des Beaux-Arts; in 1869 he received the order of the Red Eagle; and was appointed commander of the Legion of Honour in 1878. Among his pictures are the following:—*The Frieze* of the vase commemorative of the London exhibition of 1851; *The Age of Augustus and the Birth of Jesus Christ*, *The Plague at Marseilles*, *Rex Tibicen; Cæsar and Cleopatra*, *The Slave Market of Cairo*, and many other pictures of Eastern scenes.

Geronimi, Felice (*b.* 1792, *d.* 1859), Italian physician; author of several works on the theory of medicine, among which are *Ontologismo Dominatore della Medicina*, and *Saggio di Filosofia della Storia Medica.*

Gerritsy, Dirck, traveller of the 16th century), explored the coasts of China, and gained the name of "China" in consequence; discovered South Shetland in 1598; was wrecked on the coast of Chili, imprisoned by the Spaniards next year, and died soon after.

Gersdorf, Johann de, German surgeon

of the 16th century; introduced at Strasburg instruments for extracting balls and other substances from the body.

Gersen, Jean, a monk who was falsely said to have written in the 13th century the *Imitatio Christi.*

Gerson, Jean Charlier de, "Doctor Christianissimus" (*b.* 1363, *d.* 1429), French theologian and reformer; doctor of the Sorbonne and chancellor of Paris; made active efforts at the council of Constance (1414) to close the schism in the papacy, and took the leading part in the condemnation of Huss; being unsuccessful in his attempts at reform, he retired first to the Tyrol, and afterwards to a Celestine convent at Lyons, where he preached and wrote several works, including *De Consolatione Theologiæ*, *Commentaries on the Psalms*, and (perhaps) *De Imitatione Christi.*

Gerstaecker, Friedrich (*b.* 1816, *d.* 1874), German traveller; born at Hamburg; went in 1837 to America, where he spent six years hunting and travelling. In 1849 he again left Germany, and travelled to South America and Australia, returning three years later and settling at Leipzig. In 1860 he accompanied the Duke of Gotha to Egypt and Abyssinia. He wrote accounts of his travels and several tales, many of which have been translated into English, French, and Dutch. Among the latter are *Im Busch*, *Gold*, *Hell und Dunkel*, etc.

Gerstenberg, Heinrich Wilhelm von (*b.* 1737, *d.* 1823), German poet; served some time in the Danish army, afterwards as a civilian, and then became director of the lottery of Altona; wrote *Ugolius* and *Minona, oder die Angelsachsen.*

Gerster, Etelka (*b.* 1857), Hungarian singer; born at Kaschlau; studied under Madame Marchesi from 1873 to 1876, when she made her *début* at Venice in Verdi's *Rigoletto*. She afterwards sustained the parts of Ophelia, Lucia, Ameira, and Marguerite. At Berlin the demand to hear her was so great that 21,000 applications in writing for places in the theatre are said to have been refused. After leaving Berlin she visited Pesth, St. Petersburg, and Moscow, where she was appointed *Kammer sängerin*, and received presents from the Tsar and Tsarina. She first came to England under the management of Mr. Mapleson in 1877, appearing in London at Her Majesty's Theatre in *La Sonnambula* with very great success.

Gerstner, Franz Josef von (*b.* 1756, *d.* 1832), German engineer; author of the *Handbuch der Mechanik;* planned the railroad between Budweis and Linz, which brought into communication the North Sea and the Mediterranean and Black Sea—a project which was carried out by his son, Franz Anton (*d.* 1840), who laid down the first railway in Russia (1834).

Gervaise, François (*b.* 1660, *d.* 1751), French ecclesiastical historian; author of *Vie de St. Cyprien*, *Vie de Pierre Abélard et Héloïse*, etc., and *Lettres d'un Théologien*, which was suppressed.

Gervaise, Nicolas (*d.* 1729), French missionary; brother of François; went to Siam about 1682, and wrote *Histoire du Siam* in 1688; was massacred with other missionaries by the Caribs in Spanish Guiana.

Gervaise [Gervasius] of Canterbury (12th century), English monk and historian; author of *Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury from Augustine to Hubert*, a *Chronicle* containing the reigns of Stephen, Henry II., and Richard I., and *Mappa Mundi.*

Gervaise of Tilbury, English chronicler of the 12th century; favourite of Henry II. of England and of the Emperor Otho IV.; to amuse the latter he wrote *Otia Imperialia*—a medley of history, geography, and legend.

Gervinus, George Gottfried (*b.* 1805, *d.* 1871), German Shakespearean scholar and historian; at first thought of scientific study, but, under the influence of Schlosser, at Heidelberg, turned his attention to history. After two years spent in teaching at Frankfort, he took his degree from Heidelberg, and went to Italy, and published on his return *Historische Schriften.* In 1835 he held a professorship at his old university, and in 1836 obtained the chair of history at Göttingen, which latter he lost on account of his protest against the suspension of the Hanoverian constitution. After another visit to Italy he returned and founded in 1847, in conjunction with some friends, the *Deutsche Zeitung.* In 1848 he was elected to the Diet by the Hanse Towns, but did not remain long in public life. His chief works are *Ueber den Goethe'schen Briefwechsel*, *Shakespeare* (1849-50), and *Geschichte des Neunzehnter Jahrhundert seit den Wiener Vorträgen* (1855-65).

Gesenius, Friedrich Heinrich Wilhelm (*b.* 1786, *d.* 1842), German Orientalist; professor of theology at Halle for thirty years, during which he produced a *Hebrew and Chaldee Dictionary*, a *Hebrew Elementary Book*, and a *Critical History of the Hebrew Language and Literature.*

Gesner, Conrad von (*b.* 1516, *d.* 1565), Swiss naturalist; professor of natural history at Zurich for twenty-four years; wrote *Historiæ Animalium* as well as *Bibliotheca Universalis*—a catalogue of Greek, Latin, and Hebrew writers. He was called the "Pliny of Germany," and was ennobled for his researches.

Gesner, Johann Jacob (*b.* 1707, *d.* 1787), Swiss numismatist; author of *Thesaurus Numismatum Veterum Græcorum et Romanorum,* and *Numismata Regum Macedoniæ.*

Gesner, Johann Mathias (*b.* 1691, *d.* 1761), German scholar; author of *Thesaurus Latinæ Linguæ,* and other works.

Gesner, Salomon (*b.* 1730, *d.* 1788), Swiss painter and poet; ran away from the bookseller at Berlin with whom his father had placed him; wrote and published at Zurich, his native town, *Idyllen, Tod Abels,* and several tales, besides painting and engraving landscapes.

Geta, Publius Septimius (*b.* 189, *d.* 212), son of Severus, and joint-emperor with his brother, Caracalla, by whose orders he was murdered in the arms of his mother, Julia.

Gevaert, François Auguste (*b.* 1828), Belgian composer; born at Haysse; son of a baker; studied at the Ghent *conservatoire,* and was soon appointed organist of the Jesuits' church there. In 1847 he obtained the first prize in the Brussels national competition, and soon afterwards composed his first two operas, *Hughes de Somerghan* and *La Comédie à la Ville.* In 1849 he went to Spain, and sent reports on Spanish music to the Brussels Académie. In 1867 he became *inspecteur de la musique* at Paris, and in 1871 director of the Brussels *conservatoire.* His chief compositions are *Georgette* and *La Billet Marguerite,* produced at Paris, and *Die Nationale Verjaerdoz,* composed in honour of the twenty-fifth year of King Leopold's accession, as well as works on the history of music, the chief of which are *Leerboek van den Gregoriuenischen Zang* (1856), *Les Gloires d'Italie* (1868), and *Les Origines du Chant Liturgique de l'Église Benedictine Latine* (1890).

Geyer. [*See* Geijer.]

Geysa (*d.* 997), Magyar chief; after his own conversion by his wife, Sarolta, introduced Christianity into Hungary. He was father of St. Stephen of Hungary.

Geysa II., King of Hungary (*b.* 1129, *d.* 1161), carried on successful wars with Russia and the Eastern empire, and allied himself with Frederick Barbarossa.

Ghatgay, Shirzi Rao (*d.* 1810), Mahratta officer; committed many cruelties against Nana Furnawees, minister of Rao Peshwa, and by the fascination of his daughter, who had married Sindia, exercised for some time great influence over that prince, by whom, however, he was at length ordered to be confined, and, on his resistance, was killed.

Ghazan-Khan (*b.* 1271, *d.* 1304), Mongol sovereign of Persia; a convert from Buddhism to Mahometanism; introduced great improvements into his country, and was himself a man of some culture.

Ghazee-oo-Deen minister of Shah Allum in the 18th century, the rebellion of whose vizier he crushed, but was afterwards attacked by the emperor, whom he caused to be blinded and deposed, raising Alumgeer to the throne. In 1759 he procured the assassination of the latter to prevent his holding communication with Abdallee, who had invaded India.

Ghazi Hassan (*d.* 1790), Turkish commander; served the sultan against the Russians, and put down rebellions in Syria, Egypt, and the Morea, but was executed soon after becoming grand vizier.

Ghazy-oo-Deen (*d.* 1752), heir to the Nizam of Deccan, but kept out of his dominions by an usurper, his half-brother, Salabut Jung, who had the support of the French, who induced his own mother to poison him.

Ghazy-Togluk, Emperor of Delhi (*d.* 1325), originally a slave of Bulbun; put Khusro the usurper to death, and was elected emperor, but was soon after killed by the fall of a building in which he was banqueting.

Gheias-oo-Deen, Toghluk (*d.* 1325), son of a Turkish slave; founded third Tatar dynasty of Delhi; his life was written by the Persian poet, Emir Khosrou.

Gheias-oo-Deen Bulbun (*d.* 1286), Emperor of India; originally a slave; succeeded Nasr-oo-deen in 1266; cleared away the forest of Delhi to the circumference of 100 miles; administered strict justice, and patronised men of letters.

Gherardesca, Ugolino della (*d.* 1288), Italian noble: deserted the Ghibellines, and became a chief of the Guelfs, by whose influence he became captain-general of Pisa. His cruelty alienated both parties, and he was imprisoned and starved to death. A description of his sufferings is put into his mouth by Dante in the *Inferno.*

Ghetaldi, Marino (*b.* 1566, *d.* 1627), Venetian statesman and mathematician; author of the *Promotus Archimedes.*

Ghiberti, Lorenzo (*b.* 1378, *d.* 1455), Italian sculptor and bronze-founder; at twenty-two competed successfully with the first men of his day for the design of the second pair of bronze gates for the Baptistery at Florence, the subject being *The Sacrifice of Abraham;* he was immediately ordered to execute the design of another pair. He also painted the rose window of Santa

Croce, and made a gold mitre for Eugenius IV.

Ghika, Alexander (*b.* 1795, *d.* 1862), appointed hospodar of Wallachia in 1834 by Russia and Turkey, but offended the latter, who compelled the sultan to remove him for arresting Bulgarians engaged in a rising countenanced by Russia.

Ghika, Gregor (*d.* 1777), Hospodar of Wallachia and Moldavia; taken prisoner by the Russians in 1769, but restored at the peace; protested against the cession of Bukovina to Russia, and was strangled by order of the sultan.

Ghika, Gregor (*b.* 1807, *d.* 1857), Hospodar of Moldavia; brought up in France and Germany; initiated reforms in Moldavia, but his schemes for the union with Wallachia excited the hostility of Austria and Turkey, by whom he was compelled to abdicate. He went to France in 1856, and shot himself the next year.

Ghilini, Girolamo (*b.* 1589, *d.* 1670), Italian writer; author of *Teatro d'Uomini Litterati.*

Ghirlandajo, Domenico di Bigordi (*b.* 1449, *d.* 1498), Tuscan painter; master of Michael Angelo; employed by Sixtus IV. to paint frescoes in the Sistine chapel. There are several of his works at Rome and Florence.

Ghirlandajo, Rodolfo (*b.* 1482, *d.* 1560), Italian painter; son of last-named; friend of Raffaele and Michael Angelo; employed by the pope and the Grand Duke of Florence; finished one of Raffaelle's *Virgins.*

Ghisi, Diana (*b.* 1536, *d.* 1590), Italian engraver; "La Mantuano"; married Francesco di Volterra; was praised by Vasari.

Ghisi, Giovanni Battista (*b.* 1500), "Il Mantuano"; Italian engraver, his chief works being *The Burning of Troy* and *David and Goliath.*

Ghisi, Georgio (*b.* 1523, *d.* 1590), son of the last-named; engraver of *The Prophets and the Sibyls.*

Ghisi, Teodoro (*b.* 1546, *d.* 1579), painter; brother of Georgio, and pupil of Giulio Romano, whose unfinished works he completed.

Ghisolfi, Giovanni (*b.* 1624, *d.* 1683), Italian painter; pupil of Salvator Rosa, a native of Milan, celebrated for the architectural beauties of his pictures.

Ghizni Khan, Mahomed Ghori (*d.* 1206), succeeded his brother, Gheias-oo-Deen, as king of Ghuzin; invaded India several times while commanding for the latter, and conquered Mooltan and all northern India. He was assassinated by some Gakkurs when on his way to Lahore.

Gholam Khadir (*d.* 1788), Rohilla chief, who got possession of Delhi by treachery, and committed many cruelties, putting out the eyes of Shah Allum. He was eventually captured and put to death by Sindia.

Ghoori, Hooshung (*b.* 1432), had many wars with the king of Guzerat, by whom he was accused of poisoning his father; fortified Mandoo, his capital, and ornamented it with beautiful buildings and artificial lakes, some of which are still to be seen.

Giacomelli, Michael Angelo (*b.* 1695, *d.* 1774), Italian philologist; made Archbishop of Chalcedon by Clement XIII., but deprived by his successor for supporting the Jesuits.

Giafar (*b.* 700, *d.* 764), Mahometan Iman, whose *Traditions* are considered of great importance. He is known as *Sadek*, "the Just."

Giambullari, Pier Francesco (*b.* 1495, *d.* 1564), Italian scholar; author of *Storia d'Europa*, a corrected edition of which was found at Pisa in 1822.

Gianni, Francesco (*b.* 1759, *d.* 1822), Italian *improvisatore;* brought up as a tailor; made his *début* at Milan; attracted the attention of Napoleon, whose praises he sung, and by whom he was rewarded with a pension.

Giannone, Pietro (*b.* 1676, *d.* 1748), Italian historian, whose great work, *Istoria Civile del Regno di Napoli*, drew down upon him the anger of the Church for its attack on the temporal authority of the pope and Catholic abuses. He was protected by Charles VI., but ultimately fell into the power of his enemies, and died in prison.

Giard, Alfred (*b.* 1846), French politician and zoologist; born at Valenciennes, and educated there and at Douai; became professor of zoology at the Faculté des Sciences de Paris in 1880, and wrote many papers on the subject. He also founded and became director of the Laboratoire de Zoologie Maritime de Wimereux. In 1882 he entered the Chamber and joined the "extreme left."

Giardini, Felice (*b.* 1716, *d.* 1796), Italian violinist; made a very successful appearance in London, but met with misfortune as lessee of the Italian Opera House, and died in poverty at Moscow.

Gib, Adam (*b.* 1714, *d.* 1788), Scotch Presbyterian; founded the Secession church; preached against the rebellion of 1745; was called "Popc Gib" for his arrogance.

Gibbon, Benjamin Phelps (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1851), line engraver; engraved Mulready's *Wolf and the Lamb.*

Gibbon, Charles (*b.* 1842, *d.* 1890), English novelist; author of *Storm Beaten* (1862), *Robin Gray* (1869), *For Lack of Gold* (1871), *In Honour Bound* (1874), *Queen of the Meadow* (1880), *Amoret* (1886), *Beyond Compare* (1888), and other works.

Gibbon, Edward (*b.* 1737, *d.* 1794), English historian; born at Putney, and educated at Westminster and Magdalen College, Oxford. While at the University he was received into the Romish Church, but having been sent to a Calvinist at Lausanne became a Protestant again the next year. At Lausanne he met Voltaire, and fell in love with Mademoiselle Curchod, afterwards Madame Necker. He returned to London in 1758, and after a short term of service in the Hampshire militia, revisited the Continent, staying especially at Paris and Rome. When again in England he wrote *Mémoires Littéraires de la Grand Bretagne*, and set to work on his great book, *The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, the first volume of which appeared in 1776 and the last in 1788. He entered Parliament in 1774 as a supporter of Lord North, wrote the *Mémoire Justificatif*, and obtained a place at the Board of Trade. From 1783 to 1793 he lived at Lausanne, and died soon after his return.

Gibbons, Grinling (*b.* 1648, *d.* 1721), Dutch carver in wood, recommended by Evelyn to Charles II., who employed him in Windsor Chapel, where he carved much of the ornamental woodwork, and executed also the foliage ornamentation of the choir of St. Paul's, the episcopal throne in Canterbury cathedral, and similar work at Chatsworth and other noblemen's seats; appointed master carver by George I.

Gibbons, Orlando (*b.* 1583, *d.* 1625), English musical composer, organist at the Chapel Royal at the age of twenty-one; composed madrigals, but is chiefly known for his church music.

Gibbs, Joseph (*b.* 1798, *d.* 1864), English civil engineer; after some time spent in the Dutch colonies, came to Holland, and, with Mr. Deane, undertook the draining of Haarlem Meer; was the author of several inventions for sawing and cutting wood, among which was Gibbs's "elbow-joint" applied to the making of inlaid floors, the engraving of copper plates, and other purposes. He was also much employed in railway-making.

Gibbs, Sir Vicary (*b.* 1751, *d.* 1820), English judge; called to the bar in 1783; gained a large practice; was especially distinguished for his conduct, in conjunction with Erskine, for the defence of the treason cases of Hardy, Horne Tooke, and Thelwall. In 1805 he became Solicitor-General, two years after Attorney-General, and 1812 a judge of the Common Pleas. In 1818 he resigned.

Gibbs, Woolcott (*b.* 1822), American chemist; graduated at New York College of Physicians in 1845; studied at Berlin and under Liebig at Gissen, and returned to America in 1848. From 1849 till 1863 he was professor of physics and chemistry in New York, and was then elected Rumford professor at Harvard. During the Civil War he was a member of the executive committee of the sanitary commission, and in 1873 commissioner to the Vienna exhibition.

Gibelin, Esprit Antoine (*b.* 1739, *d.* 1814), French writer and painter, author of *De l'Origine de la Forme du Bonnet de la Liberté.*

Gibert de Montreuil (13th century), French romancist; author of *La Violette*, a work which has been much translated and imitated.

Giberti, Giovanni (*b.* 1495, *d.* 1543), Bishop of Verona, and patron of the learned; prepared the propositions of the council of Trent, and issued from his private press *Homilies on St. Paul's Epistles*, and other works of the Greek fathers.

Gibson, Edmund (*b.* 1669, *d.* 1748), English prelate and Saxon scholar; Bishop successively of Lincoln and London; author of a Latin translation of the *Saxon Chronicle*, an edition of Camden's *Britannia*, and of *Codex Juris Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ.* He was in bad repute at court on account of his denunciation of its corruption.

Gibson, Edward, Lord Ashbourne (*b.* 1838), educated at Trinity College, Dublin; entered Parliament in 1875, and in 1877 was made Attorney-General for Ireland. In 1885 he was created a peer, and was appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland, which post he was again given in 1886. He is the author of the Ashbourne Act (1885), for the sale of Irish holdings to tenants.

Gibson, John (*b.* 1790, *d.* 1866), English sculptor; born near Conway; the son of a market-gardener; worked in the studios of Canova and Thorwaldsen; revived the use of colour in statuary, and gave a fine example in his tinted *Venus;* elected to the Royal Academy in 1836; lived chiefly at Rome, where he died. Among the best specimens of his art are *The Hours leading the Chariot of the Sun*, and *Phäethon driving the Chariot of the Sun*, *Hylas and the Nymphs*, as well as portraits of the Queen and Huskisson in Westminster Palace, and of Sir R. Peel in the Abbey.

Gibson, John George (*b.* 1846), British statesman, brother of Lord Ashbourne, and youngest son of Mr. W. Gibson, of Rockforest, Tipperary; was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and called to the Irish bar in 1870. In 1885 he entered Parliament as one of the members for Liverpool, and was appointed Third Serjeant-at-law. In 1886 he became Solicitor-General for Ireland.

Gibson, Richard (*b.* 1616, *d.* 1690), English painter; pupil of Lely; page and favourite of Charles I., who was present at his marriage, an event which was celebrated in Waller's *Marriage of Dwarfs*, Gibson being less than four feet in height.

Gibson, Thomas Milner (*b.* 1807, *d.* 1884), English politician; educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; was at first a Conservative, and lost his seat for Ipswich on changing his views. As a leader in the movement against the Corn Laws he gained a seat for Manchester in 1841, and five years after was appointed by Lord J. Russell vice-president of the Board of Trade, but resigned in 1848. He opposed the Crimean war, and failed to hold his seat at Manchester in 1857, but was soon after elected for Ashton-under-Lyne, which he represented till 1868. As president of the Board of Trade from 1859 to 1866 he took an active part in the abolition of the paper and advertisement duties. In 1868 he retired from public life.

Gichtel, Johann Georg (*b.* 1638, *d.* 1710), German mystic; founded a sect, preaching celibacy and asceticism; published Böhme's works.

Gideon, Judge of Israel; defeated the Midianites, and died about 1210 B.C.

Gié, Pierre de Rohan de (*d.* 1513), marshal of France; accompanied Charles VIII. to Italy; educated the Count d'Angoulême, afterwards Francis I., but offended his mother, Louise of Savoy, and retired to his château at Angers.

Giedde, Ove (*b.* 1594, *d.* 1661), Danish admiral; made a settlement at Tranquebar, in the Carnatic, and served in the wars against Sweden and Denmark.

Giedroyc, J. F. Xavier (*b.* 1787, *d.* 1855), Polish prince and patriot; son of Romuald Thadeus; taken prisoner with his father in the retreat from Moscow, and sent to Siberia, but released next year; present with Napoleon at Waterloo; sent to Siberia for two years by the Tsar Nicholas for refusing to take the oath of fidelity, and suffered confiscation of his property.

Giers, Nicholas Carlovitch de (*b.* 1820), Russian statesman; entered the foreign office in 1838; served in Moldavia and Hungary, and in 1850 became first secretary at Constantinople, whence, three years later, he went as adviser of the Russian plenipotentiary in Wallachia and Moldavia. In 1856 he became member of the council of state and consul-general to the court of the Khedive, and again from 1858 to 1863 served in the Danubian provinces. After this he was for six years minister-plenipotentiary in Persia; then minister-resident to the Swiss confederacy and at Stockholm, becoming, in 1875, director of the Asiatic department at St. Petersburg. On the retirement of Prince Gortschakoff in 1882 he became minister of foreign affairs, having been of great assistance to the latter in his last years. In 1888 he celebrated the jubilee of his entrance into political life.

Gieseler, Johann Karl Ludwig (*b.* 1793, *d.* 1854), German Protestant theologian; professor at Göttingen; wrote an able essay on the authorship of the Gospels, in which he opposed Eichhorn's theory of their derivation from a common source. He was also author of *Lehrbuch der Kirchengeschichte.*

Giffard, Stanley L. (*b.* 1788, *d.* 1858), English journalist; supported the Castlereagh administration in the *St. James's Chronicle*, and, as editor of the *Standard*, strongly opposed the Emancipation policy of the Government, and afterwards defended the Irish Church in the anti-tithe agitation.

Giffard, William (*d.* 1129), Norman statesman; chancellor to William I. and his sons, and Bishop of Winchester; introduced the Cistercians into England, and founded the priory of St. Mary's Overy, Southwark.

Giffen, Robert (*b.* 1837), English statistician, born in Lanarkshire; acted as solicitor's clerk at Glasgow; in his early years and afterwards was employed in commerce there, till, about 1860, he became connected with the *Stirling Journal* as sub-editor. In 1862 he went to London, and joined the staff of the *Globe*, and was afterwards assistant-editor of the *Economist*, under Mr. Bagehot, and for a short time assisted Mr. Morley with the *Fortnightly Review*. From 1873 to 1876 he was city editor and writer on trade and finance to the *Daily News*, becoming in the latter year chief of the statistical department of the Board of Trade. Among his writings are *Stock Exchange Securities: an Essay on the General Causes of Fluctuation in their Price* (1878), and *Essays in Finance* (1st series, 1879; 2nd, 1886), consisting chiefly of papers and presidential addresses read before the Statistical Society.

Gifford, Robert, Lord (1779, *d.* 1826), English lawyer, son of a grocer; entered the Middle Temple in 1800; was called to the bar in 1808, and soon gained a large practice on the western circuit. In 1817 he entered Parliament, and was made Solicitor-General, in which capacity he took part in the prosecution of the Luddites. In 1819 he became Attorney-General, and as such conducted the prosecution of Thistlewood and Queen Caroline, and in 1824 was named Chief Justice of Common Pleas, and created a peer.

Gifford, William (*b.* 1757, *d.* 1826), English critic and verse-writer, son of a plumber and glazier of Ashburton; was born and bred in great poverty; served in a coasting-vessel and as a shoemaker, till he attracted the attention of a surgeon named Cookesley, by whose efforts he was sent to school, and afterwards to Oxford. After taking his degree, he became tutor to Lord Grosvenor's son, whom he accompanied on the Continent, and on his return devoted himself to literature, writing the *Baviad* in 1794, and soon after the *Mæviad*, and contributing to the *Anti-Jacobin*. He afterwards edited Massinger and Ben Jonson, and became first editor of the *Quarterly Review* in 1809, holding the post till 1824.

Giggeo, Antonio (*d.* 1632), Italian Orientalist; patronised by Cardinal Borromeo, with whose assistance he published his *Thesaurus Linguæ Arabicæ*.

Gigliucci, Countess. [*See* Novello.]

Gigot d'Elbée (*b.* 1752, *d.* 1794), Vendean commander; gained several victories over the republican troops, but was ultimately defeated and shot; called by his soldiers "General Providence."

Gilbart, James W. (*b.* 1794, *d.* 1863), English banker; first manager of the London and Westminster Bank, which was the first joint-stock bank in London; author of a *Practical Treatise on Banking*, and of the *History of Banking in America*.

Gilbert, Alfred (*b.* 1854), English sculptor, A.R.A.; studied under Boehm in London, and afterwards in Paris at the École des Beaux-Arts under Cavelier. He subsequently went to Rome, where he executed in marble the *Kiss of Victory* and *Icarus*. Among his other works are *Perseus Arming* and the *Enchanted Chair*, exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1886, and a statue of Queen Victoria.

Gilbert, Anne Taylor (*b.* 1782, *d.* 1866), English writer for the young, sister of Isaac and Jeffrey Taylor; joint-author with her sister Jane of *Original Poems for Infant Minds*; married in 1818 the Rev. Joseph Gilbert, author of *The Christian Atonement*.

Gilbert, Davies (*b.* 1767, *d.* 1839), president of the Royal Academy, and patron of Sir Humphry Davy; also wrote a *Parochial History of Cornwall*.

Gilbert, Sir Humphrey (*b.* 1539, *d.* 1584), English navigator, half-brother to Sir W. Raleigh; made a voyage to North America in 1583, and took possession of Newfoundland, but was wrecked off the Azores on his way home. He published, in 1576, a *Discourse to prove a Passage by North-West to Cathaia and the East Indies*.

Gilbert, Sir Jeffrey (*b.* 1674, *d.* 1726), English judge; called to the bar in 1698; in 1714 became a judge of the King's Bench in Ireland, and next year Chief Baron of the Irish Exchequer. In 1719 he was committed by the Irish House of Lords for granting an injunction by order of the English House of Peers in an appeal from the Irish courts. In 1725 he became Chief Baron of the English Exchequer. He published several legal works (*Reports of Cases in Equity*, etc.), and was a fellow of the Royal Society.

Gilbert, Sir John (*b.* 1817), English painter; exhibited his first picture in 1836 in the Suffolk Street gallery, a water-colour, entitled *The Arrest of Lord Hastings by the Protector Richard, Duke of York*, after which he continued to exhibit in oils at the British Institution and the Royal Academy. In 1871 he was knighted, and elected president of the Society of Painters in Water-Colours; in 1872 was A.R.A., and became an Academician in 1876. Among his earlier pictures are *Don Quixote giving Advice to Sancho Panza*, *The Education of Gil Blas*, and *Othello before the Senate*. In addition to many Shakespearian scenes, the chief of his more recent paintings are *The Doge of Venice in Council* (1876), *King Henry VI.* (1880), *The Morning of Agincourt* (1884), *Sir Launcelot* (1887), and *Ego et Rex Meus* (1889). He also made many contributions to the *Illustrated London News*, and illustrated Shakespeare and other English classics.

Gilbert, John Thomas (*b.* 1829), British historical writer; born at Dublin; was secretary of the Irish Public Record Office from 1867 to 1875, and edited *Facsimiles of the National MSS. of Ireland*, *Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland*, and wrote *History of the City of Dublin* (1854-9), *History of the Viceroys of Ireland from 1172-1509* (1865), *History of Affairs in Ireland, 1641-52* (1879-81), and *History of the Irish Confederation and the War in Ireland, 1644-9* (1882-90), as well as numerous other works.

Gilbert, Joseph Henry (*b.* 1817), English chemist and man of science; son of Rev. J. Gilbert; was born at Hull, and early met with a gunshot accident, which deprived him of the sight of one eye. After leaving school he pursued his scientific studies at Glasgow, under Professor Thomson, and at University College, London, under Professor

Graham and Dr. Anthony Thomson, spending a short time also in the laboratory of Liebig, at Giessen, where he took his Ph.D. On his return he assisted Dr. Thomson in London, and gave some attention to the chemistry of calico-dyeing near Manchester. From the year 1843 he became associated with Sir J. B. Lawes in researches on agricultural chemistry, the results of which were published in the *Transactions of the Royal Society*, the *Journal of the Chemical Society*, the *Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society*, the *Reports of the British Association*, etc. Dr. Gilbert was a fellow of the Chemical Society in 1841, and became president in 1882, and a fellow of the Royal Society in 1860. He paid two visits to Canada and America to study agriculture, and was in 1884 appointed Sibthorpian professor of rural economy at Oxford.

Gilbert, Josiah (*b.* 1814), English writer on art; born at Rotherham; grandson of Rev. Isaac Taylor and son of Rev. J. Gilbert; was a portrait-painter in London for some years afterwards; wrote *Art: Its Scope and Purpose* (1858), *Art and Religion* (1871), and *Landscape in Art before Claude and Salvator* (1885); was also joint-author of the *Dolomite Mountains* (1864), and editor of *Autobiography and Memorials of Mrs. Gilbert* (Anne Taylor).

Gilbert, St. (*b.* 1083, *d.* 1189), rector of Sempringham, Lincolnshire; founded several Benedictine and Augustinian houses; gave asylum to Becket.

Gilbert, St. (*d.* 1152), followed Louis VII. on crusade, but was so grieved at the wickedness of the crusaders that he returned and founded a convent and a monastery.

Gilbert, "the Universal" (*fl.* 1150), learned theologian; sent for from Antwerp, and made Bishop of London by Henry I.

Gilbert, William (*b.* 1540, *d.* 1603), English natural philosopher; court physician under Elizabeth and James I.; published an important book on the magnet.

Gilbert, William Schwenck (*b.* 1836), English dramatist and writer; was clerk in the Privy Council Office from 1857 to 1862, and was called to the bar in 1864. He contributed the *Bab Ballads* to *Fun* in 1861, and produced his first burlesque, *Dulcamara* in 1866, which was followed by *La Vivandière* and *Robert the Devil*, etc. Among his more serious plays were *The Palace of Truth* (produced at the Haymarket in 1870), *Pygmalion and Galatea* (1871), *Sweethearts* (1874), and *Engaged* (1877). From 1875 to 1889 he wrote *librettos* to Sir Arthur Sullivan's operas, the chief of which were *Trial by Jury* (1876, the Royalty), *The Sorcerer* (1877), *H.M.S. Pinafore* (1878), *The Pirates of Penzance* (1880), *Patience* (1882), *Iolanthe*, *The Princess Ida*, *The Mikado*, in successive years, *Ruddigore* (1887) *The Yeomen of the Guard* (1888), *The Gondoliers* (1889). *The Mountebanks* was produced in 1892.

Gilbert de la Porrée, or **Porretanus** (*b.* 1070, *d.* 1154), French philosopher and Bishop of Poitiers; chief of the Realists; accused of heresy in 1147, but not condemned.

Gilchrist, Alexander (*b.* 1828, *d.* 1861), Scotch biographer; son of a Unitarian minister; educated at University College school, London, where he met the Rossettis; was called to the bar, but did not practise; lived at Guildford, and afterwards in Cheyne Row, next door to Carlyle, where he composed, but did not live to finish, his *Life of Blake*, having already, in 1855, published a *Life of Etty*.

Gilchrist, John Borthwick (*b.* 1759, *d.* 1841), English Orientalist; professor of Hindustani and Persian at Calcutta; on his return to England published a Hindustani dictionary and grammar, and the *Oriental Linguist*.

Gildas, St., "The Wise" (*fl.* 6th century), supposed author of *De Excidio Britanniæ;* but nothing certain is known of him.

Gilden, Charles (*b.* 1665, *d.* 1724), English writer; author of the *Deist's Manual;* was attacked by Pope in the *Dunciad.*

Gilder, Richard Watson (*b.* 1844), American poet; son of a Methodist minister; served in the Federal army in 1863; was paymaster on the Camden and Amboy railway, and then became a journalist, being connected successively with the Newark *Advertiser*, the Newark *Register*, and *Hours at Home;* when, in 1870, the latter was incorporated with *Scribner's Monthly*, he became part editor, and in 1881 editor of its successor, the *Century*. He was one of the founders of the American Copyright League and the Authors' Club, and produced the following poems: *The New Day* (1875), *The Poet and his Master* (1878), *Lyrics* (1885), and *The Celestial Passion*, (1887).

Gildo, or **Gilden** (*d.* 398), Moorish general; governor of Africa for the Romans about 386; was defeated and slain by his brother Mascezel, when he had rebelled against Honorius.

Giles, or Gilles. [*See* Hunnius.]

Gilfillan, George (*b.* 1813, *d.* 1878), Scotch divine, critic and essayist; born at Comrie, Perthshire; son of a Secessionist minister; was ordained Presbyterian minister in 1836, his congregation being at Dundee. Here he published *A Gallery of Literary Portraits* (1845-54), *Christian Heroism* (1869), and was engaged, when he died, on a *History of British Poetry*. He also published several sermons, which excited great controversy, and were considered unorthodox. In 1881 Mr. F. Henderson edited some of his *Sketches, Literary and Theological.*

Gilibert, Jean Emanuel (*b.* 1741, *d.* 1814), French physician; author of *Histoire des Plantes de l'Europe* and *Le Medium Naturaliste.*

Gill, Alexander (*b.* 1564, *d.* 1635), English scholar; head-master of St. Paul's; teacher of Milton, and author of several learned works. His son, Alexander (*d.* 1642), who succeeded him as head, was a great friend of the poet, but was dismissed from his mastership for severity, and imprisoned for speaking ill of King James.

Gill, David (*b.* 1843), British astronomer; astronomer royal at the Cape; born in Scotland and educated in Aberdeen, where he erected a private observatory; assisted Lord Lindsay in designing the observatory at Dunecht in 1870, and took part in the expedition sent by that nobleman to the Mauritius to observe the transit of Venus. The results were published as the joint work of Lord Lindsay and Mr. Gill. At the same time the latter arranged the chronometric and telegraphic longitude determinations between Berlin, Malta, Alexandria, Aden, Bombay, and Mauritius, and undertook the measurement of the first base line of the geodetic survey of Egypt. In 1877 he went to Ascension to observe the apposition of Mars, and published the results in 1881. In 1883 he set on foot the geodetic survey of South Africa, and between 1881 and that year was engaged in researches on the parallax of the fixed stars. As a reward for his labours he received the Medjidieh from the Khedive, the Valz medal from the Académie des Sciences, and the gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society, and in 1883 was elected fellow of the Royal Society.

Gillespie, Colonel (*d.* 1814), English officer; suppressed the mutiny at Vellore, near Arcot in 1806; distinguished himself by driving the French out of Java in 1811 and defeating the natives; was killed when serving in the Bengal army in the war with Nipal.

Gillespie, George (*d.* 1648), Scotch minister; commissioner to the Westminster Assembly in 1643; wrote *Aaron's Rod Blossoming* and *The Ark of the Testament Opened.*

Gillies, Duncan (*b.* 1830), Victorian statesman; born in Scotland; went to Australia in 1854; was elected to the Victorian Parliament in 1859, and was minister of lands in 1868, and again in 1875. From 1872 to 1875, and again from 1880 to 1883, he was minister of railways, and became premier in 1886, but was defeated and resigned in November, 1890, in which year he had been chairman of the Federal Conference.

Gillray, James (1757, *d.* 1815), English caricaturist; son of a Chelsea pensioner; began, in 1778, to use his satirical pencil in the Whig interest, directing it against George III., *Farmer George and his Wife;* afterwards, as a Tory, used his talents against Napoleon and Fox. In 1811 he became insane as a result of his intemperate habits.

Gilly, Jacques Laurent, Comte de (*b.* 1769, *d.* 1829), French general; served in Napoleon's campaigns; joined him on his escape from Elba with the troops he commanded for Louis XVIII.; was pardoned after the restoration, and died in France.

Gilman, Daniel Coit (*b.* 1831), American educationist; born in Norwich, Connecticut; graduated at Yale; travelled two years in Europe, and was librarian and professor of physical geography in Yale College from 1856 to 1872. In 1865 and 1866 he was superintendent of the public schools of Connecticut, and in 1872 became president of the university of California. In 1875 he was appointed first president of the university founded by John Hopkins at Baltimore. He wrote many articles on general subjects, but the bulk of his work was educational, and is contained chiefly in addresses to various colleges, reports, and articles in the *North American Review.*

Gilpin, Bernard (*b.* 1517, *d.* 1583), Romanist priest; the "Apostle of the North," who, in the course of controversy with Hooper and Peter Martyr, became converted; refused preferment, and died in his parish at Haughton-le-Spring.

Gilpin, Sawrey (*b.* 1733, *d.* 1807), English animal-painter; patronised by the Duke of Cumberland; painted the *Triumph of Camillus.*

Gilpin, William (*b.* 1724, *d.* 1804), English clergyman and writer; brother of last-named; wrote a *Life of Bernard Gilpin* and several books on the picturesque.

Gin, Pierre Louis Charles (*b.* 1726, *d.* 1827), French lawyer; defended Louis XVI., and translated Hesiod and Herodotus.

Ginguené, Pierre Louis (*b.* 1748, *d.* 1816), French scholar; author of *Histoire Littéraire d'Italie.*

Ginkell, Godart de (*b.* 1630, *d.* 1703), Dutch general; came with William III. to England, and was with him at the Boyne; afterwards commanded in Ireland; took Athlone; defeated the French at Aughrim in 1691, and concluded the treaty of Limerick. He was created Earl of Athlone, and subsequently served in Flanders under William and Marlborough.

Ginsburg, Christian (*b.* 1830), Polish rabbinical scholar, LL.D. (Glasgow); author of *Historical and Critical Commentary on the Song of Songs* (1857), *Commentary on Ecclesiastes* (1861), *The Karaites* (1862), *The Essenes* (1864), *The Kabbalah* (1865), *Commentary on Leviticus* (1882), *The Massorah* (1880-6) and kindred works, besides having contributed to the *Dictionary of the Bible*, and taken part in the revision of the Old Testament, and written a work on the Moabite stone in 1871.

Gioberti, Vincenzo (*b.* 1801, *d.* 1852), Italian patriot and philosopher, born at Turin, where he became court-chaplain, but was banished in 1833 on suspicion of plotting against the government. He went to France and then to Brussels, where he taught philosophy and published several works, the chief of which was *Teorica del Sovrannaturale*, directed against Kant and Cousin. In 1843 appeared his *Primato Morale e Civile degl' Italiani*. In 1848 the author was recalled to Italy, elected deputy for Turin, and became prime minister of Victor Emmanuel, but he was soon obliged to retire to Paris, where he died, having in the previous year brought out *Il Rinnovamento Civile d'Italia*.

Giocondo, Fra Giovanni (*fl.* 15th century), Italian architect and Dominican monk, who built the bridge of Nôtre Dame for Louis XII.; designed several buildings at Verona for the Emperor Maximilian, and assisted in the building of St. Peter's at Rome. He also did good work as an engineer at Venice.

Gioja, Flavio (13th century), Italian sailor, who was for some time credited with the invention of the mariners' compass.

Gioja, Melchiore (*b.* 1767, *d.* 1829), Italian statistician and economist; imprisoned for republican opinions. His chief works were *Nuovo Prospetto delle Scienze Economiche* (1815-17), and *Filosofia della Statistica*.

Giordani, Vitale, (*b.* 1633, *d.* 1711), Italian mathematician; served as a sailor in the Venetian fleet; had to learn arithmetic as secretary to the admiral, and was afterwards made mathematician to the Queen of Sweden and professor at Rome by Louis XIV.

Giordano, Luca (*b.* 1632, *d.* 1705), Italian painter; called "Fra Presto" on account of his speedy execution; a pupil and imitator of Spagnoletto and Pietro of Cortona; was much employed in his native Naples, and invited to Madrid, where he decorated the Escurial with his frescoes, and has also left specimens of his work at Rome and Venice.

Giorgi, Antonio (*b.* 1711, *d.* 1797), Italian scholar, who wrote a work on the history of Thibet, while totally ignorant of the language.

Giorgione, Giorgio Barbarelli (*b.* 1478, *d.* 1511), Italian painter; founder of the Venetian school, and rival of Tiziano. Some of his portraits are at Hampton Court, but his frescoes, in which lay his great excellence, have perished.

Giottino. [*See* Stefano.]

Giotto, Ambrogiotto Bondone (*b.* 1276, *d.* 1336), Italian painter and architect; pupil of Cimabue and friend of Dante, whose portrait he painted at Ravenna; was son of a citizen of Florence, and apprenticed to a woolstapler; painted frescoes at Assisi, and was probably the founder of the modern school of portrait-painting. About 1299 he went to Rome, where he painted and worked in mosaics; and subsequently was employed at Padua and Florence, where his frescoes in the Peruzzi chapel of Santa Croce were discovered in 1863. He also painted the *Miracle of the Loaves and Fishes* at Naples, and designed the campanile of Florence. He was buried in the cathedral there.

Giovanelli, Ruggiero (16th century), Italian musical composer; successor of Palestrina as chapel-master in the Vatican; composed madrigale and motetti.

Giovanni da Fiesole, called "Fra Angelico" (*b.* 1387, *d.* 1455), Florentine painter and Dominican monk; employed by Pope Nicholas V., for whom he painted an oratory, and was offered the archbishopric of Florence as a reward. His best works (frescoes in the convent of San Marco, Florence) were undertaken for its founder, Cosmo de' Medici. Some of his pictures are in the National Gallery.

Giovio, Paolo (*b.* 1483, *d.* 1552), Italian historian; patronised by Leo X. and his successors, and made bishop of Nocera in 1528; author of *De Piscibus Romanis* and *Elogia Virorum Illustrium*.

Giraldi, Giovanni. [*See* Cinthio.]

Giraldi, Lilio Gregorio (*b.* 1479, *d.* 1552), Italian poet and archæologist; lost a valuable library when Rome was sacked by the Germans; was patronised by Leo X. and successive popes, and lived with Pico della

Mirandola, was author of *Historia de Diis Gentium*, and a treatise *On the Reform of the Calendar.*

Giraldus Cambrensis (*b.* 1146, *d.* 1223), English historian, whose real name was Gerald de Barri, born in Pembrokeshire, and educated at Paris, where he was afterwards professor of canon law; as archdeacon of St. David's was zealous as a reformer of clerical abuses; went to Ireland as secretary to Prince John in 1185, and wrote *Topographia Hiberniæ;* afterwards went with Henry II. to France; was several times elected to the see of St. David's, but opposed by the king. Among his chief works, a collected edition of which was published by Professor Brewer and Mr. Dimock for the "Rolls Series," were *Expugnatio Hiberniæ, Descriptio Cambriæ*, and *De Rebus a se Gestis.*

Girard, Gabriel (*b.* 1677, *d.* 1748), French scholar, interpreter of Slavonic languages, and author of a *Dictionnaire de Synonymes Français*, which procured him election to the Academy.

Girard, Gregoire (*b.* 1765, *d.* 1850), Swiss educationist, author of *Rapport sur l'Institut de M. Pestalozzi à Iverdon* (1810), and *Cours Educatif de la Langue Maternelle* (1840-48).

Girard, Philippe Henri de (*b.* 1775, *d.* 1845), French engineer and chemist, invented a flax-spinning machine in 1810, when Napoleon I. had offered a prize of 1,000,000 francs for the best specimen. He did not receive the prize, but his brother was pensioned by Napoleon III. While in Austria Girard invented a tubular boiler; and subsequently, having entered the service of Alexander I. of Russia, founded a flax manufactory in Poland, and directed its mines. The village of Girardow took its name from him.

Girard, Simon (*b.* 1765, *d.* 1836), French engineer; accompanied the expedition of 1798 to Egypt, and produced a memoir giving the results of his survey of the resources of the country; was employed by Napoleon and Louis XVIII. in making canals and superintending the drainage and gas supply of Paris.

Girardin, Émile de (*b.* 1806, *d.* 1881), French journalist, founder of *La Presse*, in which appeared the first *feuilleton* (1836), having previously established the *Journal des Connaissances Utiles*, and been active in setting on foot savings' banks. In 1831 he married Delphine Gay, who shared his literary labours, and contributed letters to *La Presse*, under the name of "Vicomte de Lannay," besides writing some novels and dramas. In the revolution of 1848 Émile played a chief part, having compelled Louis Philippe to sign his abdication, which he himself carried to the republicans. "La Girandole" (weathercock) was, however, trusted by no party, and was immediately imprisoned by Cavaignac. In 1850 he was elected to the assembly, in which he supported the liberty of the press; after 1851 he left Paris, and five years later gave up *La Presse*, and retired into private life. Among his works are *Émile* (1827), and *Au Hasard*, and a collection of his articles *Questions de mon Temps* (1836-56), published in 1858. His dramas were much inferior to those of his wife, who wrote *Judith, Cleopatra, C'est le Faute du Mari, Lady Tartufe*, and others.

Girardin, Louis Stanislas Xavier, Comte de (*b.* 1762, *d.* 1827), French politician, pupil of Rousseau, and supporter of the revolution in the Legislative Assembly, of which he became president, but was imprisoned by the *comité de salut public* as a moderate. In 1814 he entered the army, and became attached to Joseph Bonaparte, whom he accompanied to Naples and Spain. After the restoration of the Bourbons he held some small offices, but afterwards became known as a member of independent views.

Girardon, François (*b.* 1628, *d.* 1715), French sculptor and architect; went to Italy, and on his return became chancellor of the Academy of Painting and Sculpture. Specimens of his work are the sculptures on the fountain of the pyramids at Versailles.

Giraud, Giovanni, Count (*b.* 1776, *d.* 1834), Italian dramatist, whose comedies were published in 1823.

Giraud, Herbert (*b.* 1817), English chemist and botanist, deputy inspector-general of the Bombay army, educated at Edinburgh, entered the service of the East India Company in 1842; in 1845 was appointed professor of chemistry and botany at Bombay, and chemical analyst to the Bombay government. He was the first to introduce the study of chemistry and botany into the presidency, and made numerous contributions to the Botanical Society of Edinburgh, the *London and Edinburgh Philosophical Magazine, Transactions of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society and Physical Society*, etc.

Giraud, Jean Baptiste (*b.* 1752, *d.* 1830), French sculptor of independent means, who ornamented his house with casts of the best Italian sculptures, and made it the resort of artists. His pupil, Pierre Giraud (*d.* 1836), was celebrated for his sculptures of animals.

Girault-Duvivier, Charles Pierre (*b.* 1765, *d.* 1832), French philologist; author of *Grammaire des Grammaires* (1811), and *Encyclopédie de l'Antiquité.*

Girdlestone, Edward (*b.* 1805, *d.* 1885), English theologian and social reformer; was scholar of Balliol, and successively vicar of Deane, Lancashire, canon of Bristol, and vicar of St. Nicholas, and incumbent of Halberton, Devon, and of Olveston, near Bristol. He was an Evangelical leader, and took much interest in the welfare of the agricultural labourers, being one of those who prepared the way for the Agricultural Labourers' Union.

Girodet-Trioson, Anne Louis (*b.* 1767, *d.* 1824), French painter, pupil of Regnault and David. His best works were *Sommeil d'Endymion*, portraits of the Vendéan leaders, and *Saint Louis en Égypte.*

Girtin, Thomas (*b.* 1773, *d.* 1802), English painter; friend of Turner, and one of the early water-colourists; also introduced painting on cartridge-paper; painted panoramas of London and Paris. His picture of *Rivaulx Abbey* is now at South Kensington.

Gisbert, Blaise (*b.* 1657, *d.* 1731), French writer; author of *L'Art d'Élever un Prince* (1684), dedicated to the Duke of Burgundy.

Gisborne, Thomas (*b.* 1758, *d.* 1846), English philosophical writer and divine, author of *Principles of Moral Philosophy* (1789), and some poems.

Gisco (*d.* 240 B.C.), Carthaginian general; commanded against the Romans at Lilybæum, taken prisoner and put to death by mercenaries.

Giulio-Romano. [*See* Romano.]

Giusti, Giuseppe (*b.* 1809, *d.* 1850), Italian poet; born in a village between Florence and Pescia, studied law at Pisa, and set up as an advocate at Florence in 1834, but busied himself chiefly in writing in the Tuscan dialect political satires, of which the chief were *La Guigliottina a Vapore* (*The Steam Guillotine*) in 1834; *Dies Iræ* on the death of Francis of Austria in the next year; and *Lo Stivale* (*The Boot*) in 1836. In 1854 he produced *Il Gingillino* (*The Placeman*); and in 1874 *Il Congresso de' Birri* (*The Congress of Police*), which had a large sale. He also wrote a commentary on Dante, and a few serious poems. He was twice elected to the Tuscan Parliament.

Giustiniani, Agostino (*b.* 1470, *d.* 1536), Italian Orientalist; appointed Hebrew professor at Paris by Francis I., and published an edition of the Hebrew Psalter, with Greek, Arabic, and Chaldaic in parallel columns—the first "Polyglot." He was drowned on a voyage from Corsica to Genoa.

Givry, Anne d'Angelure de (*d.* 1594), French general and partisan of Henri IV.; was killed at the siege of Laon.

Gladstone, John Hall (*b.* 1827), English man of science and writer, studied chemistry under Professor Graham at University College, and under Liebig at Giessen; lectured on chemistry at St. Thomas's Hospital, 1850-52, and was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1853. He was Fullerian professor of chemistry at the Royal Institution 1874-7, president of the Physical Society 1874-6, and of the Chemical Society 1877-9. He was a member of the Royal Commission on Lighthouses from 1859 to 1862, and of the Gun-Cotton Committee from 1864 to 1868, and was elected in 1873 member of the London School Board. Besides his contributions to philosophical transactions and scientific societies, he was author of a *Biography of M. Faraday* (1872); *Points of supposed Collision between the Scriptures and Natural Science* (1872); *Miracles as Credentials of Revelation* (1873); and *Spelling Reform from an Educational Point of View* (1878).

Gladstone, William Ewart (*b.* 1809), English statesman and author; fourth son of Sir John Gladstone of Fasque, was born at Liverpool; educated at Eton and Christ Church, and, after a Continental tour, was elected as a Conservative for Newark in 1832. He entered at Lincoln's Inn in 1833, but was never called to the bar. In December, 1834, he became a lord of the Treasury in Sir R. Peel's administration, and in the next year under-secretary for the colonies. In 1841 he took office a second time under Peel as vice-president of the Board of Trade, and was sworn of the Privy Council, succeeded to the presidency of the Board in 1843, resigning two years later. He agreed with Peel's action on the Corn Law question; but after being for a short period secretary for the colonies, retired from Parliament for a time. In 1847 he was elected for Oxford University, and between this year and 1852 gradually modified his opinions, formally separating from his party in 1851. In 1852 he was Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Coalition ministry, but resigned at the end of 1855 on the question of the Crimean inquiry moved for by Mr. Roebuck. In 1858 he went as commissioner to the Ionian Islands, and on his return became Chancellor of the Exchequer under Palmerston, taking a great part in the repeal of the paper duty and the commercial treaty with France. Mr. Gladstone was rejected by his university in 1865, probably on account of his support of the University Commission, and was then returned for South Lancashire. On Palmerston's death he became leader in the House of Commons, and in 1866 brought in a Reform Bill, on the defeat of which Lord Russell's government resigned. He opposed Disraeli's bill, and then took up the question of Irish disestablishment, which, on resuming office in 1868 as First Lord of the Treasury, he settled to his satisfaction. Having been rejected in Lancashire, he now sat for Greenwich; the other questions he dealt with between 1868 and 1874 were the Irish land question, elementary education, purchase in the army, vote by ballot, and the *Alabama* claims. He was defeated on the Irish University Bill in 1873 and resigned, but was obliged to resume office till the dissolution, when his party was defeated, but he retained his seat for Greenwich. After opposing the Public Worship Regulation Act, he took very little part in public affairs until the Bulgarian agitation in 1876, when he began actively to oppose the foreign policy of the Government. At the end of 1879 he undertook his first Midlothian campaign, was elected in 1880 for that constituency, and a second time became Premier, again uniting with it the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. In his second ministry he passed the Land Act of 1881, a repressive measure dealing with Ireland, and the Franchise and Redistribution Acts of 1885, the last measures, however, not without the assistance of the Opposition leaders. Besides these questions he was much occupied with the affairs of Egypt, where the suppression of Arabi was followed by the revolt of the Soudanese, the destruction of Hicks Pasha's army, and the mission of General Gordon. In June, 1885, the Liberal Government were defeated on the budget, and the Conservatives held office for a few months. Early in 1886 Mr. Gladstone became Premier a third time, but his Home Rule Bill divided his party and he was defeated, while at the general election his opponents were successful, and Lord Salisbury became head of the Unionist Government. But in 1892 he returned to power. Mr. Gladstone has produced works on various subjects. In 1841 he was author of *The State in its Relations with the Church;* in 1845 of *Remarks on Recent Commercial Legislation;* in 1851 of a *Letter on the State Prosecutions of Naples*, which he had visited in the previous year; in 1858 of *Studies on Homer*, and in 1874-5 of two pamphlets on the *Vatican Decrees*, and an article in the *Quarterly Review* on *The Speeches of Pius IX.* During his retirement after the elections of 1874 he wrote *Homeric Synchronism*, and two pamphlets on the Bulgarian question, and in 1879 published a collection of writings called *Gleanings of Past Years.* He was also author of *Juventus Mundi*, and of numerous contributions to periodicals, particularly on the Irish Question, and on Christian evidences.

Glaisher, James (*b.* 1809), English meteorologist; was employed on the ordnance survey of Ireland in 1829, and at the Cambridge observatory from 1833 to 1836, when he became assistant in the astronomical department at Greenwich, being appointed in 1840 superintendent of the magnetic and meteorological department, which he held till his retirement in 1874. In 1849 he was elected fellow of the Royal Society; he was also connected with the Meteorological Society for many years, and was president of the Microscopical Society, the Photographic Society, and the Aëronautic Society respectively. In 1880 he became chairman of the Palestine Exploration Fund. Between 1863 and 1866 he made several balloon ascents, and attained the greatest height yet known—the results of the ascents having been published in *The Reports of the British Association*, and in *Travels in the Air.* He is the author of numerous books and papers concerning astronomy, meteorology, and the theory of numbers, and he completed the *Factor Tables of Burckhardt.*

Glaisher, James (*b.* 1848), son of the preceding; second wrangler at Cambridge, and fellow of Trinity in 1871, and Sc.D. in 1887; was elected fellow of the Royal Society in 1875, was president of Cambridge Philosophical Society, 1882-4, of the London Mathematical Society, 1884-6, and of the Royal Astronomical Society, 1886-1888. Among his works are *Elliptic Functions, Theory of Numbers, Mathematical Tables,* etc.

Glanvil, Sir John (*d.* 1661), English jurist, author of *Reports of Contested Elections,* which were published in 1775.

Glanvill, Joseph (*b.* 1636, *d.* 1680), English philosopher and divine, author of *Skepsis Scientifica, Lux Orientalis,* and *Considerations on the Being of Witches,* whose existence he maintained.

Glanville, Ranulph de (*d.* 1190), Norman statesman, soldier and lawyer, justiciary under Henry II.; defeated the Scots at Alnwick in 1174; was victorious over the Welsh, and accompanied Richard I. on crusade, being killed at the siege of Acre. He was the author or editor of the *De Legibus et Consuetudinibus Regni Angliæ.*

Glaser, Christophe (*d.* 1680), Swiss chemist, apothecary to Louis XIV., discovered the "sal-polychrist of Glaser," and wrote *Traité de Chimie.*

Glass, John (*b.* 1698, *d.* 1773), Scotch Presbyterian minister, deposed by the

General Assembly for his attacks on the Covenant; founded sect of the Glassites.

Glass, George (*b.* 1725, *d.* 1765), Scottish navigator; son of last named; made discoveries in Africa, and published a *History of the Canary Islands*, where he was imprisoned by the Spaniards in 1765; was murdered by his crew on the voyage home.

Glauber, Jan (*b.* 1646, *d.* 1726), Flemish painter, called "Polydore," his pictures dealing chiefly with Roman and Alpine scenery.

Glauber, Jan Gottlieb (*b.* 1646, *d.* 1726), Flemish painter; brother of last-named; called "Myrtillo," from his pastoral scenes; also painted cabinet pictures.

Glauber, Johann Rudolf (*b.* 1604, *d.* 1668), German chemist; discovered the salts called by his name, as well as pyroligneous acid and sal-ammoniac.

Glazebrook, R. T. (*b.* 1854), English physicist; educated at Liverpool college and Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was elected fellow in 1877, having been fifth wrangler. In 1880 he was appointed demonstrator of physics at the Cavendish laboratory, and was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1882. He was Hopkin's prizeman in 1888, and is the author of *A Text-book of Physical Optics*, and, with W. N. Shaw, of *A Text-book of Practical Physics*, besides papers in the *Transactions of the Royal Society* and the *Philosophical Magazine*.

Gleichen, Count (Prince Victor of Hohenlohe) (*b.* 1833, *d.* 1892), sculptor, brother of the Prince of Hohenlohe, and nephew of Queen Victoria; served in the Baltic campaign, and in the naval brigade at Sebastopol, 1854-5, and in the Chinese war of 1857; afterwards gave himself up to art. Among his many sculptures were *The Deluge*, a *Statue of Alfred the Great* made in Sicilian marble for the town of Wantage, where it was placed in 1877, and many statues exhibited at the Royal Academy. He married a daughter of Admiral Sir G. Seymour.

Gleichen, Wilhelm F. von (*b.* 1717, *d.* 1783), German naturalist, who served as an officer in the campaign of the Rhine: his chief works are *Newest Microscopical Discoveries*, and a *Treatise on the Solar Microscope*, illustrated by himself.

Gleig, George Robert (*b.* 1796, *d.* 1888), English biographical writer and divine; served as an officer in the Peninsular war, and the American war of 1812; took orders in 1822, was chaplain to Chelsea Hospital in 1844, chaplain-general of the forces in 1846; author of *The Subaltern* (1825), *British Military Commanders* (1832), *Memoirs of Warren Hastings* (1841), and *The Story of Waterloo* (1847).

Gleim, Johann Wilhelm Ludwig (*b.* 1719, *d.* 1803), German poet, author of *Kriegslieder* (1778), and *Leitgedichte* (1789-1803); was called "the German Anacreon."

Glendower (Glyndwr), Owen (*b. circa* 1354, *d. circa* 1416), Welsh chief; descendant of the Llewelyns; was outlawed by Henry IV., and joined the Hotspur rebellion; maintained the contest for fourteen years among the Welsh mountains, assisted for a time by a French force; died while negotiating with Henry V., whose widow his son married.

Glenelg, Charles Grant, Baron (*b.* 1778, *d.* 1866), British statesman; son of Charles Grant, and brother of Robert Grant; was born in India, and educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge. In 1807 he was called to the bar, but did not practise, entering Parliament as member for Montrose the same year. In 1818 he was elected for Inverness-shire, and became a peer in 1835. He held the appointment of chief secretary for Ireland, 1819 - 22, vice-president of the Board of Trade, 1823-27, and president 1827-8; and from 1830 to 1834 president of the Board of Control. Lord Glenelg resigned the colonial secretaryship, which he had held for five years, in 1839, on account of the recall of Lord Durham from Canada, where his "ordinance" against the rebels had been disapproved by the Colonial Office. He did not again hold office, but received a pension of £2,000.

Gley, Gerard (*b.* 1761, *d.* 1830), French Abbé; accompanied campaigns of Davoust, visited libraries, corresponded with Napoleon, and wrote *Voyage en Allemagne et en Pologne*.

Glinka, Michael Ivanovitch (*b.* 1803, *d.* 1857), Russian composer; studied in Italy and in Berlin under Dehn, and on his return to Russia became court conductor and director of the choir in the imperial churches. After some time spent in France, he came to Berlin again to see Dehn, and died suddenly there. His chief works were two operas, *La Vie pour le Tsar*, and *Russlan et Leidmilla*, which were the first important musical productions of Russia.

Glinka, Sergyer Nickolaivich (*b.* 1771, *d.* 1845), Russian writer; after serving some years in the army, turned to literature; translated Young's *Night Thoughts*, wrote a *History of Russia* for the young, and *Russian Reading*, as well as some tales.

Glisson, Francis (*b.* 1596, *d.* 1677), English physician, author of *Anatomia Hepatis*, in which *Glisson's Capsule* was described, and made many important researches in anatomy and physiology.

Gloucester, Duchess of (*b.* 1776, *d.* 1857), Princess Mary, fourth daughter of George III.; married her cousin, William Frederick, Duke of Gloucester, in 1816; lived a retired life, engaged chiefly in works of benevolence, and died at Gloucester House, Park Lane.

Gloucester, Henry Stewart, Duke of (*b.* 1640, *d.* 1660), second son of Charles I.

Gloucester, Humphrey, Duke of, the "Good Duke Humphrey" (*b.* 1391, *d.* 1447), son of Henry IV.; was protector of England during the early years of his nephew, Henry VI., and the rival of Cardinal Beaufort for the chief power; was a great protector of learned men, but made enemies by his ambition, and was found dead under suspicious circumstances at Bury St. Edmunds.

Gloucester, Richard, Duke of. [*See* Richard III.]

Gloucester, Thomas, Duke of (*b.* 1355, *d.* 1397), sixth son of Edward III.; created duke in 1385, but, endeavouring to exert too much influence over the young Richard II., was carried to Calais and put to death.

Gloucester, William Frederick, Duke of (*b.* 1776, *d.* 1834), nephew of George III., married his cousin, the Princess Mary.

Gloucester, William Henry, Duke of (*b.* 1743, *d.* 1805), son of Frederick, Prince of Wales, and brother of George III., whom he offended by his marriage with the Countess Waldegrave.

Gloucester, William Stewart, Duke of (*b.* 1689, *d.* 1700), son of Queen Anne.

Glover, John (*b.* 1767, *d.* 1849), English painter; son of a Leicester farmer; became master of the free school at Appleby in 1786; afterwards gave lessons in art at Lichfield and in London, becoming in 1815 president of the old Water-Colour Society. He made a large oil-painting of Durham cathedral, but was unable to gain admission to the Royal Academy. In 1824 he assisted in founding the Society of British Artists, where he exhibited till 1830, when he went to Australia and afterwards settled in Tasmania, and died there.

Glover, Sir John Hawley (*b.* 1829, *d.* 1885), English colonial statesman; having served in the navy for several years, was appointed governor of Lagos in 1862. In 1873 he became special commissioner in the British Gold Coast settlements, and as such he co-operated with Sir G. Wolseley in Ashantee, where he raised a native force and marched on Coomassie. From 1876 to 1881 he was governor of Newfoundland, to which he returned after two years in the Leeward Islands. He was made G.C.M.G. for his services in the Ashantee war.

Glover, Mary (*b.* 1782, *d.* 1850), English actress; daughter of an actor named Betterton; was born at Newry, and made her *début* at Covent Garden in 1797 in *Percy*. She confined herself chiefly to comedy, her best part being Mrs. Malaprop, which she played at Drury Lane four days before her death.

Glover, Richard (*b.* 1712, *d.* 1785), English poet and scholar; son of a London merchant; produced *Leonidas* in 1737, and next year *Admiral Hosier's Ghost.* In 1739 he entered Parliament as an opponent of Walpole, and remained in public life till 1775, where he took great interest in commercial questions; he wrote meanwhile several tragedies.

Glover, Thomas (*b.* 1543, *d.* 1588), English antiquary; friend of Camden. His *Catalogue of Honour* was printed in 1610.

Glover, William (*b.* 1819, *d.* 1875), English composer; son of Mrs. Glover, the actress; was at different times actor, violinist and teacher, but is chiefly known as composer of the cantata *Tam O'Shanter* (1855), and the operas *Ruy Blas* (1861), and *Adminta*. He died in America, where he had lived for seven years.

Gluck, Christoph Willibald von (*b.* 1714, *d.* 1787), Bohemian composer; founder of a new school of opera. His first works were conceived in the old Italian spirit, but were very popular and gained him an invitation to London, where he made the acquaintance of Arne, but was not successful. He then returned to Vienna to study and develop his ideas. *Clemenza di Tito* was performed at Naples in 1751, but his productions at Vienna, *Alceste*, *Paride ed Elenna*, and especially *Orfeo ed Euridice* were his best works. *Iphigénie en Aulide*, produced in 1774, was also highly successful. In Paris his works excited so great a controversy that musical factions arose calling themselves after him and his rival, the Italian Piccini, the one being supported by Marie Antoinette, who had been a pupil of Gluck, and the other by Madame du Barry.

Glycas, Michael (12th century), Byzantine historian, author of *Biblos Chronike*.

Glycerius (5th century), Roman emperor in 473; abdicated and became a priest in 474.

Glyn, Isabella (*b.* 1823), English actress;

pupil of Charles Kemble, her chief parts being Lady Constance and Lady Macbeth.

Glynn, Joseph (*b.* 1799, *d.* 1863), English engineer; fellow-pupil with Stephenson of Mr. John Bruce; drew up a memorandum for the Admiralty on the application of screw-propellers to war-ships; designer of several of the first marine steam-engines. and of the scoop-wheel for draining marshes, He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and many of his papers read before the Institute of Civil Engineers were translated into other languages.

Gmelin, Johann Georg (*b.* 1709, *d.* 1855), German botanist; professor of natural history at St. Petersburg; made a scientific exploration of Siberia, and published the results in *Reisen durch Sibirien.* On his return to Germany he became professor at Tübingen. His nephew, Samuel Gottlieb (*d.* 1774), explored the country south of the Caspian, but was captured and detained by a hostile tribe.

Gmelin, Leopold (*b.* 1788, *d.* 1853), German chemist; son of a professor of medicine at Göttingen; published in 1841 and succeeding years his *Handbuch der Chimie.*

Gneisenau, August Wilhelm Anton Graf Neidhardt von (*b.* 1760, *d.* 1831), Prussian soldier; served previously in the Austrian army, and as an Anspach-Baireuth mercenary in the British army in America. In 1786, after an interview with Frederick, he obtained a commission in the Prussian army, and was wounded at Saalfeld in 1802. Having been present at Jena, he subsequently commanded at the siege of Colberg. After the peace he assisted Scharnhorst to reorganise the Prussian army, and his efforts excited the hostility of Napoleon, who enforced in 1809 his retirement. After visiting England and other countries, in 1811 he re-entered the army and became Blücher's quarter-master-general in the war of Liberation, and his second in command in the Waterloo campaign. In 1825 he was appointed field-marshal, but he took little further part in public affairs, his Liberal opinions being looked upon with disfavour.

Gneist, Heinrich Hermann Rudolf Friedrich (*b.* 1816), German jurist and historian; born at Berlin; became in 1841 assessor of the Superior Court, and in 1846 assistant judge in the Supreme Tribunal. In 1848 he obtained a seat in the Municipal Council, and ten years later became a member of the Prussian Lower House. In the imperial Parliament he was for some time leader of the Left Centre, but afterwards joined the National Liberals. In 1875 he became a senior judge of the Supreme Court of Prussia, and was appointed instructor in political science to the Emperor William II. Among his works are *The Constitution of Trial by Jury in Germany*, *Nobility and Knighthood in England* (1853), *The English Constitutional and Administrative Law of the Present Day* (1857-63), *The Self-Government of England* (1863), *Englische Verfassungsgeschichte* (1882), and *Das englisches Parlament* (1886), the last having been translated.

Goad, John (*b.* 1615, *d.* 1689), English scholar; head-master of Merchant Taylors' School for twenty years; was dismissed for Roman tendencies, and afterwards joined that church.

Goadby, Robert (*b.* 1721, *d.* 1778), English publisher of Sherborne, author of *An Illustration of the Holy Scriptures* from an Arian point of view.

Gobat, Samuel, D.D. (*b.* 1799, *d.* 1879), Swiss ecclesiastic; was a Lutheran missionary in Abyssinia and afterwards vice-principal of the Protestant college at Malta. In 1846 he was appointed Bishop of Jerusalem on the nomination of the King of Prussia, his conduct towards the Eastern Church causing great controversy in England, and precipitating Newman's apostacy.

Gobel, Jean Baptiste (*b.* 1727, *d.* 1794), French revolutionist; member of the Constituent Assembly; appointed Archbishop of Paris, and installed by Talleyrand in 1791; resigned in November, 1793, in order to take a more active part in the revolution; was condemned for atheism with Hébert and Clootz and executed in April, 1794.

Gobelin, Jehan (*d.* 1476), French dyer; founder of the great manufacturing family, setting up his works at Paris about 1450; is believed to have invented scarlet dye.

Goblet, René (*b.* 1828), French statesman; born at Aire-sur-la-Lys, called to the bar at Amiens; established a Liberal journal under the Empire, but in 1871 entered upon political life as a member of the republican Left in the Assembly. In 1876 he was rejected at Amiens, but elected in the following year, and in 1879 obtained a subordinate office. In 1881 he was re-elected for Amiens, and next year was appointed minister of the interior, under M. Freycinet, but resigned with his colleagues on the Egyptian question. In the cabinet of M. Brisson as minister of education and public works, he introduced many reforms, and on the resignation of his chief was reappointed by M. Freycinet (January, 1886). His speech before the Senate on primary education on February 4th was ordered to be published throughout France. In December M. Goblet became prime minister as well as minister of the interior and of foreign affairs *ad interim*. In the election of 1889 he was defeated by a Royalist-Boulangist coalition.

Godart, Jean (*b.* 1775, *d.* 1823), French naturalist; author of *Histoire Naturelle des Lépidoptères en France* (1822).

Goddard, Arabella (*b.* 1836), English pianist; born near St. Malo; played at a concert at St. Servan when four years old; took lessons from Kalkbrenner at Paris, and at eight years of age took part in a concert at Buckingham Palace. She was afterwards a pupil successively of Thalberg and Sir G. Macfarren and made her *début* in October, 1850, at the grand national concerts. In 1854 she made an extended Continental tour, giving concerts at Paris, Berlin, Leipzig, Vienna, and Florence, returning to England in 1856. In 1860 she married Mr. Davison, a musical critic, but continued to perform till 1873, when she went to Australia and the United States. She returned to England three years later.

Goddard, General; marched across India in 1788, and defeated Sindia; carried on operations against the Mahrattas, which ended in the treaty of Salbye.

Goddard, Jonathan (*b.* 1617, *d.* 1674), English physician; accompanied Cromwell to Scotland and Ireland; became warden of Merton College, Oxford, and represented the university in the Little Parliament; was deprived at the Restoration, but gave himself to medical studies; became a member of the council of the Royal Society, and invented "Goddard's drops."

Godeau, Antoine (*b.* 1605, *d.* 1672), French historian; made Bishop of Grasse by Richelieu and of Venice by Innocent X.; wrote *Histoire de l'Église*, the first ecclesiastical history in French.

Godefroy, Jacques (*b.* 1587, *d.* 1652), French jurist; brother of Théodore; edited *Codex Theodosianus* and *Fragmenta Duodecim Tabularum*.

Godefroy, Théodore (*b.* 1580, *d.* 1619), historiographer of France; wrote *Le Cérémonial de la France;* his son, Denis (*d.* 1665), was author of *Mémoires sur les Droits du Roi*.

Goderich, Lord. [*See* Ripon.]

Godfrey, Charles (*b.* 1799, *d.* 1863), English musician; founder of a family of band-masters; was appointed musician in ordinary to the king in 1831, and was band-master of the Coldstream Guards. He also composed waltzes for military bands. His sons were educated at the Royal Academy of Music, and all followed their father's profession.

Godfrey, Sir Edmundsbury (*b.* 1621, *d.* 1678), English magistrate, received the depositions of Titus Oates, and was murdered soon afterwards, possibly by someone accused by the informer.

Godfrey, Thomas (*b.* 1736, *d.* 1763), American poet; son of a mathematician, who perfected the quadrant; wrote the *Court of Fancy*, and some plays.

Godfrey de Bouillon (*d.* 1100), crusader; King of Jerusalem; set out in 1096; took Nicæa and Antioch in 1097; defeated the Saracens next year, and in 1099, after a month's siege, took Jerusalem and slaughtered the inhabitants. In the same year he was elected king, but refused to assume the title, and won the battle of Ascalon, dying, probably by poison, in 1100. He drew up a code known as *Assises de Jérusalem*.

Godfrey de Viterbo (*d.* 1191), German historian; secretary to the Emperors Frederick I. and Henry VI. and author of *Chronicon Universale*, and other works, which remain in manuscript.

Godiva (11th century), Mercian lady; wife of Earl Leoffric; is said to have ridden naked through Coventry in order to obtain from her husband the remission of a penalty he had imposed upon the town.

Godkin, James (*b.* 1806, *d.* 1879), British journalist and writer; born in Ireland; was at first missionary to Irish Roman Catholics, but, having written the *Rights of Ireland*, changed his profession, and came to London as a journalist, where he edited several Scottish and Irish papers. He was subsequently Dublin correspondent of *The Times*. He also wrote *The Land War in Ireland*, *The Religious History of Ireland*, *Religion and Education in India*, and other works, and was awarded a pension for literary merit by recommendation of Mr. Gladstone.

Godley, John Arthur, C.B. (*b.* 1847), English civil servant; was born in London, and educated at Rugby and Balliol, taking many prizes at Oxford, and being fellow of Hertford from 1874 to 1881; was called to the bar in 1876, and, after having been twice private secretary to Mr. Gladstone and once to Earl Granville, was made a commissioner of Inland Revenue in 1882, and became permanent under-secretary of State for India in 1883.

Godolphin, John (*b.* 1617, *d.* 1678), English civilian; at first a Puritan, and was made judge of the Admiralty by Cromwell; but became a Royalist and king's advocate after the Restoration. He was author of *Admiralty Jurisdiction*.

Godolphin, Sidney (*b.* 1610, *d.* 1643), English Royalist poet; friend of Hobbes;

was killed in a skirmish in Devonshire during the Great Rebellion.

Godolphin, Sidney, Earl of (*b.* 1630, *d.* 1712), English statesman; held office under Charles II., James II., William III. and Anne; took part in the secret negotiations of Charles II. with the French king; voted for the exclusion of James, but became his minister, and corresponded with him when First Lord of the Treasury under his successor; as Anne's lord high treasurer, was Marlborough's chief support, and shared his fall in 1710.

Godounov, Boris (*b.* 1552, *d.* 1605), Tsar of Russia; obtained the throne by violent measures, and poisoned himself to escape the wrath of the heir of Feodor, whom he had dispossessed; was the introducer of serfdom into Russia.

Godoy, Manuel de, Duke of Alcudia (*b.* 1767, *d.* 1851), Spanish statesman; at first a favourite and afterwards a minister of Charles IV., was called "Prince of the Peace," because he brought to an end in 1795 the war with France; was dismissed in 1798, but some years after, when in office again, intrigued with Napoleon for the overthrow of the Bourbons; was imprisoned on the discovery of his schemes, but released by Murat in 1808, and spent the rest of his life at Rome and Paris as a pensioner of the deposed Charles IV. and of Louis Philippe.

Godwin, Earl of Kent (*d.* 1053), English statesman, married the daughter of Knut, and entered his service; afterwards supported Harold Harefoot, and, on the accession of Edward the Confessor, headed the English party against the Norman friends of the king, who had married his daughter Editha; consequently incurred his displeasure, and had to go into exile; returned and was reconciled to Edward, but died suddenly soon after.

Godwin, Francis (*b.* 1561, *d.* 1633), English bishop and writer; author of *Rerum Anglicarum Annales*, and of the *Man in the Moon.*

Godwin, George (*b.* 1815, *d.* 1888), English architect; restorer of St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol; author of an *Essay on Concrete*, for which he obtained a medal from the Institute of British Architects; edited the *Builder*, and, with Mr. Britton, a *History of the Churches of London*, and was secretary of the London Art Union.

Godwin, Mary. [*See* Wollstonecraft.]

Godwin, Parke (*b.* 1816), American biographer and essayist, was born in New Jersey and graduated at Princeton, practised law for a short time, and then turned to journalism, joining in 1837 the *New York Evening Post.* He also contributed to the *Democratic Review* and *Putnam's Magazine;* translated and edited *Goethe's Autobiography;* compiled a *Handbook of Universal Biography*, which was re-issued under a new title in 1878; and in 1882 published a *Biography of W. C. Bryant*, whose daughter he married. He took some part in politics, as a supporter of the republican party.

Godwin, William (*b.* 1786, *d.* 1835), English writer; friend of Shelley; gave up his vocation as a Dissenting minister in Suffolk, to come to London and become a writer. After conducting for a few years the *Annual Register*, he brought out in 1793 his *Inquiry into Political Justice*, and next year *Caleb Williams*, a novel. He also contributed as a Whig to the *Morning Chronicle*, and wrote a *History of the Commonwealth of England* (1824-8). His first wife was Mary Wollstonecraft, whom he married in 1797.

Goeben, Johann von (*b.* 1816, *d.* 1880), German general; entered the Prussian army as a private in 1833; served as a volunteer in the Carlist wars; re-entered the Prussian service in 1842, and was conspicuous in the war of 1866. In 1870 he commanded the eighth army corps, and was present at the early battles of the war on the eastern frontier, after which he was sent to the north and defeated Faidherbe at Amiens and St. Quentin. He published an account of his adventures in Spain under the title *Four Years in Spain.*

Goeckingte, Leopold Gunther von (*b.* 1748, *d.* 1828), German poet and statesman, studied at Halle; was ennobled for his services by Frederic William II. in 1789, and in 1793 became councillor of finance at Berlin, afterwards holding office under the Prince of Orange-Fulda and administering the territory of the Princess of Courland. He was the author of *Sinngedichte*, written between 1772 and 1778, and *Lieder Zweier Liebenden* between 1777 and 1779.

Goerres, Johann (*b.* 1776, *d.* 1848), German writer; was included in the deputation of the Rhenish provinces which went to the Directory to demand their union with France; became professor of natural history at Coblentz, where he edited the revolutionary *Rheinische Merkur*, and wrote several works. For writing *Deutschland und die Revolution* he was expelled by the Prussian government; but in 1837 he issued a pamphlet, *Athanasius*, when the Archbishop of Cologne was arbitrarily arrested.

Goertz, George (*d.* 1719), Swedish statesman; as minister of Charles XII. confiscated much property to recruit the finances, and on the death of the king was beheaded on a charge of treason.

Goertz, Johann Graf von (*b.* 1737, *d.* 1821), Prussian diplomatist; as plenipotentiary of Frederic II. at Munich, prevented the designs of Joseph II. in Bavaria; was afterwards ambassador at St. Petersburg and the Hague, and represented Prussia in the Diet at Ratisbon. His *Memoirs* were printed in 1827.

Goes, Damião de (*b.* 1501, *d.* 1573), Portuguese historian and diplomatist; author of *Legatio Magni Imperatoris Indorum Presbyteri Joannis*, *Chronica di Felicissimo Rey Don Manuel de Gloriosa Memoria*, and other works.

Goes, Hugo van der (*b.* 1419, *d.* 1480), Flemish painter; pupil of Van Eyck. Most of his pictures are at Ghent and Bruges. In the church of St. James at the latter place is his great work, *The Taking-Down from the Cross.*

Goethe, Johann Wolfgang von (*b.* 1749, *d.* 1832), German poet, philosopher, and romance writer; was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main of noble family, and received a liberal education. At sixteen he went to Leipzig to study law, to which, however, he did not confine himself. After about two years' study of alchemy and mystical writers, he went to Strasburg in 1769, where he came under the influence of Herder and met Wagner. On his return to Frankfort two years later he published *Goetz von Berlichingen* and *Leider der Werther*, the latter of which was immensely popular. In 1775 he went to Weimar, where the Grand Duke gave him the office of chamberlain; and in 1786 to Italy, where he travelled for two years, and conceived some of his greatest works. The dramas of *Iphigenia*, *Egmont*, and *Torquato Tasso* were produced between 1786 and 1790, in which year also the first fragments of *Faust* were published. In 1794 Goethe's botanical researches brought him into connection with Schiller, and in the same year he produced *Wilhelm Meister*. The results of his scientific studies were, besides *The Metamorphosis of Plants*, the *Beiträge zur Optik* (1791-2), and a book on the theory of colour, *Farbenlehre*, published in 1810, in opposition to Newton's theories. Meanwhile *Hermann und Dorothea* had appeared in 1797, and the greater part of *Faust* in 1807, the latter not being finished till the year before his death. Next year he accompanied the Grand Duke of Weimar to Erfurt, and had an interview with Napoleon. During his last years he was occupied with his autobiography, *Aus Meinem Leben*. In 1856 Mr. G. H. Lewes published the *Life and Works of Goethe*, and numerous biographical and literary works concerning him have appeared in Germany.

Goetze, Johann Melchior (*b.* 1717, *d.* 1786), German theologian and controversialist, called the "Inquisitor of Hamburg;" wrote much in opposition to Lessing, Goethe, and the Rationalists.

Goffe, William (*b.* 1505, *d.* 1679), English soldier; one of the judges of Charles I., and of Cromwell's major-generals. His last years were spent in America, where his name became known from his having, in his old age, headed the inhabitants of his village when attacked by Indians.

Gogol, Nikolai (*b.* 1808, *d.* 1852), Russian writer; made professor of history at St. Petersburg by the Tsar Nicholas on account of his drama *The Reviser;* afterwards became famous as the author of *Dead Souls;* in 1847 wrote *Letters* in favour of the emancipation of the serfs.

Golding, Arthur (16th century), English scholar; secretary of Cecil; translated Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, and other Latin works.

Golding, Richard (*b.* 1785, *d.* 1865), English engraver; employed by West to engrave the *Death of Nelson*, and by Sir T. Lawrence to reproduce his portrait of Princess Charlotte. Proofs of his work are rare.

Goldmark, Karl (*b.* 1832), Austrian composer; a pupil of Jansa at Vienna, at the Conservatoire of which he studied. Among his best works are the overture *Sacuntala*, the grand opera *Die Köningin von Saba*, and the symphony *Die Ländliche Hochzeit*, the last of which was played by Charles Hallé at Liverpool in 1877, and at the Crystal Palace in March, 1878.

Goldoni, Carlo (*b.* 1707, *d.* 1793), Italian dramatist; son of a Venetian physician; ran away from home, and joined some comedians; on his return studied law at Padua. He then went to Venice, and wrote comedies, taking Molière as his model; afterwards went to Paris; taught the children of Louis XV. Italian, and received a pension, which was stopped by the Convention, but restored. His best known work is *Le Bourru Bienfaisant.*

Goldschmidt, Hermann (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1866), German painter and astronomer, his chief pictures being the *The Sibyl of Cumæ*, exhibited in 1845, and the *View of Rome*, in 1849. Having, when in Paris, heard a lecture of Le Verrier, he began to study astronomy, and discovered Lutetia and ten minor planets, receiving the gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society.

Goldsmid, Sir Frederick, C.B., K.C.S.I. (*b.* 1823), English general and Persian scholar; served in the Chinese campaign of 1840-2, and in the Crimea; was chief director of the Indo-European telegraph, 1865-70, and boundary commissioner in

Persia, 1870-3. He went on several missions to Persia, and from 1880 to 1883 was controller of the Daira Sanieh in Egypt; while in 1885 he became secretary to the Royal Asiatic Society. His chief works are *Telegraph and Travel* (1874), and *Life of Sir James Outram* (1880).

Goldsmith, Oliver (*b.* 1728, *d.* 1774), English poet and romance writer; son of a poor Irish clergyman of Pallas, Longford, went as sizar, in 1744, to Trinity College, Dublin, where he led a miserable life till he took his degree five years later. After this—having failed to obtain ordination, taken pupils for a time, and lost his money by extravagance—he went to Edinburgh in 1752, and from thence to Leyden; but, after staying there a year, found himself penniless, and travelled to London through France, Switzerland, and Northern Italy, supporting himself by flute-playing. After a precarious existence as a surgeon, an author, and a literary hack, he produced, in 1759, his *Inquiry into the Present State of Polite Learning in Europe.* This sold well, and gained for the author the acquaintance of Dr. Johnson. Soon after he was engaged to contribute to the *Public Ledger*, and the *Citizen of the World*, and among other contributions wrote the *Letters from a Nobleman to his Son. The Traveller* followed in 1765, and *The Vicar of Wakefield* (sold for fifty guineas only) in 1766, but Goldsmith was improvident as ever. As a dramatist he became known as the writer of the *Good-Natured Man*, brought out at Covent Garden in 1768, and *She Stoops to Conquer* in 1773, and as a poet by *The Deserted Village* (1770), and his last work, *The Retaliation.* He wrote numerous other works, among which may be mentioned *Animated Nature.*

Goliath of Gath (*d. circa* 1063 B.C.), Philistine giant killed by David.

Golius, Jacob (*b.* 1596, *d.* 1667), Dutch Orientalist; professor of Arabic at Leyden; went to Morocco and Constantinople, and brought back valuable MSS., now in Leyden museum; made an Arabic translation of the Liturgy and the Reformed Confession for the Christian slaves in Constantinople, and was author of an Arabic-Latin dictionary. His brother Peter (*d.* 1673), a Romanist missionary, translated the *Imitatio Christi* into Arabic.

Golovin, Ivan Mikhailovich (*b.* 1670, *d.* 1738), Russian diplomatist; fellow-pupil with Peter the Great in the ship-yards of Saardam, and sent by him on a mysterious mission to Rome, for which the ambassador was largely rewarded.

Golovnin, Vasili (*b* 1780, *d.* 1832), Russian naval officer, while conducting the survey of the sea-board of the Tsar's dominions, he visited Japan, and was imprisoned for two years, but collected valuable documents concerning the country. He published in German an account of this and another voyage made in 1817.

Goltz, Heinrich (*b.* 1558, *d.* 1617), German engraver, the *Apollo* of Belvedere and Farnesian *Hercules* being the best specimens of his work.

Gomar, Francis (*b.* 1563, *d.* 1641), Dutch theologian; disputed with Arminius at the synod of Dort (1618), and was active in promoting the persecuting decrees against his followers; studied some time at Oxford, and received the degree of B.D. from Cambridge.

Gombart, Jean Ogier de (*d.* 1666), French poet, author of *Endymion* (1624), *Poésies* (1646), and *Epigrammes* (1657).

Gombert, Nicolas (16th century), Flemish musical composer; attached to the court of Charles V., and a pupil of Josquin; composed motets and psalm-tunes, also pastoral songs and setting of poem of Avidius on the death of Josquin.

Gomberville, Marion le Royde (*b.* 1600, *d.* 1674), French novelist and academician; made a point of omitting *car* and other words from his works, the chief of which were *La Caritie* (1622), *Polexandre* (1632), and *La Doctrine des Mœurs* (1646).

Gomersal, Robert (*b.* 1600, *d.* 1646), English poet and divine; author of *The Levite's Revenge* and other pieces.

Gomez, Madeleine Angélique, Madame de (*b.* 1684, *d.* 1770), French novelist, her chief work being *Les Journées Amusantes* (1723-8).

Gomez, Sebastiano (*d.* 1682), the "Mulatto of Murillo;" used to listen to Murillo instructing his pupils, and, being surprised by his master one day working at the head of a Madonna, was given his freedom and admitted as a pupil.

Gomez de Ciudad Real, Alvarez (*b.* 1488, *d.* 1538), Spanish Latin poet, author of *Thalichristia*, *Proverbia Solomonis*, etc.

Gomm, Sir William Maynard (*b.* 1782, *d.* 1875), English soldier; entered the army in 1794, and served in all the campaigns of the Napoleonic wars, being at the time of Waterloo lieutenant-colonel. In 1837 he became major-general; was lieutenant-governor of Jamaica from 1840 to 1843, and governor of the Mauritius from that year till 1849. During the years 1850-55 he was commander-in-chief in India, having attained the rank of general in 1854. In

1868 he became field-marshal, and in 1872 was appointed Constable of the Tower.

Gonçalvez, Joaquim Alfonso (*b.* 1780, *d.* 1841), Portuguese missionary and Chinese scholar, author of a Portuguese-Chinese dictionary, and a Latin grammar for the Chinese.

Goncourt, Edmond Louis de (*b.* 1822), French novelist; wrote, with his brother Jules, who died in 1870, much art-criticism and biography, and especially novels, two of which *Renée Mauperin* (1864), and *Germinie Lacerteux* were especially remarkable. Edmond de Goncourt also produced in 1878 *La Fille Élise.*

Gondebaud, or **Gundobald** (*d.* 516), King of Burgundy; successor of Chilperic, whom he had slain in battle; was attacked by Clovis, king of the Franks, while attempting to reconcile the Arians to the Church, and became tributary to him; introduced the *Loi Gombette*, a Burgundian code.

Gondi, Pierre de (*b.* 1533, *d.* 1616), French cardinal, brother of the Maréchal de Retz, mediated between the pope and Henri IV., and reconciled the latter to the Church; was successively Bishop of Sangres and Archbishop of Paris.

Gondomar, Diego Sarmiento de Acuna, Conde da (17th century), Spanish statesman, as Spanish ambassador in London, obtained from James I. the warrant for Raleigh's execution on account of his attack on Guiana, and influenced him in the direction of a peaceful policy instead of an armed interference in the Thirty Years' war in the cause of his son-in-law.

Gongora y Argote, Luis (*b.* 1561, *d.* 1627), Spanish poet mentioned by Cervantes, introduced a new style, conspicuous for its artificiality, which was called after him "Gongorism." In 1863 Archdeacon Churton published an essay in his defence, accompanied with translations.

Gonthier, Johann (*b.* 1487, *d.* 1574), German Hellenist; physician to Francis I., but, having become a Protestant, was obliged to retire to Metz. He did much to restore anatomy in the university of Paris, and was author of *Syntaxis Græca.*

Gontran (*d.* 593), King of Burgundy; son of Clotaire I.; took Avignon from his brother, Sigebert, and had frequent wars with him and with Chilperic; was excommunicated by St. Germain for loose living; introduced Roman institutions into Burgundy.

Gontran-Bozon (*d.* 597), French noble; general of Sigebert, was put to death by Gontran of Burgundy.

Gonzaga, Gian Francesco, Marquis (*d.* 1519); headed the Italian league against Charles VIII. of France.

Gonzaga, Federico (*b.* 1500, *d.* 1540), son of last named; created duke by Charles V., and given principality of Montferrat.

Gonzaga, Giovanni di (*b.* 1394, *d.* 1444), *capitano* of Mantua; created marquis by the Emperor Sigismund, who invested him with the town as an imperial fief. He distinguished himself in war against Filippo Maria Visconti, and as a patron of the learned, and his son, Lodovico (*d.* 1478), followed in his steps.

Gonzaga, Vincenzo (*b.* 1594, *d.* 1627), last duke of the direct branch.

Gonzaga, Carlo (*d.* 1637), cousin of last named; son of Duke of Nevers; acquired the duchy after a severe war. His grandson, Carlo (*d.* 1669), sold his French possessions to Cardinal Mazarin in 1659.

Gonzaga, Ferdinando Carlo (*b.* 1652, *d.* 1708), son of preceding; fought for the emperor against the Turks in Hungary; received a French garrison into Mantua in 1701, and subsequently, when his states were invaded by the Germans, he was put to the ban of the empire, and fled to France.

Gonzaga, Luigi di (*b.* 1267, *d.* 1360), took part in the revolt of Mantua against Passerino Bonacossi, and was elected *capitano di popolo*, which dignity became hereditary.

Gonzaga, Tommasoo Antonio (*b.* 1747, *d.* about 1793), Portuguese poet, accused of participating in a conspiracy in Brazil, and banished to Mozambique for ten years; called "Dirceo," from his popular lyrics called *Marilia di Dirceo*, which were inspired by his love for a lady whom he was about to marry when arrested.

Gonzales, Antonio (15th century), Portuguese navigator; the first to traffic in slaves, the first cargo of whom he was obliged by Prince Henry to restore.

Gonzalvo de Cordova (*b.* 1443, *d.* 1515), called the "Great Captain," for his skill in driving the French, under Charles VIII., from Italy. He subsequently became Spanish viceroy of Naples; but Ferdinand V., jealous of his reputation, deprived him of office, and caused him to retire into private life.

Good, John Mason (*b.* 1764, *d.* 1827), English physician and linguist, wrote the *Book of Nature* and other works; edited the first complete edition of the *Letters of Junius*, and translated Lucretius, *Job*, *Proverbs*, and the *Song of Solomon.*

Good, Thomas Sword (*b.* 1789, *d.* 1872), English painter, at first house-painter, afterwards came to London and exhibited at the Academy figure-pieces in the style of Wilkie, among which may be named *The Merry Cottagers*, *Smugglers Resting*, and *Study of a Boy*, now in the National Gallery, and a small portrait of Thomas Bewick in Newcastle museum.

Goodale, George Lincoln, M.D. (*b.* 1839), American botanist, graduated at Amherst College, and received degrees from Bowdoin and Harvard; practised at Portland (Maine), and became in 1864 state assayer of medicine. In 1867 he was appointed professor of natural science in Bowdoin, and next year became a member of Maine Board of Agriculture, and professor of materia medica in the Maine school. In 1872 he was lecturer on vegetable physiology at Harvard, and next year assistant professor; and in 1878 professor of botany, becoming in 1875 a member of the council of the Harvard library. Subsequently he was president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and among his works are *Wild Flowers of North America* (1882) and *Physiological Botany*, the second part of *Gray's Botanical Text-Book* (1885).

Goodall, Edward (*b.* 1795, *d.* 1870), English engraver, abandoned painting on being commissioned by Turner to engrave his pictures; and also made plates for *The South Coasts*, Rogers's *Italy*, and the *Literary Souvenir*.

Goodall, Frederick (*b.* 1822), English painter; son of preceding; won the silver medal of the Society of Arts when little more than a boy; exhibited *Card Players* at the Academy at the age of seventeen; was elected A.R.A. in 1853, and R.A. in 1863. Previously to this his chief pictures had been *The Tired Soldier* and the *Village Holiday* (in the National Gallery), and some historical paintings. He travelled much for the purpose of his studies, both in Europe and Egypt. Among his more recent pictures may be named *The Song of the Nubian Slave*, *Hagar and Ishmael* (1866), *A Litter of Doves*, and *A Fruit Woman of Cairo* (1875); *Glencoe* (1877), *Palm Sunday* (1878), *Holy Childhood* (1880), *Crossing the Desert* and *Water for the Camp* (1883), *Gordon's Last Messenger* (1885), *Leading the Flock* (1889), and *The Thames from Windsor Castle* (1890).

Goode, George Brown (*b.* 1851), American ichthyologist; became assistant-director of the National Museum, and supervised the natural history department of the Philadelphia Exhibition in 1876; was United States commissioner at the Fisheries Exhibitions of Berlin and London: and in 1887 became United States fish commissioner. Among his works are a *Catalogue of the Fishes of the Bermudas* (1875), *Game Fishes of the United States* (1883), *A Review of the Fishing Industries of the United States* (1883), *Britons, Saxons, and Virginians* (1887), and *American Fishes* (1888).

Goodford, Charles Old, D.D. (*b.* 1812, *d.* 1884), Provost of Eton; was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, of which he was for a short time fellow; was successively assistant-master, head-master (1853-62), and provost of Eton. He edited in 1854 an edition of Terence's comedies.

Goodman, Godfrey (*b.* 1583, *d.* 1655), English divine; Dean of Rochester, and afterwards Bishop of Gloucester; was suspended by Laud for Romanist tendencies; wrote a *History of his own Times*, which was printed in 1839.

Goodrich, Samuel Griswold (*b.* 1793, *d.* 1860), American educational writer; better known as "Peter Parley;" began life as a publisher in Massachusetts, and became afterwards United States vice-consul at Paris. He visited England, Germany, and Holland at different times.

Goodrich, Thomas (*b.* 1480, *d.* 1554), English divine; Bishop of Ely; one of the Syndics in the divorce proceedings against Catherine of Aragon; took part in the translation of the New Testament, and was one of the compilers of the Prayer Book of 1549, and the author of *The Institution of a Christian Man*. Under Edward VI. he was Lord Chancellor.

Goodwin, Harvey, D.D. (*b.* 1818, *d.* 1891), English divine; was born at King's Lynn, and educated at Caius College, Cambridge, where he was for some years fellow and mathematical lecturer, having been second wrangler and Smith's prizeman. He was Dean of Ely from 1858 to 1869, when he became Bishop of Carlisle; and is the author of *Essays on the Pentateuch*, *A Guide to the Parish Church*, *The Foundations of the Creed* (1889), and of some mathematical works.

Goodwin, Thomas (*b.* 1600, *d.* 1679), Calvinist divine: graduated at Cambridge when sixteen, and was in his twentieth year fellow of Catherine Hall; left Cambridge in 1634, and soon had to go to Holland on account of Laud's persecutions, but was invited to return by the Long Parliament, and became president of Magdalen, Oxford, in 1650. At the Restoration was, of course, obliged to resign, and removed to London, where he remained as a minister till his death. He was with Cromwell at his death.

Goodyear, Charles (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1860), American mechanic; invented vulcanised indiarubber about 1839; after several minor discoveries, took out in all sixty patents for inventions of this nature, and obtained in 1851 the Great Council medal at the International Exhibition, and the grand medal of the Paris Exhibition, as well as the ribbon of the Legion of Honour. He returned to America in 1858, and was at the time of his death preparing a book upon indiarubber and vulcanisation.

Googe, Barnaby (*d.* 1538), English poet and translator, author of *Eglogs, Epitaphs and Sonnettes* (1563), and translator of the *Zodiac of Life*, Aristotle's table of the *Ten Categories*, and other works. He was a relation of Cecil, and gentleman-pensioner to Queen Elizabeth.

Gool, Jan van (*b.* 1685, *d.* 1763), Dutch landscape-painter, and author of the *New Theatre of Dutch Painters* (1750-1).

Gordianus I. (*b.* 157, *d.* 238), Roman Emperor; succeeded Maximinus in 238, but was killed in battle with Capellianus the same year, together with his son.

Gordianus II. (*d.* 244), Roman emperor; proclaimed in 238; made war on Persia, and was slain by his colleague, Philip the Arabian.

Gordius, a Phrygian labourer, who, when elected king, placed in the temple of Jupiter his chariot, fastened by a yoke which no one could undo. This "Gordian knot" was said to have been cut by Alexander the Great.

Gordon, Adam Lindsay (*b.* 1833, *d.* 1870), Australian poet; son of an English officer; was educated at Cheltenham, but early emigrated to South Australia, where he tried sheep-farming, and, after many adventures, put an end to his life. His poems include *Bush Ballads, Sea Spray and Snow Drift*, and *Ashtaroth* (a dramatic lyric).

Gordon, Andrew (*b.* 1712, *d.* 1751), Scottish physicist, who first used a cylinder in the electric machine, and was author of *Phœnomena Electricitatis* (1744).

Gordon, Sir Arthur Hamilton (*b.* 1817, *d.* 1890), English colonial administrator; youngest son of the Earl of Aberdeen, to whom he was for some years private secretary, was elected for Beverley in 1854, and sat till 1857, and, after an unsuccessful candidature for Liskeard, was in 1858 secretary to Ionian Islands Mission. In 1861 he was named governor of New Brunswick, in 1866 of Trinidad, and in 1870 of the Mauritius. In 1874 he became governor of the Fiji Islands, and was also from 1877 to 1880 high commissioner for the Western Pacific. He was governor of New Zealand, 1880-1883, and after that of Ceylon.

Gordon, Charles George (*b.* 1833, *d.* 1885), "Chinese Gordon;" English officer and philanthropist; entered the Royal Military College, Woolwich, in 1848, and obtained a commission in the Engineers in 1852. After two years at Chatham, and a short time at Pembroke, he was sent to the Crimea, and was present at the capture of Kinburn. During the years 1857-8 he was assistant-commissioner at Galatz, and boundary commissioner in America. After a short time spent at Chatham he went in 1860 to China, where he remained for several years; constructed the Taku forts, made an expedition to the Great Wall, but especially distinguished himself as head of the force by which the Tai-ping rebellion was crushed. Declining the honours offered by the emperor, Gordon returned to England, and obtained an appointment at Gravesend. In 1871 he again went as commissioner to Galatz, and in 1874 went for the first time to the Soudan, where, as governor for the Khedive, he suppressed the slave trade. In 1876 he resigned, but next year was induced to return, and in the course of three years completed the work he had begun in 1874. In 1880 he was appointed secretary to Lord Ripon, Governor-General of India, but immediately resigned, and went to China, where he was able to prevent a threatened war with Russia. On his return he visited the west of Ireland, from whence he went to the Mauritius, and in 1882 to the Cape as commander-in-chief. In the previous year he had attained the rank of major-general in the British army. During 1883 he lived in Palestine, and as the result wrote *Reflections in Palestine*. Next year he was about to go to the Congo as administrator for the king of the Belgians, when he was called upon by the English Government to proceed as British envoy to the Soudan, being also nominated governor-general by the Khedive. He was not supported by the home Government in his efforts to rescue the besieged garrisons, and was himself at last shut up in Khartoum, where an expedition sent out to relieve him arrived too late to prevent his death.

Gordon, Lord George (*b.* 1751, *d.* 1793), English fanatic; was active as a member of Parliament and of the Protestant Association in resistance to proposals of relieving Catholic disabilities, and in 1780 headed the riots in London, when he marched to the Houses of Parliament at the head of a "No Popery" mob. He was tried for high treason, but acquitted. He died in prison for libellous offences, having before his death adopted Judaism.

Gordon, Sir John Watson (*b.* 1790, *d.* 1864), Scotch portrait-painter, a fellow pupil with Wilkie at the Academy of the Trustees for the Encouragement of Manufactures, and lived at Edinburgh all his life.

In 1827 his first picture was exhibited at the Scottish Academy, of which he became president in 1850. In 1841 he was elected A.R.A., and in 1851 R.A. Among his portraits are those of Sir Walter Scott, the Earl of Aberdeen, and Lord Cockburn.

Gordon, Lucie Lady Duff (*b.* 1821, *d.* 1869), English translator, daughter of John Austin; went to Germany in 1826, and formed a friendship with Heine, and married Sir A. Duff Gordon in 1840. In 1839 she translated Niebuhr's *Greek Legends*, in 1844 Meinhold's *Amber Witch*, and in 1849 Ranke's *History of Brandenburg*. She visited the Cape for her health, and while there wrote *Letters from the Cape* (1861-2); and in 1865 went to Egypt. She also translated *Remarkable Criminal Trials* from the German, *Stella and Vanessa*, and other works.

Gordon, Patrick (*b.* 1635, *d.* 1699), Scotsman, who was general in the Russian service, and a friend and adviser of Peter the Great.

Gordon, Thomas (*d.* 1750), British writer; employed by Walpole, published a translation of Tacitus, and was author of *Pillars of Priestcraft and Orthodoxy Unshaken* (1768).

Gordon, William (*b.* 1729, *d.* 1807), American historian; went to America in 1772 as a supporter of the colonists, and produced in 1788 a *History of the Independence of the United States.*

Gore, Catherine (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1861), English novel writer, wife of Captain Gore. Among her many novels the best known are *Theresa Marchmont* and *Mothers and Daughters* (1831).

Görgei, Arthur (*b.* 1818), Hungarian general, studied chemistry at Prague, and wrote a work on acids; joined Kossuth in 1848, and performed many brilliant exploits, but professed allegiance to Austria at Waitzen, and was for a time deprived of his command. On being restored he won many brilliant victories for the Hungarian cause, and became minister of war. He was again, however, deprived by Kossuth for neglecting to seize Vienna, but again replaced by the wishes of his soldiers. On August 13th, 1849, however, he surrendered to the Russians at Valagos. He was pardoned by the Austrians, and afterwards employed in engineering work. In 1852 appeared *Mein Leben und Wirken in Ungarn in den Jahren 1848-9*—a defence of his conduct—which was translated in 1858.

Gorgias of Leontini (*b.* 485 B.C., *d.* 380 B.C.), Sicilian philosopher and statesman, having gone on a mission to Athens, settled there, and devoted himself to study. His chief work is a philosophical treatise *Of the Non-being, or of Nature*, and several of his orations are extant.

Gori, Antonio (*b.* 1691, *d.* 1757), Italian archæologist; author of *Inscriptiones Antiquæ*, and *Museum Florentinum.*

Goring, Lord George (*d.* 1657), English Royalist commander in the Great Rebellion; surrendered Portsmouth, and was defeated in several engagements, after which he became a Dominican friar in Spain.

Gorm (*d. circa* 941), King of Denmark, and a notable pirate.

Gorrie, Sir John (*b.* 1824), English colonial administrator; born at Kettle, Fifeshire; the son of a Presbyterian minister; educated at Edinburgh and St. Andrew's; was called to the Scottish bar in 1856. He was prominent in his advocacy of the volunteer movement, raising two artisan companies in Edinburgh. In 1860 he went to America, and, as a writer on the *Morning Star*, supported the northern states. After some months in Jamaica, he came to London in 1868, with the view of entering Parliament for the Border burghs, but withdrew in favour of Mr. Trevelyan. In 1869 he went to the Mauritius as substitut procureur-général; shortly after became puisne judge and effected several reforms. In 1876 he became chief justice of the Fiji Islands, and afterwards high commissioner. In 1882 he was knighted, and soon after transferred to the Leeward Islands, where he carried out several reforms in the interests of the inhabitants, especially the Indefeasible Titles ordinance. In 1885 he was removed to Trinidad, where his administration was popular and successful.

Gorsas, Antoine Joseph (*b.* 1751, *d.* 1793), French revolutionary journalist. After having been imprisoned for his satirical verses, he established the *Courrier de Versailles* in 1789, and attacked the court; became a member of the National Convention in 1792, but, having become too moderate in his views, was obliged to fly to Brittany, and on his return was tried by the revolutionary tribunal and guillotined.

Gorst, Sir John Eldon (*b.* 1835), English statesman; son of Mr. E. C. Loundes, who assumed the name of Gorst; was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he was for some time fellow, having been third wrangler in 1857. From 1861 to 1863 he was civil commissioner of Waikato, New Zealand, and in 1865 was called to the English bar, becoming Queen's Counsel in 1875. From 1866 to 1868 he was Conservative member of Parliament for Cambridge, and in 1875 was returned for Chatham. In the Parliament of 1880 he was a member of the "Fourth party," and, on the return of the Conservatives to office, became Solicitor-General. In the Unionist Government he was appointed under-secretary for India.

Gortschakoff, Prince Alexander Michaelovitch (*b.* 1798, *d.* 1883), Russian statesman; entered the diplomatic service, and was in 1824 *attaché* in London, from whence he went as Russian minister to Stuttgardt, after having negotiated the marriage of the Crown Prince of Würtemberg with the Grand-Duchess Olga. In 1850 he went to Frankfort as minister to the German Confederation, and formed an acquaintance with Bismarck. After being minister at Vienna during the Crimean war, and attending the Paris conference, he was appointed, in 1856, secretary for foreign affairs, and, some years later, chancellor. His policy was, on the whole, pacific, but he set himself gradually to undo the treaty of 1856, in so far as it affected Russian interests. Thus, in return for his moral support of Prussia in 1870 he obtained her approval in the abrogation of the Black Sea neutrality clause. As the result of the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-8 he also regained for Russia the mouths of the Danube. Gortschakoff's Asian policy, actuated by dislike to England, probably had much to do with the second Afghan war. In 1879 he went to Berlin with the object of improving the relations between Russia and Germany, and in the following year gave up office and retired to Baden-Baden.

Gortschakoff, Prince Michael (*b.* 1795, *d.* 1861), Russian soldier; cousin of the last-named; served in the Turkish war of 1828-9, and composed a war-song on the passage of the Danube; commanded the artillery in the Polish insurrection of 1830; took part in the Hungarian campaign of 1848, and distinguished himself in the Crimean war by his skilful retreat from Sebastopol. He was for the rest of his life governor of Poland, and lived to see the beginning of the last great insurrectionary movement.

Goschen, George Joachim (*b.* 1831), English statesman of German Jewish extraction, born in London; educated at Rugby and Oriel College, Oxford; was engaged in banking as a partner in the firm of Frühling and Göschen till 1865. He entered Parliament as Liberal member for the City of London in 1863, and represented it till 1880. In 1866 he became chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster and a cabinet minister, having previously been vice-president of the Board of Trade. In Mr. Gladstone's first ministry he was president of the Poor-Law Board, and afterwards First Lord of the Admiralty. In 1876 he accompanied M. Joubert on a mission to Egypt with the view of restoring the finances. In 1880 he was returned for Ripon, but, owing to his views on reform, was unable to take office, and went as ambassador to the Porte, when he compelled the Turks to carry out those provisions of the Berlin treaty which related to Greece. On his return to England he took up in Parliament an independent attitude, becoming gradually, however, more and more alienated from his party. In 1885 he was returned for Edinburgh, but was rejected when, at the next election, he opposed Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule policy. In 1887 he joined Lord Salisbury's Government as Chancellor of the Exchequer, becoming member for St. George's, Hanover Square. In 1888 he carried out a scheme for the reduction of the interest on the national debt. His treatise on the *Theory of Foreign Exchanges* was translated into French by M. Léon Say.

Goselini, Giuliano (*b.* 1525, *d.* 1587), Italian poet; author of *Rime*, published in 1572.

Goslicki, Laurence (*b.* 1535, *d.* 1607), Polish orator; author of *De Optimo Senatore* (1568).

Goss, Sir John (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1880), English organist and composer; studied under Attwood, whom he succeeded as organist of St. Paul's in 1838, retiring in 1872 with the honour of knighthood. He composed several chants and anthems for special occasions, notably, *If we Believe* (for the funeral of the Duke of Wellington), *The Lord is my Strength* (for the thanksgiving service in 1872 on the recovery of the Prince of Wales), and *Praise the Lord.* He was also author of an *Introduction to Harmony and Thorough Bass.*

Gosse, Philip Henry (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1888), English naturalist; was at first a merchant's clerk, but, when he was sent to Newfoundland and Canada, he devoted much attention to entomology. The results of his visit to these countries and to Jamaica and the southern states of the Union were large natural history collections and several books, written between 1839 and 1850. The chief of these were *The Canadian Naturalist*, *Letters from Alabama*, and *The Birds of Jamaica.* In 1856 he was elected F.R.S., and contributed many papers to the society's *Catalogue of Scientific Papers.* His son, Edmund (*b.* 1849), critic, was Clark lecturer in English literature at Trinity College, Cambridge, from 1884 to 1889.

Gossec, François (*b.* 1733, *d.* 1830), Belgian musician; published *Symphonies* in 1754, and composed much church music.

Gosselin, Pascal François (*b.* 1751, *d.* 1830), French geographer and traveller;

made extensive researches throughout Europe, and wrote *Géographie des Grecs Analysée* (1790).

Got, François Jules (*b.* 1822), French actor: studied at the Conservatoire and gained the first prize for comedy in 1843. He first appeared at the Comédie Française in 1844, and became *sociétaire* in 1850. One of his best parts was Sganarelle, but he played most frequently in modern comedies, especially those of Augier, his creation of "Giboyer" in *Les Fils de Giboyer* having been especially remarkable and popular.

Gotschalk, or **Gotteschalchus** (*b.* 806, *d.* 867), German heretic; publicly flogged and imprisoned by order of Hincmar, Archbishop of Rheims for his predestinarian views, and refused the last sacraments and Christian burial.

Gottfried von Strasburg (12th and 13th centuries), German minnesinger; author of *Freidanks Bescheidenheit* and *Tristan und Isolde.*

Gottsched, Johann Christoph (*b.* 1700, *d.* 1766), German writer and critic; professor of philosophy and poetry at Leipzig; did much to reform the corrupt state of taste in his day. His wife, Luise (*d.* 1762), cooperated with him, and wrote some dramatic pieces.

Goudinel, Claude (*d.* 1572), French composer; teacher of Palestrina at Rome; perished in the massacre of Huguenots at Lyons in 1572.

Gouges, Marie Olympe de (*b.* 1755, *d.* 1793), French writer; supposed to have been a daughter of Louis XV.: was at first a favourer of the revolution, but afterwards defended the king and was guillotined.

Gough, Sir Charles John Stanley, K.C.B., V.C.; entered the army in 1848; served in the Punjaub campaign of 1848-9; in the Indian Mutiny, being at the capture of Delhi, and gained the Victoria Cross at the siege of Lucknow, where he saved his brother's life; in the Bhotan expedition of 1864-5, and in the Afghan war of 1878-80, being three times mentioned in despatches. He became major-general in 1885, and lieutenant-general in 1889.

Gough, Hugh, Viscount (*b.* 1779, *d.* 1869), British commander; born near Limerick; entered the army in 1794; after serving at the Cape and the West Indies, went in 1809 to Portugal; distinguished himself and gained a step at Talavera, and after the Peninsular war held a command in Ireland. In 1837 Major-General Gough was sent to India to command in Mysore, and next year commanded the British troops in China. His successful conduct of the war was rewarded with a baronetcy, and he now became commander-in-chief in India. In that capacity he conducted the Mahratta war of 1843, and the Sikh wars of 1845 and 1848, winning the battles of Moodkee and Sobraon in the first, and of Chillianwallah and Goojerat in the second. On his return to England he was created viscount, and received a pension. He became Privy Councillor in 1859, and field-marshal in 1862.

Gough, Sir Hugh Henry, Major-general, V.C., K.C.B., entered the army in 1853; served in the Indian mutiny, being wounded at the siege of Delhi and at Lucknow; gained the Victoria Cross in 1857, when, in command of Hodson's Horse, he charged across a swamp and captured two guns in the face of a superior force. He also served in the Abyssinian war and the Afghan war, being with Sir F. Roberts in the march to Candahar.

Gough, John Bartholomew (*b.* 1817, *d.* 1886), temperance orator; was born in Kent, but in 1829 emigrated to America. After a life of intemperance, he, in 1842, became a total abstainer, and from that time devoted himself to the temperance cause as an orator, visiting England several times, and carrying on his campaign also in the States and the colonies. His *Autobiography* was published in 1879, and further personal sketches called *Sunlight and Shadow* in 1881, and an edition of his speeches was also brought out.

Gough, Richard (*b.* 1735, *d.* 1809), English antiquary; made extensive researches; edited and translated Camden's *Britannia*, and was also author of *The Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain*, and the *History of the Society of Antiquaries of London.* He presented his valuable collection of books, manuscripts, and prints to the Bodleian library.

Goujon, Jean, French sculptor and architect of the 16th century; executed some of the Louvre sculptures, and the *Fountain of the Innocents.* He may have been one of the Huguenot victims of St. Bartholomew, 1572.

Goujon, Jean Marie Claude (*b.* 1766, *d.* 1795), French revolutionary minister of the interior for a few days in 1794, and an extreme *Montagnard;* committed suicide in 1795 to avoid execution.

Goulard, Thomas (*d. circa* 1784), French surgeon; inventor of Goulard's "water," and author of *Traité des Préparations de Plomb.*

Goulburn, Edward Meyrick, D.D. (*b.* 1818), English divine; educated at Eton and Balliol, became fellow of Merton in 1841.

From 1850 to 1858 he was head-master of Rugby, and in 1859 chaplain to the Queen. After holding several London benefices, he became Dean of Norwich in 1866, but resigned in 1888. He was a great opponent of Dean Stanley, and was author of several religious works, the chief of which, *Thoughts on Personal Religion*, went through fifty editions.

Goulburn, Henry (*b.* 1784, *d.* 1856), English statesman; was educated at Cambridge, and entered Parliament as a Tory in 1807. In 1810 he was appointed under-secretary for Home affairs, and from 1812 to 1821 was under-secretary for the colonies. He then became Chief Secretary for Ireland, which office he held until, in 1828, made Chancellor of the Exchequer by the Duke of Wellington. In 1831 he was one of the successful opponents of Lord Palmerston for Cambridge University. In the Peel ministry of 1834 he was Home Secretary, and again in 1841, holding office till 1846, after which he retired with Sir R. Peel, and was never again in office. He was a zealous Free-Trader and financial reformer.

Gould, Benjamin Apthorp (*b.* 1824), American astronomer; graduated at Harvard in 1844, and, after a year's school-teaching, went to Europe and studied astronomy under Gauss at Göttingen, taking the degree of Ph.D. in 1848. Before returning to America he studied under Cerago at Paris, and met Alexander von Humboldt and other men of science. In 1851 he had charge of the longitude operations of the coast survey, and was one of the first to apply the telegraph for determination of longitudinal differences. He was director of the Dudley observatory from 1856 to 1859, where the normal clock was first used to give time telegraphically. In 1868 he was appointed to organise the national observatory of the Argentine republic, when he composed his *Uranometry of the Southern Heavens.* Dr. Gould also organised a national meteorological office, with stations from the tropics to Tierra del Fuego, and from the Andes to the Atlantic. His publications include a *Report on the Discovery of the Planet Neptune* (1850), and *Investigations in the Military and Anthropological Statistics of American Soldiers* (1869).

Gould, John (*b.* 1804, *d.* 1881), English ornithologist; son of a head-gardener at Windsor; was for some time employed in the gardens of Ripley Castle, Yorkshire. In 1827 he was appointed curator of the Zoological Society's museum. Between 1832 and 1837 he brought out *The Birds of Europe,* in five volumes, issuing simultaneously monographs on separate groups. In 1838 he went to Australia, which, as well as Tasmania, he thoroughly explored, and published as the result *The Birds of Australia* (1840-8). At the exhibition of 1851 he showed a fine collection of humming-birds, and, besides several monographs, was author of *The Birds of Great Britain*, *The Birds of New Guinea*, and the *Birds of Asia*, the last unfinished.

Goulston, or **Gulston,** Theodore (*d.* 1632), English physician; founder of the Gulstonian lecture, and author of *Comments on Galen*, published in 1640.

Gounod, Charles François (*b.* 1818), French composer; born in Paris, and educated at the Conservatoire under Halévy and Zimmermann, whose daughter he married in 1847. In 1839 he gained the prize for composition, and, after visiting Rome and Vienna, became an organist in Paris, where, in 1849, a high mass by him attracted attention. *Sappho*, his first opera, was produced in 1851, and the composer was soon after appointed director of the Orphéon. After some minor works, *Faust* appeared in 1859, being brought out at the Théâtre Lyrique. *Mireile* followed in 1864, and *Roméo et Juliette* in 1867. In 1870 Gounod visited England and gave concerts at the Albert Hall. Of his later works the chief are *Jeanne d'Arc* (1873), *The Redemption*, produced at Birmingham under his own direction in 1882, and *Mors et Vita.*

Gourgaud, Gaspard, Baron (*b.* 1783, *d.* 1852), distinguished French general; served throughout the campaigns of Napoleon I., and was with him for some time at St. Helena. On his return he published *Mémoires de Napoléon*, and was one of those who brought back the remains of the emperor to Paris in 1840. In 1825 he became involved in a duel with Ségur, arising out of a reply he had written to the latter's *Histoire de la Grande Armée.* He also had a controversy with Sir Walter Scott.

Gourgues, Dominique de (*d.* 1593), French sailor; went to Florida to revenge the murder of the French there; defeated the Spaniards and hanged his prisoners, but was proscribed on his return. He was in 1593 offered a command by Elizabeth, but died on his way to London.

Gourko, Nicholas, Count (*b.* 1828), Russian general of Polish descent; entered the imperial body-guard in 1846; took part in the Crimean war; became major-general in 1867, and greatly distinguished himself in the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-8. He took Tirnova and crossed the Balkans, and defended himself in the Shipka Pass against a greatly superior number of Turks. He commanded the cavalry at the siege of Plevna, and defeated the relieving force of

Mehemet Ali. After the fall of the town he again crossed the Balkans, and carried out the concluding operations of the war. He was created count for his services, and appointed governor of Poland.

Gourmont, Gilles de (*d. circa* 1733), French printer; was the first to employ Greek and Hebrew types.

Gournay, Marie de Jars de (*b.* 1566, *d.* 1645), French poetess; wrote verses and some prose works, including *Egalité des Hommes et des Femmes* and *Le Grief des Dames*.

Gourville, Le Sieur Hérault de (*b.* 1625, *d.* 1703), French financier and diplomatist; employed by Mazarin; his *Mémoires* were published in 1724.

Gouvea, Antonio da (*d.* 1628), Portuguese traveller; an Augustinian monk; went as a teacher to Goa, and from thence as ambassador to Persia, where he acted as papal nuncio, and was imprisoned; was captured by Barbary pirates on his return to Europe, and released after two years' captivity; brought out a *Book of Travels* in 1611.

Gouvion Saint Cyr, Laurent (*b.* 1764, *d.* 1830), French marshal, originally an actor; rose to distinction in the early revolutionary wars, and in 1798 was given the command of the army sent against Rome; distinguished himself against Suvarov and Wittgenstein, became one of Bonaparte's marshals, and was taken prisoner at Leipzig (1813); was appointed minister of war by Louis XVIII., and introduced many reforms in the army; published his *Mémoires* between 1821 and 1831.

Gow, Andrew Carrick (*b.* 1848), English painter; was in 1868 elected member of the Institute, in 1881 A.R.A., and R.A. in 1891. Among his best pictures are *Introduction of Lady Mary Wortley to the Kit-Cat Club* (1873), *The Relief of Leyden* (1876), *The Tumult in the House of Commons, 1640* (1877), *No Surrender* (1878), *Bothwell* (1884), *Cromwell at Dunbar* (1886).

Gow, Neil (*b.* 1727, *d.* 1807), Scotch violin player and composer.

Gow, Nathaniel (*b.* 1766, *d.* 1831), son of the above, violin player and composer of Scotch airs and songs, including *Caller Herring*.

Gower, John (*d.* 1408), English poet; friend of Chaucer, who calls him "Moral Gower;" graduated at Oxford, and studied law at the Inner Temple, but was of independent means. His chief work is in three parts in Latin—*Speculum Meditantis*, *Vox Clamantis*, and *Confessio Amantis*.

Gowers, William Richard, M.D. (*b.* 1845), English physician and medical writer; in 1873 was appointed assistant-physician at University College Hospital, and afterwards became physician to that institution and to the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, and professor of clinical medicine. He was elected F.R.C.P. in 1879, and F.R.S. in 1887. His chief works are *Manual and Atlas of Medical Ophthalmoscopy*, *Diagnosis of Diseases of the Spinal Cord*, and *Manual of Diseases of the Nervous System*.

Gowing, Emilia Aylmer, *née* Blake (*b.* 1846), English novelist and verse writer; author of *Léon de Beaumanoir*, the dramas *A Life Race* and *A Crown of Life*, *The Jewel Reputation* and *An Unruly Spirit* (novels), *Ballads and Poems* and *The Cithern*. In her youth she gave French recitations, and she married, in 1877, Mr. William Gowing ("Walter Gordon").

Gowrie, William Ruthven, Earl of (*d.* 1584), Scotch Protestant noble, who, as one of the murderers of Rizzio, incurred the enmity of Mary Stewart, and was executed for his share in the Raid of Ruthven, a plot to take the young James out of the possession of the Catholic faction.

Gowrie, John, Earl of (*d.* 1600), son of last-named; engaged with his brother, Alexander, in a plot to assassinate James VI., but was killed, and the plot frustrated.

Gozzi, Count Carlo (*b.* 1722, *d.* 1806), Venetian dramatist, whose chief works were *Donna Serpente*, *Maestro Turchino*, and *Turandot*, or *The Princess of China*, the last of which was translated by Schiller. Gozzi's *Autobiography* was also translated by Paul de Musset in 1848.

Gozzi, Count Gasparo (1713, *d.* 1786), Venetian litterateur; reformed the university of Padua after the suppression of the Jesuits; conducted the *Osservatore* and the *Mondo Morale*, and also wrote *Sermoni* and *Defessa di Dante*.

Gracchus, Tiberius Sempronius (*d.* 212 B.C.), Roman general; commanded against Hannibal, and defeated Hanno, but was himself soon after made prisoner and killed.

Gracchus, Tiberius Sempronius (*d.* 133 B.C.), Roman tribune; nephew of Scipio Africanus; became quæstor in 137; when tribune carried his agrarian law, but was soon after killed in a tumult raised by Scipio Nasica, one of his aristocratic opponents.

Gracchus, Caius Sempronius (*b.* 154 B.C., *d.* 121 B.C.), Roman tribune; brother of last-named; renewed his brother's agrarian law, and was more extreme in his measures; was twice tribune; ultimately proscribed, and slain with three thousand of his friends, his colleague, Drusus, having secretly excited the people against him.

Grace, William Gilbert (*b.* 1848), physician and cricketer, whose achievements extend over nearly thirty years. In July, 1879, he received a testimonial from all classes of players, and has since been known as the "Champion." He has visited Australia more than once, and has achieved greater success as a bat and all round player than any other cricketer.

Gradenigo, Pietro (*b.* 1249, *d.* 1311), Doge of Venice; carried on an unsuccessful war against Genoa; founded the "Libro d'Oro," from the names inscribed in which members of the Grand Council were alone to be chosen; was excommunicated by the Pope in 1309, and founded the Council of Ten in 1310.

Grafton, Augustus Fitzroy, Duke of (*b.* 1736, *d.* 1811), English statesman; descended from Charles II.; was Secretary of State in Buckingham's first ministry (1765-6), and nominal head of Chatham's administration from 1767 to 1770, during which he was assailed by "Junius" with great ferocity.

Grafton, Richard (16th century), English printer; was imprisoned under Henry VIII. for printing without permission *Matthews' Bible* and *The Great Bible;* also printed *Abridgment of the Chronicles of England*, and continued Hall.

Graham, George (*b.* 1675, *d.* 1751), English astronomical mechanician; superintended and divided with his own hands the great mural arch in the Greenwich Observatory; made Dr. Bradley's sector, and the first orrery for the Earl of Orrery, and made several improvements in time-pieces.

Graham, Sir Gerald, Lieutenant-General, V.C., K.C.B., etc. (*b.* 1831), English soldier; entered Woolwich in 1847, and received a commission in the Royal Engineers in 1850, becoming lieutenant-colonel in 1861, major-general in 1881, and lieutenant-general in 1884. He served throughout the Crimean campaign, gaining the Victoria Cross, the third class Medjidieh, the Cross of the Legion of Honour, and being twice mentioned in despatches. He was wounded in 1860 in China at the Taku forts. In the Egyptian campaign of 1882 he commanded a division, and received the thanks of Parliament. In 1884 he commanded the Tokar relief expedition, and won the battle of Tamai, and in 1885 the force sent to Suakim to open up the road to Berber and lay down a railway. In January, 1886, he wrote *Last Words with Gordon* for the *Fortnightly Review*.

Graham, Sir James (*b.* 1792, *d.* 1861), English statesman; was Whig member for Hull from 1818 to 1820. In 1825 he was returned for Carlisle, and in 1830 for Cumberland, and was First Lord of the Admiralty for a short time in the first Reform ministry. He, however, resigned in 1832 on the Irish Church question, and gradually changed his views. In 1838 he was Home Secretary under Sir R. Peel, and in that capacity caused some of Mazzini's letters to be opened. He was First Lord of the Admiralty in the Aberdeen ministry, and also under Lord Palmerston, but resigned with Mr. Gladstone and others on the appointment of the Crimean Inquiry Commission. After this he took little part in public affairs.

Graham, Thomas. [*See* Lynedoch, Lord.]

Graham, Thomas (*b.* 1805, *d.* 1869), English chemist; was professor of chemistry at the Andersonian university 1830-7, and for his discovery of the law of the diffusion of gases gained the Keith prize at the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and was elected F.R.S. In 1837 he became professor at London University; was first president of the Chemical Society and the Cavendish Society, of the first of which he was the chief founder, and gained the gold medal of the Royal Society for his discoveries as to the constitution of salts and phosphoric acid. In 1855 he was made master of the Mint. He was author of *Elements of Chemistry* (1842), and *Outlines of Botany* (1841), besides some works privately printed.

Graham of Claverhouse, John (*b.* 1643, *d.* 1689), Scotch soldier; after some service in the French and Dutch armies, was employed against the Covenanters in Scotland, by whom he was defeated at Drumclog in 1679; was loyal to James II., who created him Viscount Dundee. He was killed at Killiecrankie.

Grahame, James (*b.* 1765, *d.* 1811), Scottish poet; at first a barrister, and afterwards Episcopal clergyman. His chief work is *The Sabbath* (1804).

Grailly, Captal de Buch (*d.* 1377), French soldier, who fought for Edward III.; was made prisoner by Du Guesclin in 1364; became constable of Aquitaine in 1371, but was again made prisoner by the French.

Grainger, James (*d.* 1767), Scottish poet; author of *The Sugar Cane* (1764).

Gramaye, Jean Baptiste (*d.* 1635), Belgian traveller and antiquary; author of *Asia* (1591), *Historia Brabantica* (1606), and *Africa Illustrata* (1622).

Gramont, or **Grammont,** Antoine, Duc de (*b.* 1604, *d.* 1678), French soldier and diplomatist; maréchal de France; served in

Germany, Italy, and the Low Countries. His *Mémoires* were published in 1716.

Gramont, Philibert, Comte de (*b.* 1621, *d.* 1707), French soldier and courtier; served in the wars of Louis XIV., and lived at the English court from 1662 to 1669. His *Memoirs* were written by Anthony Hamilton.

Granby, John Manners, Marquis of (*b.* 1721, *d.* 1770), English general; served in Germany, and distinguished himself at Minden; was commander-in-chief from 1766 to 1769; was for a short time in office under the Duke of Grafton.

Grandier, Urbain (*d.* 1634), French priest; defended the parochial clergy against the monks; was accused of bewitching the nuns of Loudun, and burnt as a sorcerer.

Grandpré, Louis Ohier, Comte de (*b.* 1761, *d.* 1846), French navigator; author of several works describing his travels, the chief of which are *Voyage à la Côte Occidentale de l'Afrique* and *Voyage dans l'Inde.*

Grandville, pseudonym of Jean Gérard (*b.* 1803, *d.* 1847), French caricaturist; illustrator of La Fontaine, *Gulliver*, and *Robinson Crusoe;* was prosecuted for his sketches of contemporaries, called *Metamorphoses*, which represented them under the forms of animals.

Granet, François (*b.* 1692, *d.* 1741), French critic, whose chief work is *Réflexions sur les Ouvrages de Littérature.*

Granet, François Marcus (*b.* 1775, *d.* 1849), French painter, his best picture being *Le Chœur des Capucins* (1812); was made by Louis Philippe keeper of his museum.

Granet, François Omet (*d.* 1821), French politician; a strong republican, but an opponent of Robespierre, whose wrath he narrowly escaped; was mayor of Marseilles under the Empire, and on the restoration was sent into exile, but returned some years before his death.

Granger, James (*b. circa* 1716, *d.* 1776), author of a *Biographical History of England* (1769), and originator of "grangerising."

Grant, Albert, Baron (*b.* 1830), English financier; entered Parliament as member for Kidderminster in 1865, and re-elected in 1874. In 1868 he was created baron by Victor Emmanuel for his improvements at Milan, and especially the opening of the Victor-Emmanuel Gallery. He bought and presented to London the whole of Leicester Square, and, among other public benefits, presented to the National Gallery Landseer's portrait of Sir W. Scott, for which he had given £800, and immediately received in his place a vote of thanks, moved by Sir S. Northcote in the Commons. In 1875 Baron Grant made a speech in his own behalf, lasting more than three hours, in a case under the Employer's Liability Act.

Grant, Sir Alexander (*b.* 1826, *d.* 1884), English scholar; educated at Harrow and Balliol; was fellow of Oriel from 1848 to 1858, during which time he was engaged on his edition of the *Nicomachean Ethics*, which appeared in 1857. In 1859 he went to India as inspector of schools, and in 1862 became principal of Elphinstone College, Bombay, and director of public instruction. In 1868 he was appointed principal of Edinburgh University. Besides the book mentioned, Sir A. Grant edited Ferrier's *Greek Philosophy*, and wrote *Story of Edinburgh University during its First Three Hundred Years* (1884).

Grant, Anne, *née* MacVicar (*b.* 1755, *d.* 1838), Scotch poetess; friend of Scott; was left a widow in poor circumstances in 1801, and soon after began to write, publishing *Original Poems* in 1803, and *Essays on the Superstitions of the Highlands* in 1811, besides other poems. In 1826 she obtained a Government pension.

Grant, Sir Francis (*b.* 1803, *d.* 1878), English portrait-painter; elder brother of Sir Hope Grant; having dissipated a large fortune, became a fashionable portrait-painter; was elected A.R.A. in 1841; R.A. in 1851; and president of the Royal Academy in 1866.

Grant, George Monro, D.D. (*b.* 1835), Canadian writer and divine; born in Nova Scotia; won a bursary at eighteen, which enabled him to go to Glasgow, where he took high honours. On his return to Nova Scotia he was for some time a missionary, and was, in 1877, appointed principal of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario. He wrote *Ocean to Ocean* (1872), and *Picturesque Canada* (1884).

Grant, James (*b.* 1822, *d.* 1887), English novelist; born at Edinburgh; was some time in American barracks with his father, and on his return to England held for a short time an infantry commission. In 1875 he became a Roman Catholic. Chief among his numerous novels were *The Romance of War* (1846), *Bothwell* (1851), *Lucy Arden* (1859), and *The White Cockade* (1867). He also wrote *British Battles on Land and Sea* (1873-75) and *Cassell's History of the War in the Soudan* (1885), and *Old and New Edinburgh.*

Grant, James Augustus (*b.* 1827, *d.* 1892), English traveller; served as a soldier in the Sikh wars and the Indian Mutiny; accompanied the Abyssinian expedition of 1860, as member of the intelligence department, but is chiefly known as the explorer who accompanied Speke in his expedition to discover the sources of the Nile in 1860-63. He wrote an account of the expedition in the *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society*, and also a *Walk Across Africa*.

Grant, Sir James Hope (*b.* 1808, *d.* 1875), English soldier; entered the service in 1826; served in the first Chinese war and in the Sikh wars; in the Indian Mutiny was present at Delhi on its recapture, and, having effected a junction with Sir Colin Campbell, was prominent in the relief of Cawnpore and of Lucknow. Major-General Grant held the chief command at the close of the Mutiny, and also of the force sent to cooperate with the French in China in the year 1860. After this he was several years commander-in-chief at Madras, and held the Aldershot command from 1872 till his death. For his services in China he was created G.C.B.

Grant, Sir Patrick, Field-marshal, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (*b.* 1804), English soldier; entered the East India Company's army in 1820; was on the staff of Sir Hugh Gough in the Gwalior campaign, and adjutant-general in the Sutlej campaign, being twice severely wounded. At the end of the Punjaub campaign he became colonel and *aide-de-camp* to the Queen. In 1849-50 he served under Sir C. Napier against Kohát. In 1856 Major-general Grant commanded the Madras army, and acted as commander-in-chief in 1857, till the arrival of Sir Colin Campbell. He was created G.C.B. after the Mutiny, and appointed governor of Malta in 1867. In 1874 he became governor of Chelsea Hospital, having attained the rank of general in 1870. In 1883 he was gazetted field-marshal.

Grant, Robert, LL.D. (*b.* 1814), English astronomer; born at Grantoun-on-Spey. His education was interfered with by ill-health, but on his recovery he went to London and Paris to make researches for his *History of Physical Astronomy*, which appeared in 1852. Soon after he became fellow of the Astronomical Society, and in 1856 received their gold medal for his work. After translating and editing, with Admiral Smyth, Arago's *Popular Astronomy*, and having gone through some practical work, he was appointed in 1859 professor of astronomy at Glasgow. Next year he went to Spain to observe the total eclipse of the sun. In 1865 he was elected F.R.S. In 1883 he published a *Catalogue* containing the mean places of 6,415 stars, as a result of his observations while at Glasgow.

Grant, Robert Edmund (*b.* 1793, *d.* 1874), Scotch naturalist; graduated at Edinburgh in 1814, and after five years of Continental travel, became a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians; while practising as a doctor was assistant to Barclay, the anatomist. In 1827, when he had published several papers on sponges, he was elected professor of zoology and comparative anatomy at the University of London. While engaged in his duties as such he made many researches, and produced his *Outlines of Comparative Anatomy*. In 1836 he was elected F.R.S., and in 1837 Fullerian professor of physiology at the Royal Institution. He travelled much, taught himself Danish, and studied philology; and at his death left his library and private collections to University College

Grant, Ulysses Simpson (*b.* 1822, *d.* 1885), American general and statesman; entered the army in 1843, and served with distinction in the Texas campaign of 1845. In 1848 he married, and in 1854 resigned his commission. During the Civil war he captured Fort Henry (February, 1862), and Fort Donelson; won the battle of Shiloh (April 6-7); defeated Price at Iuka (Sept. 19), and for his capture of Vicksburg in July, 1863, was made major-general. He further distinguished himself by the relief of Chattanooga in November, and was voted a gold medal for his services. In March, 1864, he became lieutenant-general and commander-in-chief of the Federal armies, and in little more than a year brought the war to a close. On July 25th, 1866, he was named general of the armies of the United States, and in 1868 became president, being re-elected in 1872. He successfully superintended the pacification of the Southern states, the restoration of the finances, and the disbanding of the army, and he obtained from England the payment of the *Alabama* claims. On his retirement from office he made a tour round the world. Having lost his moderate fortune in an unfortunate speculation, he wrote an account of his life, which, being successful, to some extent relieved him. He died of cancer after a year's severe suffering.

Granville, Cardinal. [*See* Perronet de Granville.]

Granville, Earl. [*See* Carteret.]

Granville, Earl (*b.* 1773, *d.* 1846), English diplomatist; son of the Marquis of Stafford; entered Parliament as Lord Gower, and held office under Pitt and Addington. In 1815 he was created Viscount Granville for his diplomatic services as ambassador at St. Petersburg, the Hague and Paris, and in 1833 received the title of Earl.

Granville, Earl (*b.* 1815, *d.* 1891), English statesman; son of last-named; educated at Eton, and Christ Church; entered Parliament as member for Morpeth in 1836, and was elected for Lichfield in 1840, in which year he was made under-secretary for Foreign Affairs and vice-president of the Board of Trade. On the death of his father in 1846 he became a peer, and entered the cabinet in 1851, being Lord Russell's Foreign Secretary for a short time. After having held several other offices, he became Lord President of the Council and leader in the Lords in 1858. In 1859 he again held that office, and occupied it till 1866. In 1860 he was chairman of the commission of the Great Exhibition of 1862. In Mr. Gladstone's first ministry Lord Granville was at first Colonial Secretary, and from 1870 Secretary for Foreign Affairs. As such he arranged the guarantee of Belgium by England, France, and Prussia, protested against the repudiation by Russia of the Black Sea clause, and made an agreement with Gortschakoff as to the position of Afghanistan. Between 1874 and 1880 he led the Opposition in the Lords, and in 1880 became once more Foreign Secretary, when his attention was occupied first by the carrying-out of the Berlin treaty, secondly by the French occupation of Tunis, against which he protested, and lastly by the Egyptian question. He tried to establish popular institutions in Egypt, but was continually thwarted by France, and his subsequent direction of Foreign Affairs was disastrous in the extreme, being marked by the death of Gordon and the difficulties with Russia on the Afghan question. On the Home Rule question Earl Granville supported Mr. Gladstone, and was colonial minister in his short-lived administration. Before his death he again led the Opposition in the House of Lords.

Grasse-Tilly, François, Marquis de (*b.* 1723, *d.* 1788), French admiral; was captured in his first voyage by Anson, and was for two years prisoner in England. He co-operated with Washington as commander of the French fleet, but was defeated by Hood at St. Christopher's, and captured by Rodney in the battle of 1782. He was again two years in England, and became absurdly unpopular in France.

Grassini, Giuseppa (*b.* 1773, *d.* 1850), Italian singer, made her *début* at Milan in 1794, and soon became the first singer in Italy. In 1800 she sang before Bonaparte, and afterwards went to Paris. In 1803 she came to London, where she was the rival of Mrs. Billington. After this she fulfilled a very lucrative engagement at Paris, and returned to Milan about 1817.

Gratian (*b.* 359, *d.* 383), Roman emperor; son of Valentinian, on whose death he became joint Emperor of the West, repelled an incursion of the Alemanni; chose Theodorus as Emperor of the East, and, though not a Christian, he was a friend of St. Ambrose, and a destroyer of pagan rites. He was ultimately murdered by the officers of Maximus.

Gratian usurped the purple in Britain, and was killed in 487.

Gratian, Italian canonist; wrote the *Decretum* between 1139 and 1142.

Gratius [**Graes**], Ortwinus (*d.* 1541), German theologian; attacked by Reuchlin, to whom he replied in his *Lamentationes Obscurorum Virorum* (1518).

Grattan, Henry (*b.* 1746, *d.* 1820), Irish patriot, educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and called to the Irish bar in 1772; entered the Irish Parliament in 1775, and became an Opposition leader. In 1780 he moved that the crown was the only link between England and Ireland, and in 1782, by means of the Volunteer movement, succeeded in obtaining legislative independence for his country. His views on Catholic Emancipation were not shared by the whole of his party, and, after the recall of Fitzwilliam, power passed from his hands to the United Irishmen. Having been some years in retirement, he actively opposed the Union, and after an interval of two years entered the British Parliament as member for Malton. He was offered office by Fox, but refused; supported the Irish Insurrection Bill of 1807, and devoted his last years to the cause of the Catholic Emancipation. His *Memoirs* and *Speeches* were edited by his son.

Grattan, Thomas Colley (*b.* 1796, *d.* 1864), English writer; born in Kildare; intended for the law, he served a short time in the army; after some contributions to periodicals, published in 1823 *Highways and Byeways.* While in Belgium he wrote *A History of the Netherlands* (in *Lardner's Cyclopædia*), and other works, and when living at the Hague *Jacqueline of Holland* and *Agnès de Mansfeldt.* He was afterwards British consul at Boston.

Graun, Karl Heinrich (*b.* 1701, *d.* 1769), German musician; patronised by Frederick the Great; composed *Der Tod Jesu*, a *Te Deum*, and several operas and cantatas.

Gravelot, Hubert Bourguignon (*b.* 1699, *d.* 1773), French engraver and artist, who illustrated the works of Voltaire, Racine and Marmontel.

Graves, Charles (*b.* 1812), Irish mathematician and divine; was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he became fellow and professor of mathematics. He was president of the Irish academy from 1860 to 1865, and in 1866 became Bishop of Limerick. He has been made D.C.L. of Oxford, and F.R.S., and was secretary to the commission for the publication of the Brehon laws.

Graves, Richard (*b.* 1715, *d.* 1804), English novelist, poet and divine, his chief work having been *The Spiritual Quixote*, a satire on the Methodists.

Gravina, Domenico da (*d. circa* 1350), Neapolitan historian; author of *Storia del Regno Napoli*.

Gravina, Frederico (*b.* 1756, *d.* 1806), Spanish admiral; commanded the Spanish contingent at Trafalgar, where he was mortally wounded.

Gravina, Giovanni (*b.* 1664, *d.* 1718), Italian jurist; author of *Origines Juris Civilis* (1701-13).

Gray, Asa (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1888), American botanist; after practising some time as a doctor, published some papers on botany, and was appointed in 1842 Fisher professor of natural history at Harvard. In 1848 appeared his *Manual of the Botany of the Northern States*, followed by *A Textbook of Botany*, and many elementary treatises on botanical subjects. He visited Europe on several occasions, was a member of the Royal and Linnean societies, and was one of the earliest Darwinians. His *Genera Floræ Americæ Boreali-Orientalis* was left unfinished.

Gray, David (*b.* 1838, *d.* 1861), Scotch poet; son of a weaver near Glasgow; came to London in 1860, and received the patronage of Sidney Dobell and of Monckton Milnes, by whose assistance *The Luggie* was published. The author died early of consumption, leaving, besides the above, *In the Shadows*, a collection of sonnets written in his last days.

Gray, George Robert (*b.* 1808, *d.* 1872), English naturalist; obtained an appointment in the natural history department of the British Museum in 1831, and was the author of *A List of Genera of Birds, Synonyma*, an illustrated edition of which followed, and of *A Description and Figures of some new Lepidopterous Insects, chiefly from Nepaul.*

Gray, John Edward (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1875), English naturalist; brother of last-named; obtained a post in the British Natural History Museum in 1824, and in 1840 became keeper of the zoological collection. Besides his work connected with the Museum, he was author of *A Manual of the Land and Fresh-Water Shells of the British Islands*, *A Handbook of British Water-Weeds*, and various zoological publications.

Gray, Stephen (*d.* 1736), English physicist; made some discoveries in electric conduction and induction, which he published between 1720 and his death.

Gray, Thomas (*b.* 1716, *d.* 1771), English poet; educated at Eton and Cambridge; in 1739 went on a continental tour with H. Walpole, but in 1741 they quarrelled, and Gray returned, and soon after settled at Cambridge. In 1741 he wrote his *Ode to Eton College* and some minor poems, and ten years later the *Elegy in a Country Churchyard* appeared. In 1757 he was offered the laureateship, but declined. In 1768 he became professor of modern history at Cambridge, but did not always carry out his duties in person. *The Bard* was published in 1757.

Grazzini, Antonio Francesco (*b.* 1503, *d* 1583), Italian poet; called "Il Lasca" (the Roach); founded the academy of La Crusca to reform Italian literature, and was the author of *Commedie* (1582), *Cena*, and *Sonnetti*, published after his death.

Greatorex, Thomas (*b.* 1758, *d.* 1831), English musician; pupil of Dr. Cooke; after returning from an extended Continental tour, settled in London as a teacher of music, and in 1793 became director of the king's concerts of ancient music. In 1819 he became organist of Westminster Abbey. Besides adapting many of Handel's compositions, he devoted much attention to science; was a fellow of the Royal Society, and wrote a memoir on the use of the barometer for measuring heights.

Greatrakes, Valentine (*b.* 1628, *d.* 1700), Irish quack; patronised by Charles II., by whose permission he attempted cures by touching, many of which are said to have been successful.

Greaves, John (*b.* 1602, *d.* 1652), English Orientalist and mathematician; travelled in the East, and wrote *Pyramidographia* and several unpublished MSS.; was Savilian professor at Oxford, and patronised by Archbishop Laud.

Greeley, Horace (*b.* 1811, *d.* 1872), American journalist and politician; son of a New Hampshire farmer; came to New York, and, after some failures, established in 1841 the *New York Tribune*, in which he supported Lincoln and the union. In 1848 he became a member of Congress, and, though not prominent there, was one of the founders of the Republican party in 1855. He ultimately, however, became a Democrat, and unsuccessfully opposed Grant for the presidency in 1872, but died the same year. He twice visited Europe. He was author of *The American Conflict* (1864), *What I Know about Farming*, and *Recollections of a Busy Life* (1869).

Greely, Adolphus Washington (*b.* 1844), American Arctic explorer; served in the Civil war; afterwards entered the signal office of the war department, and in 1873 surveyed the

Mississippi and Missouri. In 1880 he was appointed by Garfield head of the United States Arctic expedition; sailed the next year, and in 1884 was rescued off Cape Sabine by Captain Schley, having gone farther north than any preceding expedition, and made important discoveries, which were described in his address to the Scottish Geographical Society. The expedition was accused of cannibalism, but this Greely denied in his *Three Years of Arctic Service.*

Green, Alexander Henry (*b.* 1832), English geologist; son of Rev. T. S. Green; was sixth wrangler in 1855, and fellow of Caius College; joined the geological survey in 1861; became professor of geology and mathematics at the Yorkshire college, Leeds, in 1875, and professor of geology at Oxford in 1888. His chief works are *The Geology of the Yorkshire Coalfield* (1872), and *Physical Geology* (1882, 3rd edition).

Green, John Richard (*b.* 1837, *d.* 1883), English historian; born at Oxford, and educated at Magdalen College school and Jesus College; took orders in 1860, and was some time vicar of St. Philip's, Stepney, becoming in 1868 librarian at Lambeth. He was author of *A Short History of the English People* (1874), *A History of the English People* (1877-80), *The Making of England* (1882), and *The Conquest of England*, published after his death by his wife, who assisted him in various other works, and herself wrote *Henry II.* in the *Twelve English Statesmen* series.

Green, Joseph Henry (*d.* 1863), English anatomist; author of *Vital Dynamics*, *Mental Dynamics*, and also *Spiritual Philosophy*, published in 1865, after his death.

Green, Mary Anne Everett, *née* Wood (*b.* 1818), English historical writer; came to London in 1848 and wrote *The Princesses of England* between 1849 and 1855. She also edited for the Camden Society *The Diary of John Rous*, and *The Letters of Queen Henrietta Maria*, and calendared several State papers for the Master of the Rolls. She married in 1845 Mr. G. P. Green, an artist.

Green, Matthew (*b.* 1697, *d.* 1737), English poet; a custom-house officer, who in the intervals of business wrote *The Spleen*, which was commended by Pope and Gray.

Green, Thomas Hill (*b.* 1836, *d.* 1882), English philosopher; became fellow of Balliol in 1864, and the first lay tutor in 1867, and took an active part in the municipal government of Oxford. In 1877 he was elected Whyte professor of moral philosophy, and contributed to the *Fortnightly Review* a series of articles on *Mr. H. Spencer and Mr. G. H. Lawes: Their Application of the Doctrine of Evolution to Thought*, having previously written in the *North British Review* articles on the *Philosophy of Aristotle*, and *Popular Philosophy in its Relation to Life.* He also published two lay sermons, *The Witness of God*, and *Faith*, published by Toynbee in 1878; but his greatest work was *Prolegomena to Ethics*, edited by Professor A. C. Bradley in 1883.

Green, Valentine (*b.* 1739, *d.* 1813), English mezzotint engraver, his most celebrated print being *Regulus and Hannibal* (after West). He was prevented by the revolution from engraving the pictures of the Düsseldorf gallery, for which he had received a patent. In 1775 he was elected A.R.A.

Greene, Nathaniel (*b.* 1742, *d.* 1786), American general; educated himself, and broke with the Quakers on account of his later military pursuits; distinguished himself at the battle of the Brandywine; was defeated several times by Cornwallis, but won the battle of Eutaw Springs.

Greene, Robert (*b.* 1560, *d.* 1592), English dramatist; educated at Cambridge; is said to have taken orders on his return from the Continent, but was a man of immoral life. Besides five plays and several pamphlets, he wrote an account of his life called *The Repentance of Robert Greene*, which was published in 1592. He was a friend of Marlowe, Peele, and Nash, but made a violent attack on Shakespeare as an "upstart crow" in *A Groat's-Worth of Wit bought with a Million of Repentance.* Greene's plays and poems were collected and edited by Dyce in 1831.

Greenough, George B. (*b.* 1778, *d.* 1855), English geologist; educated at Cambridge and Göttingen; was in Parliament for a few years (1807-12), but devoted most of his life to science, being one of the founders and first president of the Geological Society. He was also twice vice-president of the Royal Society, president of the Geographical Society, and fellow of other learned societies. He was author of *A Geological Map of England and Wales*, *A Geological Map of India*, and *A General Sketch of the Physical Features of British India.*

Greenwell, William (*b.* 1820), English archæologist and divine; graduated at Durham, and became fellow of University College, and afterwards principal of Neville Hall, Newcastle. In 1879 he presented to the British Museum a collection of urns and pottery, having previously given some skulls from British barrows to the University of Oxford. His principal works relate to the see of Durham, and his services to science were recognised by the degree of D.C.L. and a fellowship of the Royal Society.

Greg, William Rathbone (*b.* 1809, *d.* 1881), English essayist; became a commissioner of customs in 1856, and in 1864 was made controller of the stationery office. His chief works were *The Creed of Christendom* (1851), *Essays in Political and Social Science* (1853), *Rocks Ahead* (1874), and *Literary and Social Judgments* (1877). His *Miscellaneous Essays* were published in 1881 and 1882.

Gregorius Nazianzenus (*d.* 390), Saint: son of the Bishop of Nazianzus; preached against the Arians; was appointed by Theodosius Patriarch of Constantinople, and delivered a funeral oration over his friend, St. Basil.

Gregorius Nicephoras (*fl.* 1350), Byzantine historian; proposed the reform in the Calendar, which was afterwards carried out by Gregory XIII.

Gregorius Nyssenus (4th century), Saint; brother of Basil the Great, and Bishop of Nyssa; was banished by the Arians, and wrote against them. At the council of Antioch he made the new draft of the Nicene Creed.

Gregorius Thaumaturgus (*d. circa* 270), Saint; so called because of miracles attributed to him; was converted and baptised by Origen, on whom he wrote an *Eulogy*, being also author of *A Paraphrase of Ecclesiastes*.

Gregory, George, D.D. (*b.* 1754, *d.* 1808), Irish essayist; edited the *Annual Register* for several years, and wrote a *Church History*.

Gregory, James (*b.* 1638, *d.* 1675), Scotch mathematician; inventor of the reflecting telescope, which he came to London in 1665 to construct, and afterwards went to Padua. He published (1667) *Veræ Circuli Hyperbolæ Quadratura*, and had controversies with Newton and Huyghens. His nephew, David (*d.* 1713), was Savilian professor at Oxford, and wrote *Astronomiæ Physicæ Elementa*, besides introducing Newton's *Principia* at the university.

Gregory, Olinthus Gilbert (*b.* 1774, *d.* 1841), English mathematician; professor at Woolwich 1802-38; was a fellow of the Royal Society, and one of the founders of the Astronomical Society. He wrote a *Treatise on Astronomy* (1801), and *Mathematics for Practical Men* (1825).

Gregory, Robert (*b.* 1819), English educationalist, was educated at Oxford, and ordained in 1843. After holding several benefices, he became canon of St. Paul's in 1868, and in 1890 dean. From 1873 to 1876 he was a member of the London School Board, and amongst other commissions on which he served were that which inquired into the London Parochial Charities, and the Education Commission of 1886. Among his works are *The Cost of Voluntary Schools and of Board Schools*, and *Is the Canadian System of Education Rates possible in England?* besides various theological and parochial works.

Gregory, William (*b.* 1803, *d.* 1858), English chemist; pupil and follower of Liebig; was successively professor of medicine and chemistry at Aberdeen, and of chemistry at Edinburgh. He was author of *Handbooks of Organic and Inorganic Chemistry*, new editions of which appeared in 1856.

Gregory of Alexandria (4th century), Arian Patriarch of Alexandria; persecutor of Athanasius; was deposed about 354.

Gregory of Armenia (4th century), Saint; evangelist of Armenia; was known as the "Illuminator."

Gregory of Constantinople (*d.* 1821), was made patriarch in 1795, but opposed the Greek revolution, and was executed with several of his clergy on suspicion.

Gregory of Tours (*b.* 544, *d.* 595), French bishop and historian; opposed the cruelties of Fredegonde; visited Gregory I. at Rome, and wrote *Historia Francorum*, which was first printed in 1699.

Gregory I., Pope, called the "Great" (*d.* 604), was appointed by the Emperor of the East governor of Rome, but, on inheriting his father's wealth, resigned it, and became Abbot of St. Andrew's, Rome. After being secretary to Pelagius II., he succeeded him as Bishop of Rome; renounced communion with the Eastern Christians because of the assumption of the title "Universal Bishop" by the patriarch of Constantinople; composed chants, and established a musical school, in which he taught himself, and collected and arranged fragments of ancient hymns. He was a great opponent of secular learning, but was author of numerous sacred works, of which the chief was his *Morals on the Book of Job*.

Gregory II. (*d.* 731), elected pope in 715; held a council against the Iconoclasts, and sent Boniface to preach in Germany.

Gregory III. (*d.* 741), elected 731; opposed the Iconoclasts, and excommunicated Leo the Isaurian; sent to Charles Martel the keys of St. Peter's tomb in return for his assistance against the Lombards.

Gregory IV., Pope (*d.* 844), elected in 827; attempted to reconcile Louis le Débonnaire and Lothaire; changed the Feast of All Saints to November 1; perhaps the first to assert the supremacy of the ecclesiastical over the civil power.

Gregory V. (*d.* 999), elected by help of the Emperor Otho III., whose nephew he was, and restored by him when expelled from Rome by Crescentius.

Gregory VI. (*d.* 1047), elected 1044; offended the clergy by his reforms, and was compelled to abdicate by Henry III. in 1046.

Gregory VII., "Hildebrand" (*d.* 1085), a man of low birth, who became monk of Clugny and archdeacon of Rome; exercised great influence over Leo IX. and succeeding popes, till he was himself appointed, in 1073, to succeed Alexander II. He attacked simony and concubinage in the Church, and carried the power of the papacy to a high pitch, declining to submit to ratification of election from the emperor, and attempting to enforce spiritual control over the sovereigns of Europe. He was firmly opposed by William I. of England and Philip I. of France, but he excommunicated Henry IV. of Germany, and compelled him to do penance in 1077, although he was eventually deposed by him. He died at Salerno, where he had been taken after his rescue from the Castle of St. Angelo by the Normans of Apulia.

Gregory VIII., Alberto di Mora (*d.* 1187), only held the papacy for a month, when an anti-pope with the same title was set up by Henry V.

Gregory IX. (*d.* 1241), elected in 1227; carried on an almost continuous struggle with the Emperor Frederick II., whom he excommunicated, first for not going on crusade, and secondly, on his return, for speeches he was reported to have made. He finally called a council to depose Frederick, who, however, captured the fleet which carried most of the bishops.

Gregory X. (*d.* 1276), elected in 1271 when at Acre; held a council at Lyons for reuniting the Greek and Latin churches, and made regulations for future elections to the papacy.

Gregory XI. (*d.* 1378), elected 1370; a French pope, who resided at Avignon, but removed to Rome in 1377; he denounced Wycliffe.

Gregory XII. (*d.* 1417), elected 1406, but resigned in 1409. The "great schism" was now raging, and there were several anti-popes.

Gregory XIII. (*b.* 1502, *d.* 1585), elected in 1572; promulgated the *Reform Calendar* of Lilio in 1582; favoured the Jesuits, for whom he founded a college at Rome; celebrated the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and encouraged the Jesuit mission to England and the Spanish invasion.

Gregory XIV. (*d.* 1591), elected 1590, excommunicated Henri IV., and died the next year.

Gregory XV. (*d.* 1623), elected 1621; founded the *De Propagandâ Fide*, and canonised Ignatius Loyola and Xavier.

Gregory XVI. (*b.* 1765, *d.* 1846), elected in 1831; opposed all reforms and inventions, and issued encyclical letters against Lamennais; made some concessions when forced by popular outbreaks, but soon retracted them.

Greig, Alexis (*b.* 1775, *d.* 1845), English admiral in the Russian service, whose father had been commander of the Russian navy; served as a volunteer for four years in the British navy, but afterwards entered the Russian service, planned the fortifications of Cronstadt, served against the Turks and Napoleon, and in 1816 became commander in the Black Sea. He was created a knight of St. Andrew. His funeral was attended by the whole of the imperial family.

Greig, Samuel Carlovich (*d.* 1782), English admiral in the Russian service, father of the preceding, fortified Cronstadt; made many reforms in the navy, and defeated the Swedes in 1788.

Grenfell, Sir Francis, Major-General (*b.* 1841), sirdar of the Egyptian armies; entered the English army in 1859, and became major-general in 1889. He served in the Transkie in 1877-8, in the Kaffir war; in the Zulu war, being mentioned in despatches and promoted; in the Boer war; in the Egyptian campaigns of 1882, 1884, and 1885, and commanded at Suakim in 1888.

Grenfell, Colonel Henry (*b.* 1824), English banker, second son of Pascoe Grenfell; was in Parliament from 1862 till 1868, when he was the colleague of Mr. Gladstone as liberal candidate for South-west Lancashire, but was not elected; became director of the Bank of England in 1865, deputy-governor in 1879, and governor in 1881.

Grenfell, Pascoe (*b.* 1762, *d.* 1838), English philanthropist and member of Parliament, who supported Wilberforce in his agitation against the slave trade.

Grenier, Jacques Raymond, Vicomte de Giron (*b.* 1736, *d.* 1803), French hydrographer; author of *L'Art de la Guerre sur Mer* (1787).

Grenville, George (*b.* 1712, *d.* 1770), English statesman, became First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1763, and signalised his short term of office by the Stamp Act, and the first proceedings against Wilkes. George III. hated him.

Grenville, Sir Richard (*b.* 1540, *d.* 1591), English admiral, went with Sir W. Raleigh to Virginia, and returned in 1585 to establish a settlement there; was present with the fleet that fought with the Armada, and was killed in an engagement with the Spanish in 1519.

Grenville, Thomas (*b.* 1755, *d.* 1846), English book-collector and diplomatist, son of last-named, bequeathed his library to the British Museum, a catalogue of it being published in 1842.

Grenville, William, Lord (*b.* 1759, *d.* 1834), English statesman; was Speaker of the House of Commons in 1789, and created a baron next year; Home Secretary under Pitt from 1789 to 1801, and in 1806 became head of the "Ministry of all the Talents," but came into collision with the king on the question of Catholic Emancipation, and resigned shortly after. He afterwards supported the Liverpool ministry, and broke with his old friends, the Whigs.

Greppi, Giovanni (*b.* 1751, *d.* 1811), Italian dramatist, whose chief works were *Teresa e Claudio* and *Teresa Vedova.*

Gresham, Sir Thomas (*b.* 1519, *d.* 1579), English merchant, was employed to negotiate loans for the Government both at home and abroad, and was knighted by Elizabeth; founded the Royal Exchange in 1566, and Gresham College in 1575, which was opened in 1596.

Gresset, Jean Baptiste (*b.* 1709, *d.* 1777), French dramatist and poet, his chief work being *Vert Vert,* which appeared about 1733. He left the Society of Jesus because they disapproved his writings.

Greswell, Edward, D.D. (*b.* 1797, *d.* 1869), English theologian; son of Rev. W. Parr Greswell, was educated at Oxford, and became fellow of Corpus Christi. Chief among his works were *Harmonia Evangelica, Dissertations on the Gospels,* and *Origines Kalendariæ.* He also translated *Comus* and *Samson Agonistes* into Greek verse.

Grétry, André Modeste (*b.* 1741, *b.* 1813), French composer; came to Paris in 1747, and was very successful as a composer of operas, the best-known of which is *Huron.* He also wrote *Essais sur la Musique.*

Greuze, Jean Baptiste (*b.* 1725, *d.* 1805), French painter, left the French Academy of Painting because he was classed with the *genre* painters. Most of his pictures are portraits, and are in the Louvre. Among them may be mentioned *The Little Girl with the Dog,* and *The Village Bride.*

Greville, Charles Cavendish (*b.* 1794, *d.* 1865), English memoir-writer; educated at Eton and Oxford; was clerk of the council from 1821 to 1860, His *Diary* was edited by Mr. Reeve, the first series appearing in 1875, the second in 1885, and the third in 1887.

Greville, Fulke, Lord Brooke (*b.* 1554, *d.* 1628), English statesman and poet, friend of Sir P. Sidney, a favourite of Elizabeth, and Chancellor of the Exchequer under James I., was killed by a servant named Heywood. He was author of *Tragedies and Poems, Five Years of King James,* and a *Life of Sir Philip Sidney.* His relative, Robert (*b.* 1608), wrote the *Nature of Truth,* and was Parliamentary commander in the Civil war, being killed at Lichfield in 1643.

Gréville, Henri, *non de plume* of Madame Durand (*b.* 1842), French novelist, author of *Le Violon Russe* (1879), *Folle Avoine* (1884), *L'Ingénue* (1885), *Cléopâtre* (1886), and *Nikanor* (1887).

Grévy, François Paul Jules (*b.* 1813, *d.* 1891), French statesman, came to the front at Paris as a defender of republicans in political cases, and in 1848 was elected a member of the Constituent Assembly. He joined the Côté Gauche, became vice-president of the Assembly, and opposed the presidency of Louis Napoleon. In 1868 his native department (the Jura) returned him for the Assembly, and, on resuming public life, he strongly opposed the Second Empire. He became president of the Assembly in 1871, and was re-elected three times. Between 1873 and 1876, when he was a private member, he strongly opposed the Monarchists, and he afterwards vigorously resisted the schemes of MacMahon, on whose resignation in 1879 he became president of the republic, in which office he displayed much tact, and in 1885 made peace with China on his own responsibility. In December of that year he was re-elected, but in 1887 was obliged to resign owing to the discovery of his son-in-law's (M. Wilson) implication in the decoration scandals.

Grew, Nathaniel (*b.* 1628, *d.* 1711), English botanist; author of *Anatomy of Vegetables, Roots, and Trunks.*

Grey, Charles, second Earl (*b.* 1764, *d.* 1845), second son of the first earl, educated at Eton and King's College, entered Parliament in 1786 for Northumberland. He opposed Pitt's commercial policy, was one of the managers of the Hastings impeachment, and was early connected with parliamentary reforms. By the death of his elder brother he became Lord Howick, and was First Lord of the Admiralty in the Grenville ministry, and on Fox's death Foreign Secretary. As leader in the Commons he carried through the Slave-Trade Abolition Bill, but was unable to make peace with France. In 1807 he was out of office again, and also no longer in the Lower House, his father having died. He became alienated from the regent, and took the side of Queen Caroline when the regent came to the throne. In 1836 he became head of the ministry of Reform, and successfully carried after a severe struggle the first Reform Bill. He now effected the passing of the Church Act, and the Bank Charter Act; but from this time his government began to fall to pieces, and Grey himself resigned in 1834, taking little further part in public life, and being no longer in sympathy with the younger members of his party.

Grey, Henry, third Earl (*b.* 1802), English statesman, eldest son of preceding; educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, was returned as Lord Howick for Winchelsea in 1826, and subsequently sat for Higham Ferrers and Northumberland. He was under-secretary for the colonies under his father for a short time, and afterwards held the same post in the Home Office; and in 1835 he became Secretary for War under Melbourne. In 1841 he lost his old seat, but was elected for Sunderland, becoming a prominent opponent of Protection. In 1845 he succeeded to the peerage, and in the following year joined the Russell ministry as Colonial Secretary, resigning with them in 1852; after this he was never in office, being opposed to the policy of the Coalitionists. He is the author of *Colonial Policy of Lord Russell's Administration*, and of an *Essay on Parliamentary Government as to Reform*, besides many contributions to *The Times.*

Grey, Sir Charles (*b.* 1785, *d.* 1865), English colonial administrator, son of Ralph Grey, Esq.; for some time fellow of Oriel; was in 1817 appointed commissioner in bankruptcy; in 1820 judge of Madras, and in 1825 chief justice of Bengal. In 1835 he went to Canada as commissioner, and, after having been for a short time in Parliament, was governor of Barbadoes from 1841 to 1846, when he became governor of Jamaica.

Grey, Sir George, G.C.B. (*b.* 1799, *d.* 1882), English statesman; son of Sir G. Grey, and nephew of the second Earl; educated at Oriel; was called to the bar in 1826. In 1832 he was returned for Devonport, which he represented till 1847. He was twice under-secretary for the colonies, and became in 1839 judge advocate, and took great part in colonial affairs, especially in defence of the bill for the suspension of the constitution of Lower Canada. In 1841 he became chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and in 1846 Lord Russell's Home Secretary. In the latter capacity he passed the Government Security Bill, and the Alien Bill, and the other measures (including the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act), for which the Chartist agitation gave occasion. He was defeated for Northumberland in 1852, but was elected for Morpeth next year, becoming in 1854 Colonial Secretary in the Coalition ministry. In 1855, however, under Palmerston, he returned to the Home Office, and again in the Russell ministry of 1865-6. He held his seat in Parliament till 1874, but gradually withdrew from affairs.

Grey, Sir George (*b.* 1812), colonial statesman; educated at Sandhurst; served in the army for several years, but resigned in 1839, and went to Australia as an explorer. In 1841 he was appointed governor of South Australia; in 1845 of New Zealand; in 1854 of Cape Colony, and again in 1861 of New Zealand. In 1876 he was superintendent of the province of West Auckland; and from 1877 to 1884 premier of New Zealand.

Grey, Lady Jane (*b.* 1537, *d.* 1554), grand-niece of Henry VIII.; was appointed heir to the throne by Edward VI. in contravention of the previous settlement of the succession, and having married a son of Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, was made queen and reigned ten days; she was beheaded with Lord Dudley.

Grey, Sir William, K.C.S.I. (*b.* 1818, *d.* 1878), Indian administrator, son of the Bishop of Hereford; went to India in 1840; was a member of the council from 1862 to 1867; lieutenant-governor of Bengal from that year till 1871, and from 1874 to 1877 governor of Jamaica.

Grey, Zachary (*b.* 1697, *d.* 1766), English theologian; edited *Hudibras*, wrote a criticism of Neal's *History of the Puritans*, and was an opponent of Warburton.

Gribaldi, Matteo, called "Mofa" (*d.* 1564), Italian jurist and reformer; incurred the wrath of Calvin for not recognising the Trinity, and was author of *De Methodo Studendi in Jure Civili.*

Gribeauval, Jean Vaquette de (*b.* 1715, *d.* 1789), French military engineer; entered the Austrian service, and distinguished himself in the Seven Years' war by his defence of Schweidnitz against Frederick the Great; became field-marshal, but afterwards entered the French service, and greatly reformed its artillery.

Grieg, Edvard Hagerup (*b.* 1843),

Norwegian; composer, born at Bergen; studied at the Leipzig Conservatoire under Hauptmann and Richter, and in 1863 went to Copenhagen to be taught by Gade. In conjunction with Nordraak he founded a new Scandinavian school, whose teaching he directed in the Christiania musical society. Having visited Italy, he made the acquaintance of Liszt at Rome; but it was in Germany in the Leipzig Gewandhaus concerts that he brought out his compositions, among which may be named *Melodien des Herzens*, *Romanzen*, *Norwegische Volkslieder und Tänze*, most of them being written for the pianoforte.

Griesbach, Johann Jacob (*b.* 1745, *d.* 1812), German biblical scholar; devoted himself from an early age to biblical studies; was professor of theology at Halle and Jena, and having visited England and most other countries for the purpose of collecting and comparing MSS., published between 1771 and 1775 his *Greek New Testament*, and subsequently a critical commentary on it, and other works. He is the originator of the term *Synoptic Gospels*.

Griffet, Henri (*b.* 1698, *d.* 1771), French Jesuit historian; author of *Année Du Chrétien* (1747), and *Histoire de Louis XIII.* (1758).

Griffin, Edmund (*b.* 1864, *d.* 1836), American scholar and divine; visited Europe, and on his return gave able lectures on Roman, Italian, and English literature, but died suddenly soon after. His *Remains* were edited in 1831 by W. C. Bryant.

Griffin, Gerald (*b.* 1803, *d.* 1840), Irish novelist; born at Limerick, came to London in 1820, and wrote for periodicals and the press, publishing *Holland Tide*, his first tale, in 1827. Between that year and 1830, when he returned to Ireland and joined the Cork society of Christian Brothers, he produced *Tales of the Minster Festivals* and *The Collegians*, which was dramatised as *Eily O'Connor*, and formed the basis of *The Colleen Bawn*.

Griffin, John Joseph (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1877), English chemist; author of *Chemical Recreations* and *The Radical Theory in Chemistry* (1858). He was one of the founders of the Chemical Society.

Griffith, Sir Richard J. (*b.* 1784, *d.* 1878), English geologist and agriculturist; author of *The Irish Land Question and English Public Opinion: With a Supplement on Griffith's Valuation* (1881); was appointed professor of geology and mining engineer to the Royal Dublin Society in 1812, and in 1885 commissioner for the valuation of lands in Ireland. In 1851 he was named chairman of the Irish Board of Works, for his services to agriculture, in which capacity he was made a baronet. He also made *A Geological Map of Ireland*, and retired in 1864.

Griffith, Sir Samuel Walter, K.C.M.G. (*b.* 1845), colonial statesman; born at Merthyr Tydvil; went to Australia in 1854, and was educated at Sydney, where he took high honours. He was called to the Queensland bar in 1867, and was elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1872. He was attorney-general of Queensland from 1874 to 1878; secretary of public instruction from 1876 to 1879, from which year till 1883 he led the Opposition, having refused a seat in the supreme court. From 1883 to 1888 he was premier of Queensland, holding various offices in conjunction with the headship. He was a member of the Federal Council from 1885, became president in 1888, and attended both the London Colonial Conference of 1887, the Federation Conference of Melbourne in 1890, and represented Queensland at the Australian Federal Conference of 1891.

Grignan, Françoise, Comtesse de (*b.* 1648, *d.* 1705), daughter of Madame de Sévigné; celebrated for her beauty and accomplishments; the well-known letters were addressed to her.

Grijalva, Juan de (*d.* 1527), Spanish navigator; was the first European who had a conference with the Mexicans, and entered into relations with the Aztecs. He afterwards went to Nicaragua, where he was murdered by the Indians.

Grillo, Marquise del. [*See* Ristori.]

Grillparzer, Franz (*b.* 1791, *d.* 1872), Austrian dramatist and poet; became director of the archives in 1833, court councillor in 1856, and imperial councillor in 1861. His chief works were *König Ottokar's Glück und Ende* and *Wehe dem der Lügt*; dramas, *Die Ahnfrau* and *Des Meeres und der Liebe Wellen*, poems; and the novels, *Der Traum Ein Leben* and *Der Spielmann*.

Grimaldi, Francesco Maria (*b.* 1618, *d.* 1663), Italian Jesuit philosopher; prepared the way for some of Newton's discoveries, and wrote *Physico Mathesis de Lumine, Coloribus, et Iride*.

Grimaldi, Geronimo, (*b.* 1597, *d.* 1685), Italian cardinal; member of a celebrated Genoese house; was made Archbishop of Aix in 1645, having two years before been made cardinal by Urban VIII. for diplomatic services. As prelate he was known for his munificence and his reforming measures.

Grimaldi, Giovanni, "Il Bolognese" (*b.* 1606, *d.* 1680), Italian painter, architect and engraver; brought up by the Carracci, whose style he followed, was employed by Innocent X. in the Vatican, and by Louis XIV. in the Louvre. His pictures were chiefly landscapes.

Grimaldi, Joseph (*b.* 1877, *d.* 1837), Italian clown; born in London, where he made his reputation as a low comedian, his greatest hit having been as a clown in the *Harlequin Amulet* produced at Drury Lane in 1799. He retired in 1828. His *Memoirs* were edited by Dickens ("Boz").

Grimbold, or **Grimoald**, Nicolas (*b.* 1519, *d.* 1563), English scholar and Latin poet; was lecturer in rhetoric at Christ Church, Oxford, and was one of the first Englishmen to make use of blank verse in his poems and plays. He wrote the *Praise of Measure-Keeping*, and a Latin tragedy on John the Baptist.

Grimm, Frederic, Baron (*b.* 1723, *d.* 1807), German critic, and diplomatist, and at first a friend but afterwards a bitter enemy of Rousseau; was some time at Paris as secretary to the Duke of Orleans and minister of the Duke of Gotha, and was afterwards the Tsarina Catherine's minister at Hamburg. His correspondence with Diderot (1753-82), and others, was published in 1812-13. As a musical critic he supported the Italians against the French school.

Grimm, Jacob Ludwig Karl (*b.* 1785, *d.* 1863), German scholar; born at Hanau and educated at Cassel and Marburg; after assisting for some time the jurist Savigny, was appointed librarian to Jérôme Bonaparte in 1808, which post he held till 1813. His brother, Wilhelm (*b.* 1786, *d.* 1859), was joint librarian with him, and together they brought out in 1812 the *Kinder-und-Haus-Märchen*, Wilhelm having previously published his collection of *Old Danish Ballads*. In 1815 Jacob was sent to Paris to recover the MSS. taken by the French from Germany, and in the years 1816-18 the brothers published *Deutsche Sage*. In 1819 the elder brought out the first volume of his *Deutsche Grammatik*, and in 1829 Wilhelm published *Deutsche Heldensage*. They removed to Göttingen soon after, and both obtained professorships, but in 1837, having joined in the protest against the King of Hanover's unconstitutional measures, were banished, but were in 1840 given professorships at Berlin. Here they continued their great work, the *Deutsches Wörterbuch*, which they did not live to finish. Jacob was for a short time in the Frankfort parliament.

Grimoard, Phillippe, Comte de (*d.* 1814), French general and historian; author of *Essai Théorique sur des Batailles* and *Histoire des Dernières Campagnes de Turenne*.

Grimod de la Reynère, Alexandre (*b.* 1758, *d.* 1838), French writer; publisher of *Almanack des Gourmands* between 1703 and 1812, and *Manuel des Amphitryons* in 1808.

Grimston, Mrs. [*See* Kendal.]

Grimston, Sir Harbottle (*d.* 1683), English politician; a Parliamentarian, but refused to subscribe to the Solemn League and Covenant. He supported however, the Presbyterians against the Independents, and was excluded from Cromwell's second Parliament. In 1660 he became Speaker of the Convention Parliament, and was made Master of the Rolls by Charles II.

Grimthorpe, Edmund Beckett Denison (afterwards Sir Edmund Beckett, Bart.), Lord (*b.* 1816), English lawyer and writer; educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, was called to the bar in 1841, and became Queen's Counsel in 1854. In 1877 he became chancellor and vicar-general of York. In 1886 was raised to the peerage. His chief works are *Lectures on Church Building* (1856), *A Book on Building* (1880), *Treatise on Clocks, Watches, and Bells* (1883), and some controversial writing.

Grimus (1103), King of Scotland from 995; killed by Malcolm.

Grindal, Edmund (*b.* 1519, *d.* 1583), English churchman; was chaplain to Ridley and fled to Frankfort during the Marian persecution; was successively Bishop of London, Archbishop of York, and Archbishop of Canterbury. Having incurred the anger of Elizabeth for his Puritan leanings, he was sequestered for many years.

Grinfield, Edward (*d.* 1864), English biblical critic; published *Novum Testamentum Græcum* (1843-8) and *Apology for the Septuagint* (1850).

Gringoire, Pierre (*b. circa* 1475, *d.* 1544), French poet and dramatist; author of *Château de Labour*, *Château d'Amours*, *Les Folles Entreprises*.

Grisi, Giulia (*b.* 1811, *d.* 1869), Italian operatic singer; born at Milan, and educated at the conservatoire there. She made her first appearance at the age of seventeen in Rossini's *Zelmira*. She was a great favourite with Bellini, and took the leading part in his opera *Norma*. After singing in several Italian towns she came to Paris in 1832, and sang the part of Sémiramide. In 1834 she visited London, which she made her home, and where she was very successful, her best parts being those of Desdemona (*Othello*), Amina (*La Sonnambula*), Leonora (*Il Trovatore*), and Pamina (*Il Flauto Magico*) and Norma. She retired from the stage in 1862. Her second husband was Signor Mario.

Grocyn, William (*b.* 1442, *d.* 1519), English scholar; studied under Politian in Italy and became professor of Greek at Oxford, where he entertained Erasmus; was afterwards master of All Hallows' college, Maidstone.

Grolier, Jean (*b.* 1479, *d.* 1565), French bibliophile, left a collection of 3,000 splendidly bound volumes, which are now very rare.

Grolmann, Karl Wilhelm von (*b.* 1775, *d.* 1829), German statesman and jurist; as chief minister at Hesse Darmstadt was mainly instrumental in founding a constitutional government there (1820).

Gronovius, Jacob (*b.* 1645, *d.* 1716), German philologist, author of *Thesaurus Antiquitatum Græcarum;* succeeded his father as professor at Leyden. His son, Lorenz Theodor (*d.* 1777) was a naturalist, and wrote *Museum Ichthyologium* (1754-56).

Gronovius, Johann Friedrich (*b.* 1611, *d.* 1671), German philologist; friend of Vossius and Heinsius; edited Plautus, Livy, and Tacitus, and published *Observationes* (1639).

Gronow, Rees Howell (*b.* 1794, *d.* 1865), English writer; captain in the army; wrote *The Camp, the Court, and the Clubs* (1861), and his *Recollections* (1863).

Groombridge, Stephen (*d.* 1832), English merchant and astronomer; author of *Universal Tables for the Reduction of Fixed Stars* (1821).

Groot, Gerard (*b.* 1340, *d.* 1384), Dutch theologian; teacher of philosophy and theology at Cologne, and collector of MSS.; founded the order of the "Brethren of the Common Life."

Gros, Antoine Jean, Baron (*b.* 1771, *d.* 1835), French painter; his chief pictures dealing with the life of Napoleon, such as his *Advance on the Austrian Batteries in 1796* and the *Plague of Jaffa.* He ultimately became imbecile, and was found drowned.

Grose, Francis (*b.* 1731, *d.* 1791), English antiquary; son of a Swiss jeweller; became "Richmond Herald," and published *Antiquities of England and Wales* (1773-6), *Military Antiquities* (1786-8), and *Antiquities of Scotland* (1789-91), *The Olio* (1793), etc.

Grosseteste, Robert (*d.* 1253), English bishop and clerical reformer; resisted the encroachments and exactions of Innocent IV., by whom he was excommunicated; was consecrated Bishop of Lincoln in 1235.

Grossi, Tommaso (*b.* 1791, *d.* 1853), Italian poet; author of *Marco Visconti* and several sonnets; was appointed in 1848 director of public instruction in Lombardy.

Grosvenor, Thomas, Field-marshal (*b.* 1764, *d.* 1851), English soldier; son of Thomas Grosvenor, M.P., commanded the guard in the riots of 1780; in 1793 served in Flanders, and in 1799 with the expedition to the Helder; commanded a brigade in the attack on Copenhagen in 1805, and in 1809 joined the Walcheren expedition. He became field-marshal in 1846, and represented Chester in Parliament for many years.

Grote, George (*b.* 1794, *d.* 1871), historian and politician; educated at the Charterhouse; entered the family banking-house, but devoted his leisure time to literary work. He published many pamphlets on reform, and contributed to the *Westminster Review.* In 1833 he was elected for the City of London, for which he continued to sit till 1841 as one of the "Philosophical Radicals." His *History of Greece* appeared between 1846 and 1856, and was followed by *Plato and other Companions of Socrates.* He was also one of the founders of London University. His *Minor Works* were edited by Professor Bain in 1873.

Grotefend, Georg Friedrich (*b.* 1775, *d.* 1853), German philologist; author of *A Greater Latin Grammar* and of some works on the cuneiform inscriptions, of which he was the first to discover the key. His brother, Friedrich August (*d.* 1836), wrote *Materials for Latin Style.*

Grotius, Hugo (*b.* 1583, *d.* 1645), German statesman and writer; born at Delft; entered public life as *pensionary* of Rotterdam; came to England in 1615 as a commissioner on the Greenland fisheries' question, and there met Casaubon. As a friend of Barnevelt, and a supporter of Arminius, he was imprisoned by the stadtholder, Maurice (1619), but two years after his wife contrived his escape, and he went to Paris for some years. After a short stay in Holland, and a residence of two years at Hamburg, he returned to Paris in 1635, as Swedish ambassador, where he remained till shortly before his death. Chief among his many works were *Poemata Sacra* (1601), *De Jure Belli et Pacis* (1625), and *Annotationes in Novum Testamentum* (1644).

Grotius, Peter (*b.* 1610, *d.* 1680), Dutch diplomatist; son of last-named, was *pensionary* of Amsterdam in 1660, and a partisan of the De Witts, on whose fall he fled (1671); was afterwards tried for betraying state secrets, but acquitted.

Grouchy, Emmanuel, Marquis de (*b.* 1766, *d.* 1847), French soldier; one of Napoleon's marshals; distinguished himself in the Vendéan war, and afterwards in Lombardy and Germany, rendering conspicuous service at Hohenlinden, in Russia, and on the invasion of the Allies in 1814. He was sent by Napoleon to pursue Blücher after the battle of Ligny, and to his non-arrival was attributed the defeat of Waterloo. He was banished by the Bourbons, but, after an absence of twelve years, was recalled and restored to his honours by Louis Philippe.

Grove, Sir George (*b.* 1820), English engineer and biographer; was for some years on the staff of Robert Stephenson, and employed on the Chester and Holyhead railway; was afterwards secretary to the Society of Arts and the Crystal Palace Company. He has also contributed to Dr. Smith's *Dictionary of the Bible*, and edited *Macmillan's Magazine* and *The Dictionary of Music*, writing many of the chief articles for the latter. In 1882 he was appointed director of the Royal College of Music, and was knighted in the following year.

Grove, Sir William Robert, F.R.S. (*b.* 1811), English judge and man of science; educated at Brasenose, Oxford; was called to the bar in 1835; became Q.C. in 1853, justice of the Common Pleas 1871, and a judge of the High Court of justice in 1875. On his retirement in 1887 he was sworn on the Privy Council. He was also professor of experimental philosophy at the London Institution from 1840 to 1847, and president of the British Association in 1866. He took great part in the reorganisation of the Royal Society, and was the author of several important discoveries in electricity and optics, described in *The Progress of Physical Science since the Opening of the London Institution*, and the essay, *On the Correlation of Physical Forces.*

Groves, Charles Edward (*b.* 1841), English chemist; assisted Dr. Hoffmann in the Royal College of Chemistry, and was afterwards lecturer in practical chemistry at Guy's Hospital, consulting chemist to the Thames Conservators, and sub-editor and editor of the *Journal of the Chemical Society*. He was elected F.C.S. in 1871, and F.R.S. in 1883, and has edited several chemical works.

Grün. [*See* Auersperg.]

Grundy, William (*b.* 1850), English scholar and divine; educated at Rossall and Oxford, being fellow of Worcester College for three years; was ordained in 1878; became head-master of King's school, Warwick, in 1881, and of Malvern in 1885. He is the author of *The Chief Ancient Philosophies* (1889), and was gold medallist of the Royal Geographical Society in 1869.

Grynæus, Johann Jacob (*b.* 1540, *d.* 1617), German Protestant theologian: author of *Character Christianorum* and editor of the *Ecclesiastica Historia* of Eusebius.

Grynæus, Simon Major (*b.* 1493, *d.* 1541), German scholar; friend of Erasmus and Sir Thomas More, whose acquaintance he made on coming to England to consult about the divorce of Henry VIII.; published *Novus Orbis Regionum*, a collection of voyages, and discovered the last five books of Livy.

Guadet, Marguerite Élie (*b.* 1758, *d.* 1794), French revolutionist; practised as an advocate, and was elected for Bordeaux a member of the Legislative Assembly. In the Convention he became one of the leading Girondists, and was involved in their fall, and guillotined at Bordeaux in July, 1794.

Gualdo-Priorato, Galeazzo (*b.* 1606, *d.* 1678), Italian soldier and historian; served Maurice of Nassau, Venice, and other states, and wrote *Historia delle Guerre* (1630-39), and *Il Guerriere Prudente e Politico.*

Guarini, Giovanni Battista (*b.* 1537, *d.* 1612), Italian poet; friend and imitator of Tasso. His chief work was *Il Pastor Fido* (1590).

Guarino, or **Guarini of Verona** (*b.* 1370, *d.* 1460), Italian scholar, the first Italian who taught Greek after the revival of letters; edited Plutarch, Strabo, and other authors.

Guarnieri, Josef "del Gesù" (*b.* 1683, *d.* 1745), violin-maker of Cremona, the most famous of his family; preferred strength and tone to form in his instruments. They have been very valuable since Paganini used one. His *sobriquet* "del Gesù" came from the I.H.S. which is on his tickets. The founder of the family of violin-makers was Andrea Guarnieri (*d.* 1695), who worked with Stradivari, and whose son, Joseph (*d.* 1730), developed his father's method, and is known as "Cremonensis."

Guasco, Octaviano di (*b.* 1712, *d.* 1781), Piedmontese scholar; friend of Montesquieu, whose *Lettres Familières* he published in 1767.

Guazzo, Marco (*d.* 1556), Italian poet and historian; author of *Historia delle Guerre di Maometto imperatore con la Signoria di Venetia* (1545).

Gubernatis, Angelo de (*b.* 1840), Italian Orientalist; born and educated at Turin; studied at Berlin under Bopp and Weber, and became professor of Sanscrit at Florence in 1869. He founded the *Bolletino degli Studii Orientali;* was secretary to the Florence Oriental Congress in 1878, and is the author of *Piccola Enciclopædia Indiana*, *Zoological Mythology*, and *Mythologie des Plantes* (1878), the *Dizionario biografico degli Scrittori Contemporanei* (1879-80), etc. In May, 1878, he gave three lectures at Oxford on Manzoni.

Gudin, Théodore (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1880), French painter of the romantic school; began to exhibit in 1822, and was from 1838 to 1848 employed by Louis Philippe to decorate with sea-pieces the walls of Versailles. Among his best pictures are *Retour des Pêcheurs* and *Sauvetage des Passager de Columbus.* In 1856 he travelled in the East, and he spent his last years with his wife's family in Scotland.

Gudin de la Brenellerie, Paul Philippe (*b.* 1738, *d.* 1812), French poet; friend of Voltaire and Beaumarchais, and author of *Essai sur le Progrès des Arts sous le Règne de Louis XIV.*

Guercino da Cento, Giovanni Francesco Barbieri (*b.* 1590, *d.* 1666), Italian painter; born at Cento, near Bologna, and called "Guercino," from his habit of squinting; studied under Cremonni and Gennari, and imitated Caravaggio. His finest pictures were *St. Petronilla*, in the Capitol, Rome, and several frescoes in the cupola at Piacenza. His *Angels Weeping over the Dead Body of Christ* is in the National Gallery. He afterwards imitated Guido, and died at Bologna very rich, although he had been very munificent and charitable.

Gueret, Gabriel (*b.* 1641, *d.* 1688), French jurist and satirical writer; author of *La Parnasse Réformé* (1669).

Guericke, Otto von (*b.* 1602, *d.* 1686), German philosopher; born at Magdeburg, of which he became burgomaster, after travelling in France and England, and studying at Leyden. He invented the air-pump, and made experiments before the diet at Ratisbon in 1654. He also constructed the first electric machine, and described his "Magdeburg hemispheres," in his *Nova Experimenta* (1672).

Guérin, Georges Maurice de (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1839), French poet; was with Lamennais in Brittany for a year; married a rich lady in 1838, but died soon after of consumption. *Le Centaure* and *La Bacchante* were his chief poems, and, with his journals and letters, were published in 1862. EUGÉNIE (*b.* 1805, *d.* 1848), his sister, was much attached to him, and wrote a *Journal* for him, which was published in 1855. She was a strict Catholic, and was much grieved at the change in her brother's opinions.

Guérin, Jean Baptiste (*b.* 1783, *d.* 1855), French painter; his chief pictures being *Jésus Mort* (1817), *Anchise et Vénus* (1822), and *Adam et Eve Exilés* (1827).

Guérin, Pierre Narcisse (*b.* 1774, *d.* 1833), French painter; pupil of Regnault, and teacher of Géricault and Ary Scheffer, who, however, deserted the classical school for the romantic. Among his chief pictures were *Marcus Sextus* (1799), *Clytemnestra*, and *Dido and Æneas.*

Guesclin, Bertrand du (*b. circa* 1320, *d.* 1380), French soldier; commanded against the Black Prince, but was defeated and made prisoner by Sir John Chandos in 1364; afterwards collected all the "free companies" under his command, and led them into Spain against Pedro the Cruel, and was defeated at Navarette, but in 1380 defeated Pedro at Montiel, and dethroned him.

Guest, Edwin, F.R.S. (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1880), English historical writer; graduated at Cambridge, and was called to the bar in 1828. He was elected master of Caius College in 1852, and was vice-chancellor in 1854. He was author of a *History of English Rhythms* (1838), and several historical fragments, which were collected and published by Professor Stubbs and Mr. Seedes under the title of *Origines Celticæ, and Other Contributions to the History of Britain.*

Guettard, Jean Etienne (*b.* 1715, *d.* 1786), French mineralogist and geologist; discovered china earth near Alençon, which was used in the making of Sèvres china.

Guevara, Antonio di (*b.* 1490, *d.* 1544), Spanish historian and moralist; author of *Relox de Principes, Marco Aurelio* (1529), *Una Decada de los Vidas de los Cesares* (1539).

Guevara, Louis Veles (*b.* 1570, *d.* 1644), Spanish dramatist; author of *Diablo Cojuelo* (1641).

Guglielmi, Pietro (*b.* 1727, *d.* 1804), Italian composer; rival of Paisiello, at Naples, and afterwards *maestro di capella* at Rome; composed many operas, the chief of which were *Mort d'Abele* and *Debora e Sisera.*

Guglielmini, Domenico (*b.* 1655, *d.* 1710), Italian mathematician and physician; professor of Bologna, the draining of whose territory he superintended. He wrote *De Cometarum Naturâ*, and other works.

Gui de Lusignan (*d.* 1194), King of Cyprus, and crusader; was defeated by Saladin in 1117, whereupon Jerusalem surrendered, and he renounced his title as king of it, which he had gained by marriage with the daughter of Baldwin.

Guibert (*b.* 1053, *d.* 1124), Abbot of Nogent; wrote *Gesta Dei per Francos,* the earliest history of the Crusades.

Guibert, Cardinal (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1886), French theologian; celebrated as a controversialist; was successively Vicar-General of Ajaccio, Bishop of Viviers, Archbishop of Tours, and Archbishop of Paris, and in 1873 Pius IX.

made him Cardinal. He opposed the secularisation of education, and addressed a remonstrance to President Grévy on the subject in 1886.

Guicciardini, Francesco (*b.* 1483, *d.* 1540), Italian historian and diplomatist; employed by Leo X. and subsequent popes, being a faithful adherent of the Medici. On the accession of Cosimo I. he retired into private life, and composed his *Della Historia dell' Anno 1494, fin dell' Anno 1526*, which was published in 1561.

Guichenon, Samuel, Comte de (*b.* 1607, *d.* 1664), French genealogist; author of *Histoire de la Maison de Savoye.*

Guide, Philibert (*b.* 1535, *d.* 1595), French writer; author of *Fables* (1583) and *La Columbière et la Maison Rustique.*

Guidi, Carlo (*b.* 1650, *d.* 1715), Italian poet; wrote *Poesie Liriche* (1681), and did much to reform the prevalent style of Italian poetry.

Guidi, Tommaso, "Masaccio" (*b.* 1402, *d.* 1443), Florentine painter, all of whose early pictures are lost; but the crucifix above the door of the sacristy of Sainte-Marie Nouvelle, at Florence, is attributed to him, and there are a few of his works elsewhere.

Guido, Novello (13th century), Italian statesman; leader of the Ghibellines after the battle of the Arbia; governed Tuscany for Manfred till he was driven, in 1266, from Florence by the Guelfs.

Guido Aretino, or **d'Arezzo** (*fl.* 1000), Benedictine monk; supposed to have invented counterpoint, and to have been the first who used musical notation. He wrote a treatise, *Micrologus de Disiplinâ Artis Musicæ*, about 1030.

Guido dalle Colonne (13th century), Sicilian judge, poet and historian; author of *De Regibus et Rebus Anglorum* and *Historia Trojana.*

Guido Reni. [*See* Reni.]

Guidotti Borghese, Paolo (*b.* 1569, *d.* 1629), Italian painter and architect; employed by Sixtus V. to paint frescoes of the Vatican library, and patronised by Cardinal Borghese, for whom he executed sculptures, and who allowed him to assume his name. He died from the effects of an accident caused by his attempt to fly with some wings he had made.

Guignes, Joseph de (*b.* 1721, *d.* 1800), French Orientalist; author of *Histoire Générale des Huns, Turcs, Mogols et autres Tartares occidentaux.* His son, Chrétien Louis Joseph (*d.* 1845), published in 1813 a *Dictionnaire Chinois-Français et Latin.*

Guilbert de Pixéricourt, René Charles (*b.* 1773, *d.* 1844), French dramatist; called "the Shakspeare of the Boulevards"; after serving in the army of the *Émigrés* in 1792, came to Paris, and in thirty years produced a hundred and eleven pieces, the most successful of which were melodramas.

Guildford, or **Guilford, Lord.** [*See* North, Francis.]

Guillaume, Jean Baptiste (*b.* 1822), French sculptor; born at Montpard, Côte d'Or, became a pupil of Pradier at the École des Beaux-Arts, where, in 1873, he was appointed professor. He was also elected a member of the Institut in 1862, and an honorary R.A. in 1869. At the London Exhibition of 1862 he exhibited *The Gracchi*, and his statue of Napoleon I. was at the French Exhibition of 1867. Among others of his best works are *Anacreon's Guests*, a bas-relief; the statue of *L'Hôpital* in the new Louvre, and the *Monument of Colbert* at Rheims. He holds the appointment of head of the Art school at Rome.

Guillemain, Charles Jacob (*b.* 1750, *d.* 1799), French dramatist; author of numerous plays, but perhaps best known as composer of pieces for Séraphin's marionette show.

Guillemain, Gabriel (*b.* 1705, *d.* 1770), French violinist; patronised by Louis XV.; composed several sonatas between 1739 and 1759, and committed suicide in 1770.

Guillemeau, Jacques (*d.* 1613), French surgeon; attended Charles IX., Henri III., and Henri IV., and wrote *Traité de la Chirurgie Française* (1594). His son, Charles (*b.* 1588, *d.* 1656), also court surgeon, was famous for his attack on Courtaud of Montpellier, and was author of several works on surgery.

Guillemeau, Jean Louis (*b.* 1766, *d.* 1850), French surgeon and naturalist; descendant of the above; was surgeon to the revolutionary armies, and author of several medical and scientific works.

Guillon, Marie Nicolas (*b.* 1766, *d.* 1878), French ecclesiastic and writer; Bishop of Beauvais; administered the sacrament to the Abbé Grégorie in 1831, and was censured, but was afterwards reconciled and made a bishop of Morocco. He was author of *Nouveaux Contes Arabes* and *Histoire de Nouvelle Hérésie*, written in 1835 against Lamennais.

Guillotin, Joseph (*b.* 1738, *d.* 1814), French physician, who exposed the charlatanism of Mesmer, and suggested to the Assembly the notion of execution by machinery, but did not actually invent the instrument called after his name.

Guinaud, Pierre (*d.* 1824), Swiss optician, who is said to have invented flint glass about 1798.

Guinicelli, Guido (*d.* 1276), Italian poet, born at Bologna; founder of a new school on the model of the Provençal troubadours. Dante called him his "father," and he was much esteemed by his contemporaries.

Guiscard, Robert (*b.* 1015, *d.* 1085), Norman soldier; son of Tancred d'Hauteville; defeated Leo IX. at Civitella, and, with his brother Humphrey, was invested by him with the dukedom of Apulia. Subsequently he rescued Gregory VII. from the Emperor Henry IV., invaded the Greek empire, and died when on another expedition against it, having defeated the fleets of the Eastern empire and Venice.

Guise, Charles, Cardinal of Lorraine (*b.* 1524, *d.* 1574), French diplomatist · brother of François (second duke); formed the alliance with Spain at the meeting with Granvelle in 1558; opposed Catherine de Medicis, and declared the Council of Trent superior to the pope (1562).

Guise, Charles, Duc de (*b.* 1571, *d.* 1640), became reconciled to Henri IV., and was appointed governor of Provence. He afterwards supported Marie de Medicis against Richelieu, and was compelled to leave France.

Guise, Claude of Lorraine, first Duke (*d.* 1550), French statesman; founder of the Guise family; went with Francis I. to Italy, and was wounded at Marignano, but died in disgrace, and perhaps by poison. He married Antoinette de Bourbon.

Guise, François, Duc de (*b.* 1519, *d.* 1563), French general and statesman; served with distinction against Charles V., and surprised Calais in 1553; afterwards prominent as a statesman and opponent of the Huguenots, whom he defeated at Dreux, but was soon after assassinated.

Guise, Henri I., Duc de (*b.* 1553, *d.* 1588), called "le Balafré" from a wound received at the siege of Boulogne; was the great opponent of Coligny, and planner of the St. Bartholomew massacre. He established the "Holy League," and made war on Henri III., who had forbidden him the court. After entering Paris in 1588 he was assassinated by contrivance of the king.

Guise, Henri II., Duc de (*b.* 1614, *d.* 1664), younger son of Charles; became duke on the death of his elder brother; was made king of Naples in 1648, but was captured by the Spaniards. He afterwards tried to recover Naples, but was unsuccessful; was grand chamberlain to Louis XIV.

Guise, Jean, Cardinal of Lorraine (*b.* 1498, *d.* 1550), French statesman; brother of Claude, whose schemes he aided; was sent as ambassador to Charles V. in 1536, and became very rich.

Guise, Louis, Cardinal of Lorraine (*b.* 1555, *d.* 1588), brother of Henri (third duke), with whom he was assassinated in 1588.

Guiton, Jean (*d.* 1654), French Huguenot admiral; three times defended Rochelle against Louis XIII.; was abandoned on the third occasion by the English fleet under Buckingham, which had come to his relief in 1628.

Guittone d'Arezzo (*d.* 1294), Italian poet; a brother of the order which was called "Frati Godenti"; was chief of the Tuscan school, and left thirty-five sonnets, which were published in 1838 at Florence, under the title *Rcrire;* his letters are among the oldest specimens of Italian prose.

Guizot, François Pierre Guillaume (*b.* 1787, *d.* 1874), French historian and statesman, born at Nîmes, and brought up at Geneva by his mother. In 1805 he went to Paris, where seven years later he obtained the professorship of modern history at the Sorbonne. In 1814 he was secretary-general of the ministry of the interior, and after the second restoration entered the ministry of justice. He founded the party of the *Doctrinaires*, who tried to reconcile the revolution and the restoration. In 1830 he was elected deputy for Lisieux, and after the revolution became minister of the interior. From 1832 to 1836 he was minister of public instruction, but quarrelled with Thiers. In 1839 he again joined him, and next year went to London as ambassador, from whence he was recalled by Louis Philippe, and was chief minister actually, though not nominally, until 1848, during which time he conducted French foreign policy, at first with success, but after the Spanish marriage intrigue lost the good-will of England. His resistance to all reforms overthrew him in France, and his political career closed with the revolution of 1848, after which he went to London. Chief among his historical works, to the writing of which he henceforth devoted himself while living near Lisieux, are his *History of the English Revolution*, *Histoire de la Civilisation en France*, and *Histoire Parlementaire de France;* besides *Shakespeare et son Temps*, *Corneille et son Temps*, and some essays.

Guldenstädt, Anton (*b.* 1745, *d.* 1781), Russian physician and naturalist; author of *Mémoire sur des Produits de la Russie.*

Gull, Sir William Withey (*b.* 1816, *d.* 1890), English physician; graduated at London University (M.B. 1841, M.D. 1846); was professor of physiology at the Royal Institution

1847-9, and physician and lecturer at Guy's Hospital 1847-67. He was created a baronet in 1872 for his treatment of the Prince of Wales; was a fellow of the Royal Society and president of the Clinical Society, and author of *Chemical Observations in Relation to Medicine in Modern Times* (1869), *Alcohol as a Medicine and as a Beverage* (1878); and, with Dr. Baly, of *Reports on Epidemic Cholera* (1854).

Gulliver, George (*b.* 1804, *d.* 1882), English surgeon and physiologist; was protector to Abernethy and dresser to Laurence at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and in 1827 became hospital assistant to the Forces. He was elected F.R.S. in 1838, and fellow of the College of Surgeons in 1843; and in 1861 was Hunterian professor of comparative anatomy and physiology. He edited *Gerber's Anatomy* and Hewson's works, and made many important researches.

Gully, James Manley (*b.* 1808, *d.* 1883), English physician, born in Jamaica; educated at Liverpool and Paris, and took his M.D. at Edinburgh in 1829. He edited the *London Medical Journal* and the *Liverpool Medical Gazette* between 1832 and 1836, and in 1842 came to Malvern, and practised hydropathy. His chief works were *Symptoms and Treatment of Neuropathy* and *The Water-Cure in Chronic Disease.*

Gungl, Josef (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1889), Hungarian composer of dance music; many of his 400 compositions proved very popular.

Gunner, Johann Ernst (*b.* 1718, *d.* 1773), Norwegian bishop and naturalist; author of *Flora Norwegica* (1766-76).

Gunter, Archibald Clavering (*b.* 1847), American writer; wrote and published himself *Mr. Barnes of New York* (1887), *Mr. Potter of Texas* (1888), *That Frenchman,* and *Miss Nobody of Nowhere,* the first two of which were dramatised.

Gunter, Edmund (*b.* 1581, *d.* 1626), English mathematician; professor of astronomy at Gresham College, 1614; was the first to observe the variation of the compass; invented the "Gunter scale" as well as the sector and other instruments.

Günther, Albert Charles Gotthilf, F.R.S. (*b.* 1830), zoologist; born at Esslingen, and educated at Tübingen, Berlin, and Bonn; received an appointment in the British Museum in 1857, and in 1875 became keeper of the department of zoology. Besides his catalogues of snakes, reptiles, and fish, he wrote *The Fishes of the South Seas* (Hamburg, 1873-8), *The Gigantic Land Tortoises, Living and Extinct* (London, 1877), besides numerous contributions to *Transactions* of societies. He was also the founder and for six years editor of the *Annals and Magazine of Natural History.*

Gurney, Sir Goldsworthy (*b.* 1793, *d.* 1875), English chemist; invented the "oxy-hydrogen blowpipe," the "lime light," and the "magnesium light"; also the "Bude light," the "oil vapour light," and the "high-pressure steam jet" of the tubular boiler, which he applied to coal mines and railway locomotives. He also introduced a new mode of lighting into the House of Commons in 1839, and arranged the lighting and ventilating of the new Houses of Parliament. Many of his discoveries are described in *A Course of Lectures on Chemical Science, Delivered at the Surrey Institution in 1822,* which were published in 1823.

Gurney, Joseph John (*b.* 1788, *d.* 1847), English banker and philanthropist; brother of Elizabeth Fry, with whom he visited, in 1818, the prisons of Scotland, and afterwards those of Ireland and America (1837-40). In 1841 he visited the Continent with his brother, Samuel, and the same year, with Mrs. Fry, went to Holland, Belgium, Germany, and Denmark, going again in 1843. He acted as a Quaker minister, holding meetings everywhere, and was author of numerous works, among which may be mentioned *Notes on Prisons and Prison Discipline,* and *A Winter in the West Indies.*

Gurney, Russell (*b.* 1804, *d.* 1878), English lawyer and politician; son of Sir John Gurney; educated at Cambridge; was called to the bar in 1828, became Queen's Counsel in 1848, and was from 1856 to 1878 Recorder of London. In 1865 he was one of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the Jamaica disturbances. Having meanwhile entered Parliament, on his return from Jamaica, he was sworn of the Privy Council, and in 1871 went to America as commissioner for the settlement of claims under the treaty of Washington. In 1874 he was one of the chief promoters of the Public Worship Regulation Act.

Gurwood, Colonel John, C.B. (*b.* 1790, *d.* 1845), English soldier; entered the army in 1808; served in the Peninsula, in Holland, and at Waterloo, and was private secretary to the Duke of Wellington, whose chief despatches he edited. He committed suicide.

Gustavus Vasa (*b.* 1496, *d.* 1560), King of Sweden (Gustavus I.); made his country independent of Denmark, and was in 1521 elected king. He established Lutheranism as the national religion, and made treaties with France, England, and the new king, Frederick I. of Denmark.

Gustavus Adolphus (*b.* 1594, *d.* 1632), Gustavus II. of Sweden, grandson of last-named; resisted the aggressions of Sigismund, King of Poland, and concluded an advantageous peace. In 1630 he invaded Germany as head of the Protestant League, took Colberg, won the battles of Breitenfeldt and the Lech, and in 1632 captured Munich. In 1632 he defeated Wallenstein at Lützen, but was killed in the battle.

Gustavus III. (*b.* 1746, *d.* 1792), came to the throne in 1771, and next year re-established the despotic power of the crown by a *coup d'état;* carried on a war with Russia from 1788 to 1790, and won the battle of Svenskund; projected a league of sovereigns against the revolution, but was assassinated next year by a noble named Ankarström.

Gustavus IV. (*b.* 1778, *d.* 1837), came to the throne in 1792, and assumed the government in 1800; refused to join in the Continental system in 1806, and made an alliance with England; lost Finland in 1808 in a war with Russia, and was deposed by the states next year; after this he travelled as Count Gottorp, and attempted at the congress of 1814 to obtain the recognition of his son's claims. A year before his death he settled at St. Gall.

Gutenberg, Johann (*b. circa* 1400, *d.* 1468), German printer; probably the inventor about 1440 of movable types at Strasburg, with which he printed in 1450 his *Biblia Latina.* His plant was obtained by his partner Füst in payment of money lent, but he was afterwards able to print the *Catholicon*, now in the Imperial library at Paris.

Guthrie, James Cargill (*b.* 1814), Scotch songwriter and essayist; was in 1868 librarian of the first free library at Dundee. Among his songs are *Adieu to the Good Ship Mars*, and a *Jubilee Ode*, and he also wrote *What is Genius*, *The Genius of Literature*, *The Genius of Love*, etc., and *Eventide, or Fading Away* (1890).

Guthrie, Thomas (*b.* 1803, *d.* 1873), Scotch divine; an ardent supporter of the Free Church movement, social reform, and total abstinence; was author of *A Plea for Ragged Schools*, *A Plea on Behalf of Drunkards*, and *The Parables Read in the Light of the Present Day*, with many other works. On his retirement in 1864 he was presented with £3,000.

Guthrie, Thomas Anstey (*b.* 1856), English novelist; graduated at Cambridge in 1879, and was called to the bar in 1880. After several contributions to magazines, *Vice-Versa* appeared in 1882, and was followed by the *Giant's Robe* (1883), *The Tinted Venus* (1885), *The Pariah* (1889), etc.

Guthrie, William (*b.* 1835), Scotch lawyer, educated at Glasgow and Edinburgh, and called to the Scotch bar in 1861. He was appointed sheriff-substitute of Lanarkshire in 1874, and published a translation of Savigny on *Private International Law*, an edition of Erskine's *Principles of Scots Law*, *The Law of the Trades Unions in England and Scotland* (1873), and other works.

Gutzkow, Karl Ferdinand (*b.* 1811, *d.* 1878), German romance writer and dramatist; son of an ostler at Berlin; went to Stuttgardt in 1831 to assist Menzel with the *Literaturblatt* — a connection which was severed in 1835 by the latter's attack on his first work *Wally oder die Zweiflerin*, which was confiscated by the government, and its author imprisoned. In 1837 Gutzkow went to Hamburg, where he bought a *Satire on Görres*, and a *Life of Börne.* After visiting France, he became director of the Dresden theatre. Between 1839 and 1850 he wrote several plays, the chief of which were *Zopf und Schwert*, and *Das Urbild des Tartüffe.* He addressed the people at Berlin during the revolution of 1848; and after his return to Dresden wrote the romances *Die Ritter vom Geiste* (1850), and *Der Zauberer von Rom* (1858). In 1868 appeared *Hohenschwangau.* In 1861 Gutzkow was appointed secretary to the Schiller memorial at Weimar, but he gradually became insane. Having partially recovered, he travelled in Italy and Switzerland, till one night, when under the influence of chloral, he was burnt to death in his bed at Sachsenhausen.

Gützlaff, Karl Friedrich August (*b.* 1803, *d.* 1851), Prussian linguist and missionary; spent several years in China and Siam, the results of his observations appearing in *Journals* of the Geographical and Asiatic societies. He also wrote a *History of China*, and *China Reopened*, and made a Chinese translation of the New Testament. In 1834 he became interpreter to the English commission.

Guy, Thomas (*b.* 1644, *d.* 1724), founder of Guy's Hospital; was son of a bargeman, and made a large fortune by printing, and speculating in the South Sea scheme. In Parliament he represented Tamworth, and founded an almshouse there.

Guyot, Arnold (*b.* 1807, *d.* 1884), Swiss geographer and geologist; went to America in 1849, and devoted his life to science; was professor of geology and physical geography at Princeton college; formed an intimacy with Agassiz, and made numerous maps, mathematical tables and text-books. His greatest works were *The Meteorological and Physical Tables*, issued by the Smithsonian Institution, and his *Earth and Man.*

Gwynne, Eleanor or Nell (*b.* 1650, *d.*

1691), mistress of Charles II.: an actress at Drury Lane, and mother of the first Duke of St. Albans.

Gyllenborg, Karl (*b.* 1679, *d.* 1746), Swedish statesman; when ambassador in England was engaged in an intrigue with the Stewarts for the invasion of Scotland. After leaving the country, he became high chancellor of Sweden, and leader of the "Hat" party.

Gzowski, Colonel Casimir Stanislaus (*b.* 1813), a Pole in the English service. After serving in the Russian army, being concerned in the Polish movement of 1830-2, and living some time in America, he was employed by the Canadian government in engineering and railway construction, and took an active part in the formation of the Dominion Rifle Association. In 1879 he was appointed *aide-de-camp* to the Queen.

H

Haag, Karl (*b.* 1820), Bavarian painter, came to England in 1847, and, having settled there, was elected three years later a member of the Royal Society of Painters in Water-Colours, to whose exhibitions he became a frequent contributor. In 1853 he was named *hofmaler* by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and having been introduced at the court of St. James, painted several pictures for the Queen. He has made Bedouin life his special study.

Haak, Theodor (*b.* 1605, *d.* 1690), German scholar, studied at Oxford for three years, and translated for the Westminster Assembly of Divines *The Dutch Annotations upon the Bible*, ordered by the Synod of Dort. He was one of the founders and original members of the Royal Society.

Haansbergen, Joannes van (*b.* 1642, *d.* 1705), Dutch portrait-painter, pupil and follower of Poëlemburg.

Haas, Wilhelm (*b.* 1741, *d.* 1800), Swiss type-founder, inventor of a new press, in which he first used movable types for geographical charts.

Habakkuk, one of the minor prophets.

Habberton, John (*b.* 1842), American writer, born at Brooklyn, is chiefly known as the author of *Helen's Babies*.

Habeneck, Antoine (*b.* 1781, *d.* 1849), French violinist and composer, who introduced Beethoven's music into France; was patronised by the Empress Josephine, and from 1821 to 1846 was *chef-d'orchestre* at the opera.

Häberlin, Franz Dominic (*b.* 1720, *d.* 1787), German historian and jurist, author of numerous works, of which the chief were *Entwurf der politischen Historie des* 18ten *Jahrhunderts bis zu Ende des Jahres* 1745, and *Neueste deutsche Reichsgeschichte vom Anfange des Schmalkaldischen Krieges*.

Habert, François (*d. circa* 1562), French poet, patronised by Henri II., author of *Jeunesse du Banny de Liesse*, *Jardin de la Félicité*, and *Temple de Chasteté;* called himself "Le Banny de Liesse."

Hachette, Jean Nicolas (*b.* 1769, *d.* 1834), French mathematician, professor with Monge at the École Polytechnique; was deprived by Louis XVIII. in 1816, but patronised by Louis Philippe. He carried on the work of Monge, producing several treatises on geometrical science.

Hackert, Philipp (*b.* 1737, *d.* 1807), German painter, whose early works are the best, the chief being six pictures of the battle of Tchesmé between the Russian and Turkish fleets, painted for Catherine II.

Hacket or **Hackett,** John (*b.* 1592, *d.* 1670), English theologian, a staunch Royalist; made rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn, which he designed to rebuild; became Bishop of Lichfield after the Restoration, and wrote the *Life of Archbishop Williams* (1693).

Hacket, William (*d.* 1591), a fanatic, who proclaimed himself as the Messiah, and was hanged for his insults to Queen Elizabeth.

Hackländer, Friedrich Wilhelm (*b.* 1816, *d.* 1877), German novelist, born at Aachen; contributed to a Stuttgart paper in 1840 *Pictures from a Soldier's Life in Time of Peace*, and accompanied the Crown Prince of Würtemburg as his secretary in the Italian campaign of 1849, which he afterwards described. Among his other works are *Handel und Wandel* (1850), *Die Dunkle Stunde* (1863), and an unfinished autobiography, published in 1878 (*Der Roman meines Lebens*).

Haden, Francis Seymour, F.R.C.S. (*b.* 1818), English surgeon and artist, president of the Society of Painter-Etchers, educated at University College and the Sorbonne; drew up the *International Jury Report on Surgical Instruments* (1857). He also initiated burial reforms by his letters to the *Times* in 1875, called *Earth to Earth*. His artistic works consist of *Études à l'Eau Forte* (London and Paris, 1865 and 1866), and numerous other etchings, distinguished for their vigour.

Hadik, or **Haddik**, Graf Andreas von (*b.* 1710, *d.* 1790), Hungarian general, who served with distinction against the Turks, and won for the Austrians the victory of Görlitz in the Seven Years' war.

Hadji-Khalfa (*d.* 1658), Turkish historian [**Mustafa-Ben-Abdallah**], wrote several works in Turkish, Arabic, and Persian, chief among which was *Fedzlikeh*, a history of the world from the creation to 1655.

Hadley, John (*d.* 1744), English mathematician and friend of Newton; the reputed inventor of the sextant, and a fellow of the Royal Society, to whose *Transactions* he contributed several papers.

Hadrian (*b.* 76, *d.* 138), Emperor of Rome, proclaimed 117, visited all parts of the empire; built the wall between England and Scotland in 121, and Ælia Capitolina on the ruins of Jerusalem in 131; subdued the Jews in 136; built a villa at Tibur, and his tomb at Rome (137).

Haeckel, Ernst Heinrich (*b.* 1834), German naturalist, born at Potsdam, was appointed in 1861 professor of zoology at Jena. He afterwards travelled in all parts of Europe, and visited Egypt, Syria, and Asia Minor. In 1881 he went to India. His chief works are *Natural History of Creation*, *The Origin of the Human Race*, *Popular Lectures on Evolution* (1878), contributions to the *Voyage of H.M.S. Challenger*, etc.

Haedo, Diego da (17th century), Spanish historian, author of a *History of Algiers*.

Haen, Anton van (*b.* 1704, *d.* 1776), Dutch physician, pupil of Boerhaave; besides several medical works, wrote a book in defence of magic.

Haering, Wilhelm (*b.* 1798, *d.* 1871), German novelist, who wrote under the name "Willibad Alexis"; published in 1823 *Walladmor*, which he pretended was an unpublished work of Sir Walter Scott. It was translated into English, and read by the latter, who praised its skill. In *Schloss Avallen* (1827) the same conceit was made use of. Subsequently, however, the author wrote several works in his own name, the chief of which were *Cabanis* (1832), *Der Falsche Waldemar* (1842), and *Die Hosen des Herrn von Bredau* (1846-8). He also wrote some plays, and a collection of stories of celebrated crimes (*Der Neue Pitaval*).

Haë-Wang (*fl.* 1750), Chinese mandarin, minister for European affairs; protected the missionaries in the reign of Khien-loung.

Hafiz, Mohammed, "Shemsed-Dín" (*d.* 1388), Persian poet, author of *The Divan*.

Hagar, concubine of Abraham and mother of Ishmael.

Hagenbach, Pieter von (*d.* 1474), landvogt of Elsass, which he governed with great cruelty; served under Charles the Bold; was ultimately taken and beheaded by the Swiss.

Hager, Josef (*b.* 1757, *d.* 1819), German linguist, mastered all the languages of Europe and many of those of Asia, travelled much in pursuit of books and MSS., and was entrusted by Napoleon with the compilation of a Chinese-Latin-French dictionary. The scheme was never carried out, but Hager was afterwards professor of German at Oxford, and of oriental languages at Pavia and Paris.

Haggai, one of the minor prophets, who urged the Jews to rebuild the Temple about 520 B.C.

Haggard, Henry Rider (*b.* 1856), English novelist, born at Bradenham, Norfolk; went to Natal in 1875 as secretary to Sir H. Bulwer, and was afterwards master of the High Court of the Transvaal. In 1879 he returned to England, and published in 1882 *Cetewayo and his White Neighbours*. This was followed by several novels, the chief of which were *Dawn* (1884), *The Witch's Head* (1885), *King Solomon's Mines* (1886), and *She*, *Jess*, *Cleopatra*, *Beatrice*, and *Eric Brighteyes* (1890), etc.

Haghe, Louis (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1885), English lithographer and painter, born in Belgium; helped De Jonghe with his *Vues Pittoresques de la Belgique*, and, having come to England, became partner of William Day of Lincoln's Inn Fields, and with him produced many works, the best known of which is the lithograph of David Roberts's *Sketches in the Holy Land and Egypt*. From 1852 he abandoned lithography for painting, and was president of the Institute of Painters in Water-Colours from 1873-84. His *Council of War at Courtrai* is in the National Gallery. His brother Charles (*d.* 1888) was also a skilful lithographer.

Hahn, Karl August (*b.* 1807, *d.* 1857), German philologist, author of grammars of German dialects, and editor of the *Niebelungenlied* (1851).

Hahn-Hahn, Ida Gräfin von (*b.* 1805, *d.* 1880), German novelist, born in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, travelled widely, and wrote accounts of her adventures; was divorced from her husband in 1829, and in 1850, under the influence of Cardinal Wiseman, became a Roman Catholic. Her reputation rests upon her novels, the chief of which were *Aus der Gesellschaft* (1838), *Sigismund Forster* (1840), *Eudoxia die Kaiserin* (1866), and *Nirwana* (1875).

Hahnemann, Christian Samuel Friedrich (*b.* 1755, *d.* 1843), German physician, the founder of homœopathy, to which he was led by experiments made on himself with Peruvian bark. He practised at Leipzig, but was obliged to retire on account of the hostility of the apothecaries there. He was invited to Köthen by the Duke of Anhalt, and afterwards spent eight years in Paris. He expounded his system in *Organon of the Healing Art* (1810), and other works.

Hailes, Lord (Sir David Dalrymple), (*b.* 1726, *d.* 1792), Scotch judge and historical antiquary; was in 1766 made one of the judges of the Court of Session, and 1776 a justiciary lord. He was a voluminous writer, his *Annals of Scotland* being particularly valuable.

Haines, Sir Frederick Paul, G.C.B. (*b.* 1819), English soldier, entered the army in 1839, and attained the rank of field-marshal in 1890. He served in the Sikh wars, being military secretary to Sir Hugh Gough, and was severely wounded at Ferozeshah In the same capacity he went through the Punjab campaign of 1848-9, being present at all the important engagements. He served in the Crimea up to the siege of Sebastopol, was commander-in-chief of the Madras army from 1871-4, and in 1876 became commander-in-chief in India.

Hakluyt, Richard (*b.* 1553, *d.* 1616), English geographer and historian, chaplain to Sir E. Stafford, English ambassador in France. He was assisted by Sir Francis Walsingham and Sir Walter Raleigh to publish his *Principal Navigations, Voyages, and Discoveries made by the English Nation* (1589), and he also collected and translated some narratives of voyages by foreigners.

Haldeman, Samuel Stedman (*b.* 1812, *d.* 1880), American naturalist and philologist; he began his monograph on *Fresh Water Univalve Mollusca of the United States* in 1840, and in 1851 became professor of natural science in Pennsylvania university. He was in 1869 named first professor of comparative philology in Pennsylvania, and was an eager advocate for spelling reform. Among his works were *Outlines of Etymology* and *Word Building* (1881).

Hale, Edward Everett, D.D. (*b.* 1822), American writer, born at Boston, was till 1856 a Unitarian minister, after which he became a Congregationalist. Among his numerous works are *Puritan Politics in England and New England*, *What is the American People?* (1885), *My Friend the Boss*, *Naval History of the American Revolution* (1888), and an edition of the *Arabian Nights*.

Hale, Sir Matthew (*b.* 1609, *d.* 1676), English judge, was called to the bar in 1636. Though a Royalist, he was appointed head of the committee for prevention of delays and expenses of law in 1652; became a judge of Common Pleas in 1655, and sat in Parliament till the Restoration, when he was made Lord Chief Baron. In 1671 he became Lord Chief Justice, and resigned just before his death. He wrote a *History of the Pleas of the Crown*, *Difficiles Nugæ*, and an essay on *Gravitation of Fluids*.

Hale, Sarah Josepha (*b.* 1788, *d.* 1879), American writer; wrote *Northwood* (a novel), *Sketches of American Character*, *Woman's Record*, and *A Complete Dictionary of Poetical Quotations*, and was also founder of the *Ladies' Magazine* of Boston.

Hales, John (*b.* 1584, *d.* 1656), "the ever-memorable," theologian, whose *Golden Remaines* were published in 1659, attended the Synod of Dort as chaplain to the British ambassador, and afterwards became an Arminian; was persecuted by the Puritans as a "malignant," and died in great distress. He was a Fellow of Eton.

Hales, John Wesley (*b.* 1836), English writer, son of a nonconformist minister, educated at Glasgow and Cambridge, was elected fellow of Christ's College in 1860, called to the bar in 1867, and in 1877 became professor of English literature at King's College, London. He wrote *The Teaching of English* (1867), edited *Areopagitica*, and assisted in editing *The Percy Folio Manuscript* (1867-88), the *London Series of English Classics*, etc.

Hales, Stephen, D.D. (*b.* 1677, *d.* 1761), physicist, patronised by Frederick, Prince of Wales, discovered the flow of the sap, and wrote *Vegetable Staticks*, and *Electrical Experiments*. A monument was erected to him in Westminster Abbey by the Princess of Wales.

Halévy, Jacques François Fromental Élie (*b.* 1799, *d.* 1862), French composer of Jewish extraction, pupil of Cherubini, gained the first prize of the Paris Conservatoire in 1819 with his *Herminie*, and next year composed for the funeral of the Duc de Berry a funeral march and *De Profundis* in Hebrew, which he dedicated to his master. He reached the height of his fame in 1835, during which year he produced *La Juive* and *L'Éclair*. These were followed by numerous other operas, and he acted as a teacher at the same time, having

Gounod as one of his pupils. In 1854 Halévy became secretary of the Académie des Beaux-Arts, and in 1861 published *Souvenirs et Portraits.*

Halévy, Léon (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1883), French historical and dramatic writer, son of the composer, wrote tragedies and a drama entitled *Luther.*

Halévy, Ludovic (*b.* 1834), French dramatist, son of the last-named, born at Paris, was from 1852 to 1858 in the secretary's office of the minister of state, and became chief of the department for Algiers and the colonies. He resigned the position of *rédacteur* to the *Corps Législatif* in order to write for the stage. He wrote *librettos* for Offenbach, and collaborated with Henri Meilhac (*La Belle Hélène*, *Frou-frou*, etc.).

Haliburton, Thomas Chandler (*b.* 1796, *d.* 1865), colonial judge and writer, born at Windsor, Nova Scotia, became a member of the Assembly of the colony, and in 1829 chief justice of the Common Pleas. In 1840 he was appointed judge of the Supreme Court, but came to England soon afterwards, and sat in Parliament till 1856. As a writer he is chiefly known as the author of *The Lucubrations of Sam Slick: Clockmaker* (1837-40), *The Attaché: or, Sam Slick in England;* and *The Old Judge: or, Life in a Colony*, etc.

Halifax. [*See* Wood, Sir Charles.]

Halifax, Earl of, Charles Montague (*b.* 1661, *d.* 1715), Whig statesman, was at first a writer of parodies and light pieces, such as *The Town and Country Mouse*, and received £500 for his *Epistle on the Battle of the Boyne.* After entering Parliament, he soon rose to be Chancellor of the Exchequer (1695), in which office he distinguished himself by his recoinage of silver, and the first issue of exchequer bills. He also founded the public library which was the germ of the British Museum. In 1697 he became First Lord of the Treasury, but was removed two years later. In 1700 he was created a peer, but was impeached next year for appropriation of public money; but the charge was dismissed both then and when it was revived, and Halifax was again in 1714 First Lord of the Treasury, being also created earl.

Halifax, Marquis of, George Savile (*b.* 1630, *d.* 1695), statesman, is known as "The Trimmer" from his leaning always to the weaker side in political affairs. Thus he opposed the Exclusion Bill, but on the accession of James II. opposed his arbitrary measures, and was dismissed. He was Lord Privy Seal under Charles II. from 1682 till the end of the reign, having previously been created successively viscount, earl, and marquis. Under James II. he was lord president a few months, and after the Revolution was again for a short time Privy Seal. He took a leading part in offering the crown to William of Orange.

Hall, Anna Maria, *née* Fielding (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1881), Irish novelist, born at Wexford, came to London at an early age, and married in 1824 Mr. S. C. Hall. Among her works were *Sketches of Irish Character* (1828), *The Buccaneer* (1832), *The Groves of Blarney* and the *French Refugee* (dramatised and produced at the Adelphi and St. James's) *Marian; or, a Young Maid's Fortunes*, which was translated into German and Dutch, as well as several other novels, Irish stories, and books for children.

Hall, Captain Basil (*b.* 1788, *d.* 1844), English traveller and writer, entered the navy in 1802, and in 1816 accompanied the expedition under Lord Amherst to China, of which he wrote an account in his *Voyage of Discovery to the Western Coast of Corea and the Great Loo-Choo Island in the Japan Sea.* In 1824 he published *Extracts from a Journal written on the Coasts of Chili, Peru, and Mexico.* He died insane in Portsmouth Hospital.

Hall, Sir Charles (*b.* 1814, *d.* 1883), English judge, distinguished himself in the Bridgewater case (1853), and in "Allgood *v.* Blake." Among his pupils were several of the present judges and Mr. R. H. Hutton. He was vice-chancellor for many years.

Hall, Sir Charles, Q.C. (*b.* 1843), was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge. Was called to the bar in 1866, appointed Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales 1887, was British delegate to the Maritime Conference at Washington 1889, and Recorder of the City of London, 1892.

Hall, Charles Francis (*b.* 1821, *d.* 1871), Arctic explorer, a native of New Hampshire, after having been blacksmith and journalist, went to Greenland in search of Franklin's remains. Again from 1864 to 1869 he lived among the Esquimaux, and when in command of an expedition fitted out by the United States, died suddenly.

Hall, Christopher Newman, LL.B. (*b.* 1816), Nonconformist preacher, educated at Highbury and London University, where he gained the law fellowship. He was a minister (Congregationalist) at Hull from 1842 to 1854, when he was transferred to Christ Church, Lambeth, then called Surrey Chapel. Among his works are *Come to Jesus*, *Prayer: its Reasonableness and Efficacy*, and *The Dangers of Negative Theology.*

Hall, Edward (*b.* 1499, *d.* 1547), chronicler, fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and a member of Parliament for some years. He wrote *The Union of the Two Noble and Illustrious Families of Lancaster and York*, which was dedicated to Henry VIII.

Hall, Granville Stanley, Ph.D. (*b.* 1845), American writer, was professor of psychology in Antioch college, Ohio, 1872-6; 1881-2, lecturer at Harvard; 1882, professor at John Hopkins university, Baltimore. In 1888 he became president of Clark university, Worcester, Massachusetts. He is author of *Aspects of German Culture* (1881), and *Hints Towards a Select and Descriptive Bibliography of Education* (1886).

Hall, James (*b.* 1793, *d.* 1868), American judge and writer, served in the war of 1813; in 1820 went to practise at Illinois, where he became public prosecutor, judge of circuit, and state treasurer. In 1833 he removed to Cincinnati, and wrote a number of tales, as well as collaborating with Colonel M'Kenney in the production of *A History and Biography of the Indians of North America.*

Hall, James (*b.* 1811), American palæontologist, became professor of geology at Troy in 1836, and assisted in the New York survey. His work is described in the *Palæontology of New York* (1847-79). He was also state-geologist of Iowa and Wisconsin, and in 1866 became director of the New York Museum. In 1876 he was one of the founders of the International Congress of Geologists, and in 1884 gained the quinquennial prize of the Boston Society of Natural History.

Hall, Joseph, D.D. (*b.* 1574, *d.* 1656), English prelate and writer, Bishop successively of Exeter and Norwich, became known as a satirist by his *Virgidemiarum Liber* (1597-8), and afterwards wrote *Contemplations on Principal Passages of Scripture*, *Episcopacy by Divine Right asserted*, and many other works. In 1641 he was sent to the Tower by the Long Parliament for protesting against its proceedings, and on his release was driven by the Puritans from his palace.

Hall, Marshall (*b.* 1790, *d.* 1857), English physiologist, son of Robert Hall, whose chief works were a *Treatise on the Circulation of the Blood* (1832), *The Nervous System* (1837), *Apoplexy and Paralysis* (1851), and *Theory and Practice of Medicine* (3rd edition, 1837). He discovered a method of restoring asphyxiated persons, which is known by his name.

Hall, Robert (*b.* 1764, *d.* 1831), Baptist preacher, ministered chiefly at Bristol and Cambridge, where he published his sermon *On Modern Infidelity*, in 1801. He had previously written an *Apology for the Freedom of the Press.* In 1802 and the following year appeared *Reflections on the War*, and *Sentiments Proper to the Present Crisis.* After this he had an attack of insanity, but in 1808 went to Leicester, where in 1810 he published his *Terms of Communion.* He returned to Bristol in 1825.

Hall, Samuel Carter (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1889) Irish writer and art critic, founded in 182 and edited the *Amulet*, and after the death of Campbell became editor of the *New Monthly.* In 1839 he established the *Art Union Journal*, afterwards known as the *Art Journal.* He also edited the *Book of British Ballads* and other works, and wrote, in conjunction with his wife, *Ireland: its Scenery and Character.* In 1880 he was granted a Civil List pension of £150 a year.

Hallam, Arthur Henry (*b.* 1811, *d.* 1833), son of the historian, and friend of Tennyson, who celebrated his death and early promise in *In Memoriam.*

Hallam, Henry (*b.* 1777, *d.* 1859), historian, son of the Dean of Bristol, was born at Windsor and educated at Eton and Christ Church. He was called to the bar, but gave himself up to literary work, writing at first for the *Edinburgh Review.* He obtained through his Whig connection an office in the stamp department, which made him independent. In 1818 he published his *View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, and in 1827 finished his *Constitutional History of England*, 1485-1760. His last great work was the *Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the 15th, 16th, and 17th Centuries* (1838), which was afterwards supplemented by *Notes.*

Hallé, Sir Charles (*b.* 1819), German pianist, resident in England since 1848, when he left Paris, was born at Hagen in Westphalia, and went to Paris in 1836. He made his first appearance in London at Covent Garden, where he played Beethoven's concerto in *E flat.* He afterwards lived a great deal at Manchester, where he founded the Halle band. He played frequently at the Popular and Philharmonic Concerts, and made a speciality of Beethoven's sonatas. In 1888 he was knighted, and in that year also married Madame Norman-Néruda. His son, Mr. C. E. Hallé, is a well-known artist, and his daughter has become known as a sculptor.

Halleck, Fitz-Greene (*b.* 1790, *d.* 1867), American poet, born at Guildford, Connecticut, came to New York in 1811, and entered a counting-house. In 1819 he wrote, with J. R. Drake, the *Croaker Papers* in the *Evening Post.* In 1822 he came to Europe, and in 1827 wrote verses on *Alnwick Castle* and *Burns.* From 1832 to 1849 he was employed in the office of J. J. Astor, who left him a very small annuity. His last composition, written in 1864, was *Young America.* In 1870 a granite obelisk was erected in his honour at Guildford by Longfellow, Whittier, Bryant, and others.

Halleck, Henry Wager (*b.* 1815, *d.* 1872), American general, entered the army in 1839, and, as commander of the Missouri department in 1861, compelled the Confederates to evacuate Corinth. From that year till 1864 he was commander-in-chief, and afterwards served under Grant as chief of the staff. Several charges were made against him, but all have been disproved.

Hallenberg, Jonas (*b.* 1748, *d.* 1834), Swedish historian, author of a *History of Gustavus Adolphus* (1790-6).

Haller, Albrecht von (*b.* 1708, *d.* 1777), Swiss physician and writer, for eighteen years professor of anatomy and botany at Göttingen, previously and subsequently lived at Berne. He was author of numerous medical treatises, the chief of which was *Elementa Physiologiæ Humani Corporis.* He also wrote poems, notably an elegy on his wife, who was killed by a carriage accident as they entered Göttingen. His son, Amadeus (*d.* 1786), was an eminent botanist.

Hallett, Holt Samuel (*b.* 1841), English engineer, was in the service of the Indian Government for eleven years, during which time he projected, with Archibald Colquhoun, the construction of a railway to connect India with China. He gave an account of his survey in *A Thousand Miles on an Elephant in the Shan States*, and in 1887 received the silver medal of the Society of Arts for his paper on *New Markets and the Extension of Railways in India and Burmah.*

Halley, Edmund (*b.* 1656, *d.* 1742), English astronomer, son of a London soapboiler, was educated at St. Paul's school and at Oxford, and in 1676 went to St. Helena, where he stopped two years, and published, as a result of his observations there, his *Catalogue of Southern Stars.* In 1680 he made the acquaintance of Newton, the printing of whose *Principia* he superintended. Charles II. gave him a ship, with the help of which he was able to investigate the variations of the magnetic needle. On his return from the voyage he was made Savilian professor at Oxford, and in 1720 became astronomer royal. During his last years he was chiefly occupied in lunar observations, and he also predicted the recurrence of the comet which is named after him.

Halliday, Sir Andrew, M.D. (*d.* 1839), English physician, author of *Annals of the House of Brunswick and the House of Hanover* (1826).

Halliday, Sir Frederick James, K.C.B. (*b.* 1806), English administrator in India; entered the service of the East India Company in 1825, and became in 1853 a member of the Supreme Council. During the Mutiny he was lieutenant-governor of Bengal, and was thanked by Parliament for his services. In 1868 he was made a member of the Council of India, but retired in 1886.

Halliwell-Phillips, James Orchard (*b.* 1820, *d.* 1889), Shakespearian scholar, wrote a *Life of Shakespeare* (1848), and *Outlines of the Life of Shakespeare* (1848), besides editing an edition of his works (1853-65), and being chiefly instrumental in the formation of the Shakespeare Museum and the purchase by the Stratford corporation of that poet's estates. He also edited other plays, and published the *Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words* and the *Dictionary of Old English Plays.*

Hals, Franz van (*b.* 1580 or 1581, *d.* 1666), Flemish portrait-painter, a fine specimen of whose work is in the hall of the Company of Archers, at Delft, but most of his works are in private galleries. His brother, Dirk (*d.* 1656), was a painter of interiors and of animals.

Halsbury, Lord, Hardinge Giffard (*b.* 1825), was educated at Merton College, Oxford, and called to the bar in 1850. He became Queen's Counsel in 1865, and was in 1875 made Solicitor-General by Lord Beaconsfield, though as yet he had been unable to find a seat. He was returned for Launceston in 1877, and held office till 1880. In 1885 he became Lord Chancellor, with the title of Lord Halsbury, and held the same office in Lord Salisbury's second ministry.

Halswelle, Keeley (*b.* 1832, *d.* 1891), English painter, born at Richmond, Surrey; after sketching for the *Illustrated London News*, went to Edinburgh. He first exhibited at the Scottish Academy in 1857, and became an associate in 1866. After a visit to Italy, his picture *Roba di Roma* was exhibited at the Royal Academy (1869), and from that time he painted many pictures, among which were *Contadini in St. Peter's, Rome* (1871), *Le Sposalizio bringing Home the Bride*, etc. His later works were landscapes, the chief of which were exhibited in 1884 as a series called *Six Years in a Houseboat.*

Haman, Persian minister, enemy of th Jews; plotted the fall of Mordecai, but was himself executed by order of Ahasuerus.

Hambrock, Anton (*d.* 1661), Dutch missionary, went to Formosa, where he made many converts, but was taken prisoner by a Chinese pirate named Coxinga, who sent him to advise his countrymen to surrender, instead of which he played the part of Regulus, and met with the same fate.

Hamd-Allah-Mostawfi (*d.* 1349), Persian historian, author of a history from the creation downwards, with biographies of poets, philosophers, and Mahometan saints.

Hamel, Joseph, M.D. (*d.* 1862), Russian scientific writer, lived much in England as scientific correspondent of the Tsar; invented an electrical machine, and in 1820 made an ascent of Mont Blanc, when three of his guides perished. He obtained the introduction into Russia of the Lancasterian system, and was a promoter of the first Moscow exhibition.

Hamerton, Philip Gilbert (*b.* 1834), English art writer, having determined to study landscape-painting, settled on an island in Loch Awe, and in 1861 went to Paris. In 1855 he published *The Isles of Loch Awe and other Poems*, with illustrations by himself, and later *Etching and Etchers* (1868), a *Life of Turner* (in the *Portfolio*), *Modern Frenchmen* (1878), and *Imagination in Landscape-Painting* (1888), reprinted from the *Portfolio*. He also wrote some novels (*Marmorne*, etc.), and *French and English: a Comparison*, published in 1889; *Round My House*, *The Intellectual Life*, etc.

Hamilcar, son of Hanno (*d.* 480 B.C.), Carthaginian general, invaded Sicily, but was defeated and slain by Gelon at the Himera.

Hamilcar Barca (*d.* 228 B.C.), Carthaginian leader, father of Hannibal, and head of a faction at Carthage; commanded in Sicily in the first Punic war, at the close of which he defeated the mercenaries, who had rebelled; was killed in battle with the Vettones when meditating a fresh attack upon the Romans.

Hamilton, Alexander (*b.* 1757, *d.* 1804), American general and statesman, born at St. Kitts; published, when 17, some papers on the rights of the colonies, and before he was 19 was captain of artillery. In 1777 he was Washington's aide-de-camp, in 1782 a member of Congress, and in 1787 a delegate to the convention which drew up the American Constitution. Washington appointed him secretary to the Treasury, and in 1798 he became second-in-command of the army, of which he became afterwards commander-in-chief. He was killed in a duel with Colonel Burr, vice-president of the United States.

Hamilton, Anthony, Count (*b.* 1646, *d.* 1720), Irish soldier and writer; served in the army of Louis XIV., and in Ireland under James II.; wrote the *Mémoires du Comte de Gramont*, his brother-in-law.

Hamilton, Charles (*b.* 1753, *d.* 1792), Orientalist; while in the employ of the East India Company translated from the Persian the *Hedaya*, or code of Mahometan laws.

Hamilton, David (*b.* 1768, *d.* 1843), Scotch architect, designed the Exchange and many other buildings at Glasgow, and also many private houses.

Hamilton, Elizabeth (*b.* 1758, *d.* 1816), Scotch writer, daughter of a merchant, published, when in London, *Letters of a Hindoo Rajah*, and other works, and received a royal pension. She afterwards removed to Edinburgh, where she wrote *The Cottagers of Glenburnie*, which was highly praised by Sir Walter Scott.

Hamilton, Emma, Lady (*b.* 1761, *d.* 1815), wife of Sir W. Hamilton, was the daughter of a Welsh labourer named Lyon, and attracted the affections of several gentlemen, one of whom, Mr. Greville, educated, and introduced her at court. She subsequently became known as the mistress of Lord Nelson, who met her at Naples, where she was staying with her husband. After his death she was left in good circumstances, but died in extreme poverty.

Hamilton, Gavin (*d.* 1797), Scottish painter, lived chiefly at Rome, where he died; in his later years devoted himself to the discovery of antiquities, and published *Schola Italica Picturæ*.

Hamilton, Lord George (*b.* 1845), English statesman, third son of the Duke of Abercorn, was educated at Harrow, and served in the Rifle Brigade and the Coldstream Guards. In 1868 he entered Parliament for Middlesex, winning the seat from the Liberals, and was appointed by Mr. Disraeli, in 1874, under-secretary for India. In 1878 he succeeded Lord Sandon as vice-president of the Committee of Council on Education, and was also sworn of the Privy Council. In both of Lord Salisbury's cabinets he held the office of First Lord of the Admiralty.

Hamilton, Hugh (*b.* 1729, *d.* 1805), Irish mathematician, Bishop successively of Ossory and Clonfert, and again of Ossory (1799); wrote a work on *Conic Sections*, and was professor of natural philosophy at Trinity College, Dublin.

Hamilton, James (*b.* 1769, *d.* 1831), English educationist; after a tour in the United States, published, in 1824, his *System of Teaching Languages*.

Hamilton, Janet (*b.* 1795, *d.* 1873), Scottish verse-writer, called the "Coatbridge poetess," was daughter of a Lanarkshire shoemaker, and entirely self-educated. She published *Poems and Sketches* (1863), *Sketches* (1865), and *Ballads* (1868).

Hamilton, John (*d.* 1757), Scotch politician, natural son of the first Earl of Arran; became Archbishop of St. Andrews in 1546; supported the French party in Scotland, and persecuted the Protestants, by whom, in 1563, he was imprisoned. In 1566 he became a member of Mary Stuart's privy council, and was thenceforth one of her chief advisers, pronouncing the divorce between Bothwell and his wife, and marrying the queen to the former. He assisted Mary to escape from Lochleven, was present at Langside, and, having been declared traitor by the regent, took refuge in Dumbarton Castle. Here he was hanged in 1571, having been an accomplice in the assassination of Murray and possibly also in that of Darnley. While Archbishop he promulgated *Hamilton's Catechism.*

Hamilton, Patrick (*d.* 1528), Scotch reformer, became a Protestant when on the Continent preparing for Catholic orders, and zealously denounced Romanism on his return, the result being that he was enticed to a conference at St. Andrews, and, having been tried by the Archbishop, was condemned and burnt as a heretic.

Hamilton, Sir Robert George Crookshank, K.C.B. (*b.* 1830), English civil servant, was educated at Aberdeen University, and in 1855 entered the War Office, in which year he was sent to the Crimea. On his return he was employed in the Office of Works, the Education Department, and the Board of Trade, and in 1874 became secretary to the Civil Service Inquiry Commission. In 1882 he was made permanent under-secretary to the Admiralty, but was in that year sent to succeed Mr. Burke in Ireland as under-secretary. He was knighted in 1884, and was appointed governor of Tasmania in 1886.

Hamilton, Sir Robert N. C., K.C.B. (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1887), Indian official, son of Sir P. Hamilton; entered the Indian service, and was for ten years resident with Holkar at Indore. In 1854 he became in addition Governor-General's agent for Central India, and as such drew up a plan for the restoration of order there in 1857. He accompanied as political officer the army of Sir Hugh Rose, and materially assisted him. He was for a short time member of the Supreme Council of India, but ill-health obliged him to retire and live in England.

Hamilton, Thomas (*b.* 1789, *d.* 1842), English officer, served in the Peninsular and American campaigns, and wrote *Cyril Thornton* (1827), and other works.

Hamilton, William, of Bangour (*b.* 1704, *d.* 1754), Jacobite poet, joined the Young Pretender in 1745, but afterwards received a pardon, and retired to France.

Hamilton, Sir William (*b.* 1730 *d.* 1803), diplomatist and antiquary, son of Lord Archibald Hamilton; in 1764 was sent to Naples as envoy-extraordinary, and while there made several ascents of Vesuvius, and investigations at Pompeii, collecting many Etruscan and Grecian vases, which he sold to the British Museum. He wrote *Antiquités Etrusques* and *Campi Philegraei*, and was elected fellow of the Royal Society in 1766. In 1784, when on leave in London, he met Emma Lyon, who returned with him to Naples, and whom he married in 1791. In that year he became privy councillor, but remained at Naples till 1800, though compelled for a time to retire with the royal family to Palermo. Both Nelson and his wife were present at his death, which took place in London.

Hamilton, Sir William, Bart. (*b.* 1788, *d.* 1856), Scottish metaphysician, became, in 1821, professor of moral philosophy at Edinburgh, and subsequently of universal history. From 1836, when he became professor of logic and metaphysics, he was widely known as a philosophical writer. His chief books were an edition of Reid's works, *Discussions on Philosophy, Literature, and Education* (1852), and his *Lectures*, published after his death. He left his library to the University of Glasgow.

Hamilton, William Gerard (*b.* 1729, *d.* 1796), English politician, friend of Dr. Johnson; entered Parliament in 1754, and in the next year gained his *sobriquet* of "Single-Speech Hamilton," from a powerful speech, which was the only one he ever delivered. In 1761 he went to Ireland as secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant, and was afterwards for many years Chancellor of the Exchequer in that country.

Hamilton, William Richard (*b.* 1777, *d.* 1859), antiquary and diplomatist, cousin of last-named, accompanied Lord Elgin to Constantinople in 1799, and, having been sent by him on a mission to Egypt in 1801, compelled the French to give up the Rosetta stone, now with the Elgin marbles in the British Museum. At the Peace of Paris he rendered a similar service to Italy. He published a work called *Ægyptiaca*, was one of the founders of the Geographical Society, and from 1809 till 1822 under-secretary for Foreign Affairs, after which, in 1825, he was ambassador at Naples.

Hamilton, Sir William Rowan (*b.* 1805, *d.* 1865), astronomer-royal of Ireland, entered Trinity College, and was in 1827 appointed professor of astronomy. In addition to his mathematical attainments, he was a remarkable linguist, and a great lover of literature, being the friend of Coleridge, Wordsworth, Southey, and others. In 1837 he was elected president of the Royal Irish Academy.

Hamilton, James, first Duke of (*b.* 1606, *d.* 1649), Scotch statesman and general, distinguished himself in the Thirty Years' war in the service of Gustavus Adolphus; was made royal commissioner in Scotland, and took the king's side in the Great Rebellion. He endeavoured to prevent the surrender of the king to the Parliament, and afterwards raised an army for him, but was defeated at Preston, and beheaded (1649). His brother William, who succeeded to the title, was killed at Worcester.

Hamilton, George, son of third Duke of (*b.* 1666, *d.* 1737), was Earl of Orkney, and distinguished himself as a soldier at the Boyne and in Flanders, and at Blenheim made many prisoners.

Hamilton, James, fourth Duke of (*b.* 1658, *d.* 1712), statesman and soldier, ambassador for Charles II. at the French court; was sent to the Tower under William III. for supporting James II. Subsequently in Scotland he headed the opposition to the Union, and was killed in a duel by Lord Mohun.

Hamilton, James, second Earl of Arran (*d.* 1575), was regent of Scotland from the death of James V. (1542) till 1554, and was created Duke of Châtelherault as a reward for his desertion of the English alliance.

Hamilton, James, third earl (*b.* 1530, *d.* 1609), was a suitor for the hand of Queen Elizabeth, his candidature being favoured by all those who desired a union between England and Scotland; he afterwards became insane.

Hamley, Sir Edward Bruce, K.C.B. (*b.* 1824), English soldier; son of Admiral Hamley; entered the army in 1843; served in the Crimea, being mentioned in despatches, and was commandant of the Staff College from 1870 to 1877. He was employed as delimitation commissioner in Turkey (1879), Armenia (1880), and for the Turkish evacuation of Thessaly and Epirus in the next year, and in the Egyptian war of 1882 he commanded the second division at Tel-el-Kebir, receiving decoration from the Khedive as well as the home Government. In 1885 he entered Parliament for Birkenhead as Conservative, and was re-elected in 1886. Among his works are *The Campaign of Sebastopol, written in the Camp; The Operations of the War; Our Poor Relations: a Philozoic Essay; Voltaire* (in the *Foreign Classics* series, 1879); *Wellington's Career* (republished from *Blackwood's Magazine*), a collection of speeches and writings entitled *National Defence*, etc.

Hamlin, Hannibal (*b.* 1809, *d.* 1891), American statesman, born at Paris, Maine; practised as a lawyer, and became a member of the state legislature. In 1842 he was elected as a Democrat to Congress, was United States senator from 1848 to 1857, when he was elected governor on the Republican ticket, but resigned immediately on again being elected senator. In 1861 he became vice-president under Lincoln, whose views he shared. He was again senator from 1869 to 1881, when he was named minister in Spain. He was chiefly instrumental in passing the "Wilmot proviso" through the House of Representatives.

Hammarskaeld, Lorenzo (*b.* 1787, *d.* 1827), Swedish poet, historian, and critic; founder of the school of Phosphorists, and author of *Svenska Vitterheten.*

Hammer-Purgstall, Josef, Baron von (*b.* 1774, *d.* 1856), German Orientalist; corrected MSS. for the imperial library at Vienna, bringing back several from Paris in 1815. His chief works were *Geschichte des Osmänischen Reichs* and *Litteratur-geschichte der Araber.* He was decorated by twenty sovereigns, and constructed a tomb for himself with inscriptions in the ten languages of which he was master.

Hammerich, Frederick Peter Adolf (*b.* 1809, *d.* 1877), Danish poet and historian; lived some time in Sweden, and in 1840, by the publication of his *Scandinavian Voyage-Songs*, excited a reaction in favour of the old national tongue. Among his other works were *The Awakening of Denmark*, and *Gustavus Adolphus in Germany* (poems) and *Denmark at the Time of the Union of Calmar.* He was chaplain to the Danish troops in the Schleswig-Holstein campaign, and published an account of this and the earlier wars in that country.

Hammond, Anthony (*b.* 1668, *d.* 1738), English poet, friend of Pope and his contemporaries, and member of Parliament; published in 1720 *A Miscellany of Original Poems.* He died in a debtor's prison. His son, James (*d.* 1742), was author of *Love Elegies.*

Hammond, William Alexander (*b.* 1828), American physician; entered the army, and served as surgeon till 1860, when he became professor of anatomy in the Maryland university. On the outbreak of the Civil war, however, he re-entered the army, and in 1862 was made surgeon-general. Two years later he was tried by court-martial and dismissed the service for irregularities in the award of liquor contracts, after which he practised in New York, making a speciality of nervous diseases. In 1878 a bill passed Congress reviewing the sentence of the court-martial, and he was reinstated as surgeon-general and brigadier. He is author of *On Sleep and its Derangements*, *Diseases of the Nervous System*, and *Insanity in its Relation to Crime*, and of *Mr. Oldmixon; A Strong-minded Woman*, and other novels.

Hampden, John (*b.* 1594, *d.* 1643), English politician; though a member of the second Parliament of Charles I., he took little part in affairs till his refusal to pay ship-money in 1635. The case was decided against him three years later, but the story of his attempting to leave England soon after is without foundation. He was a member of the Short Parliament, and in the Long Parliament took an active though not prominent part. He was one of the commissioners sent to Scotland to attend the king, and was impeached as one of the five members. He was very active during the war, and was killed at Chalgrove Field.

Hampden, Renn Dickson, D.D. (*b.* 1793, *d.* 1868), divine, descendant of the last-named, was born in Barbadoes, and took high honours at Oxford, where he became fellow of Oriel, principal of St. Mary Hall, Bampton lecturer (1832), Whyte's professor of moral philosophy, and Regius professor of divinity (1836). His Bampton lectures were attacked by Newman, and he was censured by a combination of the High and Low Church parties in Convocation. In 1847 he became Bishop of Hereford in spite of violent opposition. He wrote a work on *The Philosophical Evidence of Christianity.*

Hampden, Viscount, G.C.B. (*b.* 1814, *d.* 1892), politician, second son of Lord Dacre, was (as Henry Brand) private secretary to Sir George Grey, and represented Lewes as a Liberal from 1852 to 1868, from which year till 1884 he sat for Cambridgeshire. From 1859 to 1866 he was parliamentary secretary to the Treasury, and was unanimously elected Speaker. In the Parliament of 1880 he firmly opposed obstruction, and in 1884 was raised to the peerage, becoming a privy councillor two years later.

Hampton, Wade (*b.* 1818), American soldier (whose grandfather of the same name was a wealthy planter, and took part in the war of Independence, and whose father, also named Wade, was aide-de-camp to Jackson in 1815), was born at Columbia, South Carolina, and was distinguished in the Civil war as chief of "Hampton's legion." After the war he adopted a conciliatory policy on the negro question, and engaged in cotton planting. In 1876 he became state governor, and in 1878 United States senator.

Hancock, John (*b.* 1737, *d.* 1793), American politician, was one of the leaders in the revolt in Massachusetts, the seizure of his sloop, *The Liberty*, being the occasion of a riot in Boston. He was very active in denouncing the "Boston massacre," and was one of the persons whose seizure was attempted by the expedition which led to the Lexington affair. He was president of the Continental Congress from 1775-77, and governor of Massachusetts from 1780 till his death.

Hancock, Winfield Scott (*b.* 1824, *d.* 1886), soldier, practised forty years as a lawyer, but served in the Mexican war and other expeditions, and during the Civil war under McLellan. He especially distinguished himself at Fredericksburg in December, 1862, where nearly half of his men were killed. He was dangerously wounded at Gettysburg, where he commanded the second army corps, and was thanked by Congress for his services. After his recovery he was again engaged, and met with a severe defeat at Ream's station in August, 1864. After the death of Lincoln he was given the command at Washington. He was nominated in 1880 as Democrat candidate for the presidency, but was defeated by Garfield.

Handel, George Frederick [Händel] (*b.* 1685, *d.* 1759), English composer of German birth, was born at Halle, and, at the instance of the Duke of Saxe-Weinfels, allowed to follow his musical tastes, his education being entrusted to the local organist. He composed services before he was twelve, and at fourteen went to Berlin, where he came under the notice of the king. He then went to Hamburg, where he was employed in the orchestra, and in 1705 composed *Almira*, his first opera. He afterwards went to Italy, where he visited Rome, Naples, and Venice; while at Florence his *Roderigo* was performed in 1706. He next became *kapellmeister* to the Elector of Hanover, and in 1710 paid his first visit to London, where he composed *Rinaldo* for the Haymarket. Two years later he again went to England, and was so well received that he stayed there instead of returning to his duties. In 1713 a *Te Deum* by him to celebrate the peace of Utrecht was heard at St. Paul's. When the Elector of Hanover became George I. of England he at first showed no favour to the composer, but the latter made his peace by his *Water Music.* Handel was also appointed director of the new Royal Academy of Music, but the rivalry of Bononcini and the Italians caused it to be closed in 1737. Meanwhile, however, he had composed *Esther*, *Acis and Galatea*, *Athaliah*, *Alexander's Feast*, and many anthems. After going to Aachen to recruit his health, he returned and composed *Saul* an[illegible] *Israel in Egypt*, but met with much opposition, and in 1741 went to Ireland, where the *Messiah* was performed at Dublin (1742), and *Samson* in the following year. On his return to London he resumed the production of operas at Covent Garden, and, though still meeting with opposition, was successful. Among his later works tl chief were *Joseph* (1743). *Belshazzar* (1744), *Judas Maccabæus*, in celebration of Culloden (1746), *Alexander Baluss* (1747), *Solomon* and *Susannah* (1748), *The Choice of Hercules* (1750), and *Jephthah* (1752). Although blind in his later years, he played the organ at the performance of the *Messiah* eight days before his death.

Hanmer, Sir Thomas (*b.* 1676, *d.* 1746), English politician, became Speaker in 1713, and published an edition of Shakespeare with engravings by Gravelot.

Hanna, William, D.D. (*b.* 1808, *d.* 1882), Scotch Presbyterian divine, son of Dr. Samuel Hanna; took part with his father-in-law, Dr. Chalmers, in the Free Church movement of 1850. He wrote *Memoirs of Dr. Chalmers*, *The Letters of Thomas Erskine of Linlathen*, and *Our Lord's Life on Earth.*

Hannay, James (*b.* 1827, *d.* 1873), Scotch novelist and journalist, served in the navy for five years, and wrote *Singleton Fontenoy*, *Eustace Conyers*, *A Course of English Literature*, and *Three Hundred Years of a Norman House.*

Hanneman, Adriaan (*b.* 1610), Dutch painter of the school of Van Dyck, chief among whose pictures were portraits of William II. of Nassau and of himself. He also excelled in allegorical subjects.

Hannen, Lord (*b.* 1821), English judge, educated at St. Paul's school and Heidelberg, was called to the bar in 1848. In 1853 he was British agent on the commission for the settlement of the claims of the United States, and in 1868 was made judge of the Queen's Bench. From 1872 till 1891 he was judge of the probate, divorce, and admiralty division, and became in the latter year a lord of appeal. In 1888 he was named president of the Special Commission to examine into the charge brought by the *Times* against Mr. Parnell and his party.

Hannibal (*b.* 247 B.C., *d.* 183 B.C.), Carthaginian general, son of Hamilcar Barca, who devoted him from an early age to war with the Romans. After attacking the allies of the latter in Spain he marched into Italy, over the Pyrenees and Alps, and arriving in 218, won the battles of the Ticinus and the Trebia, and next year defeated Flaminius on Lake Thrasymene. After his great victory at Cannæ in 216 he wintered at Capua, but was unable to take Rome. In 203 he returned to Africa, and was defeated at Zama in the following year by Scipio Africanus. He became chief magistrate at Carthage, but was compelled by the hostility of rivals to flee to the court of Antiochus. When his surrender was demanded by the Romans, he took refuge in Bithynia, but took poison from apprehension of being given up.

Hanno, Carthaginian commander, defeated at the Ægates by Lutatius Catulus in the Punic war.

Hanno, "the Great," rival of Hamilcar Barca, and afterwards an opponent of his son.

Hanno, Carthaginian navigator, by whom there is extant a fragment printed with Arrian, describing a voyage round Libya (*temp.* uncertain).

Hanno (*d.* 1075), Archbishop of Cologne, appointed in 1055; opposed Pope Nicholas II. in Germany, carried off the young Emperor Henry IV. in 1062 to Cologne, and became all-powerful as his guardian, though twice superseded by a rival prelate, Adalbert. His tyranny at Cologne brought about an insurrection, in which he nearly lost his life, but which he quelled with great severity. He was a zealous supporter of the reforms of Hildebrand, and was canonised after his death.

Hansard, Luke (*b.* 1752, *d.* 1828), English printer, born at Norwich; came to London in 1779, and worked as compositor for Mr. Hughs, printer to the House of Commons, whom he succeeded, and became founder of the house. His son, Luke James (*d.* 1851), was author of *Proposition for a National Printing Office* (1848) and the *Fertilisation of Waste Lands.*

Hansen, Peder Andreas (*b.* 1793, *d.* 1874), German astronomer, native of Schleswig, was employed in the triangulation of Holstein, and afterwards as director of the observatory at Seeberg. His *Tables of the Moon* were printed by the British Government in 1857.

Hanslick, Dr. Eduard (*b.* 1825), Austrian musical critic, became professor of æsthetics and musical history at Vienna, and was juror of the musical department in the Paris Exhibition of 1867 and in 1878, and that at Vienna in 1873. Besides being musical critic to the *Neue Freie Presse* and other journals, lectured on music in Vienna, Prague, and Cologne as an opponent of Wagner and Liszt. In 1876 he became a member of the Imperial Council. Among his works are *Die Moderne Oper* (1875) and *Aus dem Opernleben der Gegenwart* (1884).

Hansteen, Christoffer (*b.* 1784, *d.* 1873), Norwegian astronomer, born at Christiania, published in 1819 his *Researches on Terrestrial Magnetism*, and, after visiting London, Paris, Berlin, and other places, was sent by his government on a voyage of exploration in Siberia (1828). After his return to Norway he constructed an observatory at Christiania, directed the triangulation of the country, and held several professorships. His *Souvenirs of a Journey in Siberia* was translated into French in 1857.

Hanway, Jonas (*b.* 1712, *d.* 1786), English philanthropist and traveller, founded the Marine Society and the Magdalen Charity, and promoted the establishment of Sunday schools. He went to Persia as a trader, and wrote an account of his travels in the *Account of British Trade over the Caspian Sea* (1754). He also introduced umbrellas.

Harald (Blaatand), King of Denmark (*b.* 910, *d.* 985), being conquered by the Emperor Otto the Great, was compelled to be baptised, and afterwards laboured to establish Christianity in his country.

Harald I., King of Norway (*b.* 850, *d.* 933), consolidated his kingdom out of petty sovereignties, and abdicated in 930.

Harald II., his grandson, came to the throne in 950, and was killed in battle (977).

Harald III. (Hardrada), came to the throne in 1047, having previously taken Athens, and been head of the Varangian guard at Constantinople. With Tostig he invaded England in 1066, and took York, but was defeated and slain at Stamford Bridge.

Harald IV. usurped the throne from Magnus IV., and was assassinated in 1134 by Sigurd Slembidiákr.

Harcourt, Simon, Viscount (*b.* 1660, *d.* 1727), English lawyer, entered Parliament as a Tory in 1690, and as Solicitor-General drew up the bill for the union with Scotland. He afterwards became Attorney-General and Lord-Keeper, and defended Sacheverell. He was for a short time (1713-14) Lord Chancellor, and, having joined the Whigs, was created a viscount.

Harcourt, Sir William Vernon (*b.* 1827), English statesman, second son of the Rev. W. V. Harcourt, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1851. He was called to the bar in 1854, became Queen's Counsel in 1866, and was from 1869 to 1887 professor of international law at Cambridge. He contributed to the *Times* articles under the signature of "Historicus" (which were republished in 1863), and was returned Liberal member for Oxford in 1869. He took up at first an independent position, but in 1873 was appointed Solicitor-General. While in Opposition he supported the Public Worship Regulation Bill, and opposed the foreign policy of Lord Beaconsfield. In 1880 he became Home Secretary, but failed to obtain re-election at Oxford after taking office, and had to take Mr. Plimsoll's seat at Derby. During his term of office he introduced the Arms Bill, and was an active supporter of other coercionist measures, and in 1883 passed the Explosives Act against the dynamiters. In Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule cabinet he was Chancellor of the Exchequer, and again in 1892.

Hardee, William J. (*b.* 1819, *d.* 1873), American soldier and military writer; after serving in the Florida war, went to study at St. Maur in France. In 1846, while with Taylor's Rio Grande expedition, he was made prisoner, but was soon exchanged and was rapidly promoted. He afterwards drew up the *United States Rifle and Light Infantry Tactics* (1856), and became commander of cadets at West Point. In the Civil war he distinguished himself as a Confederate officer, commanding the 3rd corps at Shiloh, serving under Bragg at Chattanooga, and finally commanding in South Carolina. He surrendered at Durham in April, 1865, and, at the close of the war, retired to his estates in Alabama.

Hardenberg. [*See* Novalis.]

Hardenberg, Karl August Fürst von (*b.* 1750, *d.* 1822), Prussian statesman, was previously in the service of Hanover and of Brunswick. In 1790, when Ansbach-Baireuth, of which he was premier, was united to Prussia, he entered the service of the latter, and as such superintended the campaign of 1791-4, and concluded the treaty of Basle. In 1803 he became foreign minister, and held that position for three years, becoming known as the enemy of Napoleon, at whose command he was banished from court after the peace of Tilsit. When chancellor in 1810 he supported Scharnhorst's secret reorganisation of the army, though unable to refuse co-operation with France in the invasion of Russia; but afterwards took up an open position, making treaties with Russia and Austria. He signed the first treaty of Paris, and in 1815 endeavoured to obtain the restoration of Alsace. He was afterwards minister of the interior, and supported the reactionist attitude of Metternich.

Hardicanute, King of England and Denmark (*d.* 1042), son of Canute and Emma, succeeded his half-brother, Harold, in 1040, and was last of the Danish kings.

Harding, James Duffield (*b.* 1798, *d.* 1863), English painter, gained the medal of the Society of Arts in 1818, and soon after became a member. He also engaged in art teaching, and was author of *Principles and Practice of Art* and other works. His best known pictures are *Anglers on the Loire*, and views of Fribourg and of the Alps at Como.

Harding, or **Hardyng**, John (*b.* 1378, *d.* 1470), old English historian, served in the wars of Henry V., and wrote *Chronicle of England to the Reign of Edward IV.*, of which there are two widely-differing editions.

Harding, Karl (*b.* 1775, *d.* 1834), German astronomer, professor of astronomy and director at Göttingen ; received the Lalande medal in 1803 for his discovery of Juno.

Harding, Wyndham (*b.* 1817, *d.* 1855), English civil engineer, employed in the construction of the earliest railways, advocated the narrow gauge and read a paper on the *Statistics of the Railway System of Great Britain* before the British Association in 1848. He defrayed the expenses of the first ship which carried emigrants to Australia.

Hardinge, Henry, Viscount (*b.* 1785, *d.* 1856), soldier and statesman ; entered the army at fifteen, served with distinction in the Peninsular campaign, being with Sir John Moore at his death, but was not present at Waterloo on account of a wound received at Ligny. In 1828 he became Secretary for War, and was afterwards Chief Secretary for Ireland. In 1844 he was named Governor-General of India, and, as second in command to Sir Hugh Gough helped him to defeat the Sikhs, for which services he was created viscount, and received pensions both from the Government and the India Company. Having returned home, he was appointed master-general of the ordnance in 1852, and succeeded Wellington as commander-in-chief.

Hardinge, General the Hon. Sir Arthur, K.C.B. (*b.* 1828), English soldier, second son of Viscount Hardinge, joined the army in 1844, and served as staff officer in the Sikh war, and was distinguished in the Crimea. After being assistant-quartermaster-general in Ireland, he became equerry to the Prince Consort, and subsequently colonel of the Coldstream Guards. He went again to India in 1868, returning just before the Afghan war, and in 1881 was made commander-in-chief at Bombay.

Hardinge, Charles, Viscount (*b.* 1822), elder brother of the last-named, was private secretary to his father in India. He sat in Parliament from 1851 till 1856, and was under-secretary of War under Lord Derby in 1858-9.

Hardinge, Nicholas (*b.* 1700, *d.* 1758), English writer and antiquary, became chief clerk of the House of Commons, and, having entered Parliament for Eye, was secretary to the Treasury in 1752. He wrote *Denhill Iliad* and some Latin verse, and was a patron of antiquaries.

Hardinge, George (*b.* 1744, *d.* 1816), English writer, son of last-named, was successively solicitor-general to the queen, counsel to the East India Company, and attorney-general to the queen. He wrote *Letters to Burke on the Impeachment of Hastings* and the *Essence of Malone*, an attack on that writer.

Hardouin, Jean (*b.* 1646, *d.* 1729), French Jesuit, whose works—in which he tried to prove from medals that the greater part of the classics were mediæval forgeries, were censured by his Society; afterwards edited *Pliny's Natural History* and *The Councils*, the latter being suppressed.

Hardwick, Philip (*b.* 1793, *d.* 1870), English architect, son and father of an architect, built a new hall for the Goldsmiths' Company in 1835, also the hall and library of Lincoln's Inn, opened in 1845. He was elected F.R.S. in 1828, A.R.A. 1839, and R.A. 1841, and was subsequently vice-president of the Royal Institute of British Artists.

Hardwicke, Philip Yorke, Earl of (*b.* 1692, *d.* 1764), lawyer, entered Parliament in 1717, and next year became Solicitor-General. After being Attorney-General for ten years, he became, in 1730, chief justice of the King's Bench, and was made a peer. In 1737 he was given in addition the office of Lord Chancellor, which he held till 1756, his tenure of office being marked by the passing of the Marriage Act He did not take office again, but his advice was much valued.

Hardwicke, Philip, 2nd Earl of (*b.* 1720, *d.* 1790), author of *Athenian Letters*, *Walpoliana*, etc., and editor of the *Hardwicke State Papers*.

Hardy, Lady Mary Duffus, novelist, widow of Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy, wrote descriptions of her travels in America, called *Through Cities and Prairie Lands* and *Down South*. Her most successful novels were *Paul Wynter's Sacrifice* and *Daisy Nichol*.

Hardy, Iza Duffus, daughter of last-named, author of *Glencairn*, *Only a Love Story*, *Love, Honour, and Obey*, *Love in Idleness*, and other tales ; she received in 1891 a Civil List pension.

Hardy, Thomas (*b.* 1840), novelist, educated as an architect, was born in Dorsetshire, the scene of his novels being laid in the south of England, the early Wessex. His chief works are *Desperate Remedies* (1871), *Under the Greenwood Tree* (1872), *Far from the Madding Crowd* (1874), *The Trumpet Major* (1880), *The Woodlanders*. *The Mayor of Casterbridge* (1886), and *Wessex Tales* (1888), *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*, etc.

Hardy, Thomas (*b.* 1752, *d.* 1832), politician, set up a bootmaker's shop in Piccadilly, but soon plunged into politics, being the chief founder of the London Corresponding Society in 1792. In 1794 he was prosecuted with Horne Tooke and others for high treason, but was defended by Erskine, and acquitted. He continued in business till 1815, and in his last years was supported by Sir Francis Burdett and his friends.

Hardy, Sir Thomas Duffus (*b.* 1804, *d.* 1878), antiquarian, entered the Record Office in 1819, and in 1861 became deputy keeper. He edited *Close Rolls*, *Norman Rolls*, and *Charter Rolls;* William of Malmesbury, and *Modus Tenendi Parliamenti* (1846). His brother, Sir WILLIAM HARDY (*d.* 1887), succeeded him as deputy keeper.

Hardy, Sir Thomas Masterman, Bart. (*b.* 1769, *d.* 1839), English admiral, friend of Nelson, with whom he served at St. Vincent, the Nile and Trafalgar; was created baronet in 1806, and was subsequently a lord of the Admiralty and governor of Greenwich Hospital.

Hare, Augustus John Cuthbert (*b.* 1834), English writer, nephew of Archdeacon Hare, educated at Harrow and University College, Oxford; wrote *Memorials of a Quiet Life* (18th edition, 1884), *Epitaphs from Country Churchyards*, *Walks in Rome*, *Wanderings in Spain*, and many books of travel.

Hare, Francis, D.D. (*b.* 1665, *d.* 1740), theologian, successively Dean of Worcester and St. Paul's, and Bishop of St. Asaph and Chichester, opposed Hoadley in the Bangorian controversy. His *Difficulties and Discouragement which attend the Study of Scriptures in the Way of Private Judgment* was censured by Convocation.

Hare, John (Fairs) (*b.* 1844), actor, made his first appearance at the Prince of Wales' theatre in 1865. After playing under the Bancrofts for several years, he became, in 1875, manager of the Court theatre; and in 1879 he joined Mr. Kendal in the management of the St. James's theatre. In 1889 he opened the Garrick theatre with Mr. Pinero's *Profligate.*

Hare, Julius Charles (*b.* 1795, *d.* 1855), English writer and theologian, educated at the Charterhouse and Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became fellow in 1818, took orders in 1826, and in 1832 was appointed to the living of Hurstmonceux. He travelled much in Italy and Germany, sometimes having Landor as companion. In 1840 he became Archdeacon of Lewes, and in 1853 chaplain to the Queen, and was a strong supporter of the Broad Church movement. In 1820 he translated *Sintram*, and four years later published *Guesses at Truth*, which was written in collaboration with his brother, Augustus William, who died at Rome in 1833. In conjunction with Thirlwall, Julius translated Niebuhr's *Rome*, and in 1848 edited Stirling's *Essays and Tales*, with a life of the author, who had been his curate at Hurstmonceux.

Hare, Robert (*b.* 1781, *d.* 1858), American chemist, professor in the Pennsylvania University, and inventor of the "Drummond Lamp," the oxyhydrogen blow-pipe, the calorimotor, and improved the voltaic pile.

Hargrave, Francis (*b.* 1741, *d.* 1821), English barrister, recorder of Liverpool, established in the case of the negro Somerset the freedom of slaves upon entering British territory, and published *State Trials* and *Law Trials.* His collection of MSS. is now in the British Museum.

Hargraves, Edmund Hammond (*b.* 1815), English traveller, in 1834 went to Australia as a farmer, and in 1849 discovered gold in California. On his return to Australia he made similar discoveries there (in 1851), and, having informed the Government, was made crown lands commissioner, and received a reward of £10,000. In 1854 he returned to England, and published *Australia and her Gold Mines.*

Hargreaves, James (*d.* 1778), English mechanician, invented the stock-cards, and a hand-worked spinning-jenny. In consequence of the hostility of his fellow-workmen he had to remove from Stanhill to Nottingham, and he afterwards set up a spinning factory at Hockley. A grant from the Royal Bounty Fund was made to his daughter by Sir Robert Peel.

Harlay, Achille d' (*b.* 1536, *d.* 1619), French magistrate, opposed the Duc de Guise in 1585, and quelled the sedition in Paris in 1589.

Harley. [*See* Oxford, Earl of.]

Harley, George, F.R.S. (*b.* 1829), English medical writer, graduated at Edinburgh in 1850, and while on the Continent published *La Physiologie du Diabète Sucré* and other works. On his return he became professor of medical jurisprudence at University College, and physician to the Hospital. In 1861 he gained the triennial prize of the Royal College of Surgeons, and as a fellow of the Royal Society contributed many papers to the *Transactions.* Besides numerous medical works, of which the chief is one on *Liver Diseases*, he published in 1877 *The Simplification of English Spelling*, and in 1878 printed a letter to Lord Beaconsfield on the same subject.

Harley, Robert, F.R.S. (*b.* 1828), mathematician, became in 1868 pastor of a Congregational church at Leicester, in which town he was prominent as an educationist. In 1872 he became vice-master at Mill Hill school; in 1882 principal of Huddersfield College; and in 1886 went to Oxford, where the degree of M.A. was conferred on him. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society at the age of thirty-five, and has written many works and papers on mathematical subjects.

Harlow, George Henry (*b.* 1787, *d.* 1819), English portrait-painter, pupil of Drummond and Sir T. Lawrence, his best-known picture being that of the *Trial of Queen Katherine*, into which portraits of the Kembles were introduced.

Harmodius, an Athenian who, with Aristogeiton, killed Hippias, and was put to death by his brother, Hipparchus, (514 B.C.).

Haro, **Don Luis Mendez de** (*b.* 1599, *d.* 1661), Spanish statesman, nephew of Olivarez, whom he succeeded as minister in 1643; was chiefly instrumental in bringing about the treaty of the Pyrenees in 1657.

Harold I., King of England (*d.* 1040), son of Canute (Knut), who left the succession to him, with his brother, in 1035. He usurped the whole kingdom in 1037, having previously banished Queen Emma, and murdered her sons by Æthelred.

Harold II. (*d.* 1066), son of Godwine, succeeded Edward the Confessor, defeated the invasion of Harald Hardrada of Norway at Stamford Bridge, September, 1066, but was himself defeated and slain by William of Normandy at Senlac, near Hastings, on October 14. Previous to his accession he had commanded an expedition against the Welsh.

Haroun Al Raschid (*b.* 763, *d.* 809), Khalif of Bagdad, organised his dominions against the attacks of the Eastern empire; massacred the Barmecides; compelled Nicephorus to resume payment of his tribute, and ravaged his dominions when the peace was not kept; sent an embassy to Charles the Great. He died when on an expedition against Khorassan.

Harpsfield, Nicholas (*d.* 1583), Roman Catholic theologian, Archdeacon of Canterbury under Queen Mary, but imprisoned by Elizabeth; wrote, with the assistance of Archbishop Parker, who had the custody of him, *Historia Anglicana Ecclesiastica*. His brother John (*d.* 1578) was made Dean of Norwich by Queen Mary, and was chaplain to Bonner and a great persecutor.

Harrington. [*See* Stanhope.]

Harrington, James (*b.* 1611, *d.* 1677), English writer, served in Holland as a soldier, and travelled much on the Continent. He attempted to mediate between the Parliament and King Charles, and was with the latter from 1646 until his death. After the Restoration he was imprisoned on a charge of treason, but when his mind gave way was released. Besides the *Oceana*, he wrote other political works, and an essay on Virgil.

Harrington, Sir John (*b.* 1561, *d.* 1612), English writer, godchild of Queen Elizabeth, translated Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso* into English verse, and wrote *Nugæ Antiquæ* and the other works which appear in his *Remains.*

Harriot, Thomas (*b.* 1560, *d.* 1621), English mathematician, taught in the family of Sir Walter Raleigh, and accompanied the expedition of Grenville to Virginia as geographer, giving an account of that country in *A Brief and True Account of the New-Found Land of Virginia*. He invented a method of algebraic calculation which was afterwards adopted by Descartes.

Harris, James (*b.* 1709, *d.* 1780), English philosopher, a native of Malmesbury, was appointed in 1744 secretary to comptroller to Queen Caroline. His chief work was *Hermes; or, a Philosophical Inquiry Concerning Language and Universal Grammar.*

Harris, James (son). [*See* Malmesbury, Earl of.]

Harris, Joel Chandler (*b.* 1848), American writer, almost entirely self-educated, was apprenticed to a printer at the age of twelve, but afterwards became a journalist. In the *Constitution*, of which he became editor, appeared in 1880 *Uncle Remus: his Songs and Sayings*, which was followed by other similar works.

Harris, Lord (*b.* 1746, *d.* 1829), British soldier, served in the American war of Independence, and afterwards in India under Cornwallis. In 1799, as commander-in-chief, he conducted the expedition against Tippoo Sahib, when Seringapatam was taken, from which he derived the title of baron awarded him.

Harris, Lord (*b.* 1851), statesman, fourth baron, born in Trinidad, and educated at Eton and Christ Church. In Lord Salisbury's first government he was under-secretary for India, and in 1866 went to the War Office in a similar capacity. In 1889 he became governor of Bombay.

Harris, Sir William Snow (*b.* 1792, *d.* 1867), English physicist, a fellow of the Royal Society, and winner of the Copley medal in 1835; was knighted in 1847, and received in 1854 a parliamentary grant of £5,000 for his system of lightning-conductors, which were generally adopted for public buildings.

Harrison, Benjamin (*d.* 1791), American statesman, was one of the committee of correspondence to unite the colonies in 1773, and one of the Virginian delegates in Congress. As chairman of the committee he, in 1776, introduced the resolution declaring independence. Subsequently he was governor of Virginia. In 1788 he opposed the ratification of the Federal Constitution, but afterwards accepted it.

Harrison, Benjamin, LL.D. (*b.* 1833), President (twenty-third) of the United States, grandson of President Harrison, was born at North Bend, Ohio, and began to practise as a lawyer in Indianapolis in 1854. In 1860 he was elected reporter of the Indiana supreme court, and in the Civil war he raised and commanded a regiment for the Federal army. He resumed his civil duties in 1865, and practised as a lawyer till, in 1876, he was nominated by the Republicans for the state governorship, but was not elected. In 1879 he was a member of the Mississippi Commission, and next year was chairman of the Indiana Delegation to the Chicago Convention. He was a strong supporter of General Garfield, who, on his election, offered him office, which he declined. In 1881 he became United States senator, and in 1888 was victorious as the Republican candidate for the presidency. His term of office was marked by the International Copyright Bill of 1891, the Behring Sea dispute, the trouble with Chili, and a diplomatic quarrel with Italy.

Harrison, Frederic (*b.* 1831), English philosopher, educated at King's College school and Wadham College, Oxford, of which he became fellow; was called to the bar in 1858, and practised as a conveyancer. He was a member of the Royal Commission on Trades Unions, 1867-9, and secretary to the Commission for the Digest of the Laws, 1869-70. In 1877 he was named professor of jurisprudence and international law by the Council of Legal Education. He was Home Rule candidate for London University in 1886, and in 1889 was elected alderman on the County Council. He adopted the doctrines of Comte, and became the Positivist leader in England. He is author of *Order and Progress* (1875), *The Choice of Books* (1886), *Oliver Cromwell* ("*Statesman Series*" 1888), etc., and translated vol. ii. of Comte's *Positive Polity*.

Harrison, John (*b.* 1693, *d.* 1776), English mechanician, made chronometers for determining longitude at sea between 1735 and 1749, and was rewarded by Government on condition that the inventions should be made public. *The Principles of Mr. Harrison's Time-keeper* was published in 1767.

Harrison, Thomas (*b.* 1606, *d.* 1660), soldier, prominent in the Great Rebellion, lost the favour of Cromwell on account of his fanaticism as a Fifth Monarchy man; was tried and executed after the Restoration as a regicide.

Harrison, William Henry (*b.* 1773, *d.* 1841), ninth President of the United States, distinguished himself in wars with the Indians, and in that of 1812-15 with Great Britain. He was for some time governor of the newly-formed territory of Indiana, and was made in 1828 minister to Columbia. After his recall he was an unsuccessful candidate for the presidency, but was elected in 1839 in opposition to the Democrat, Van Buren. He died suddenly soon afterwards.

Harrowby, Francis, Earl of (*b.* 1831), English statesman, educated at Harrow and Christ Church; he entered Parliament (as Viscount Sandon) for Lichfield in 1856, and represented Liverpool from 1868 till his accession to the peerage in 1882. He was at first a Whig, but developed into a Conservative, and in 1874 was appointed vice-president of the Committee of Council on Education, having previously served on many committees and carried the Parochial Councils Bill. He was twice offered the chief secretaryship to the Lord-Lieutenant by Lord Beaconsfield, but in 1878 entered the cabinet as president of the Board of Trade. In Lord Salisbury's first administration he was Lord Privy Seal, but did not again take office. He was a member of the Royal Commission on Education in 1886.

Harry, "Blind" (15th century), Scottish minstrel, author of *Acts and Deeds of Wallace*, written about 1475.

Hart, Ernest (*b.* 1836), English sanitary reformer, practised for some years as a surgeon, and was co-editor of the *Lancet* and editor of the *British Medical Journal*. Subsequently he edited the *Sanitary Record*, and became chairman of the National Health Society and the Smoke Abatement Committee. In the Metropolitan Asylums Act (1867) his suggestions, made in a contribution to the *Fortnightly Review*, were embodied, and as chairman of the Parliamentary Bills Committee of the British Medical Association he exercised great influence over sanitary legislation. His proposals for the creation of a peasant proprietary and the reclamation of waste lands in Ireland were adopted by the Government in the Migration clauses of the Tramways Act. By his wife the Donegal Industrial Fund was set on foot.

Hart, James McDougal (*b.* 1828), American painter of Scottish birth; born at Kilmarnock, but lived chiefly in America, gained a bronze medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1889 with *In the Autumn Woods* and *When the Rain is Over*.

Hart, Joel T. (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1877), American sculptor; after being apprentice to a stonecutter, went to Italy to study, and lived at Florence for thirty years. The best examples of his work were *Charity*, *Woman Triumphant*, and *Penserosa*. He invented an apparatus for obtaining mechanically the outline of a head from life.

Hart, Solomon Alexander (*b.* 1806, *d.* 1881), English painter of Jewish extraction, was elected R.A. in 1840. His speciality was historical subjects. Among his best pictures are *Wolsey and Buckingham* (1834), *Richard and Saladin* (1835), *The Polish Synagogue* (1840), and *Milton visiting Galilei in Prison* (1847).

Hart, William (*b.* 1823), American landscape-painter, brother of J. M. (q.v.), was born at Paisley, Scotland, but emigrated with his family in 1831. He became a coach-painter at Albany, but afterwards exhibited frequently at the New York Academy of Design, of which he became a member in 1858. He spent three years in Scotland (1850-3), and subsequently set up a studio in New York, and became president of the Water-Colour Society (1870-3). Among his pictures may be named *The Last Gleam*, *Landscape with Jersey Cattle*, *Morning in the Clouds*, and *A Brook Study*.

Harte, Francis Bret (*b.* 1839), American writer, born at Albany, was at different times a miner, school-teacher, printer, and editor. From 1864 to 1870 he was at San Francisco as secretary of the United States Mint, where, in 1869, he published *The Heathen Chinee*. He was named American consul at Crefeld in 1878, and at Glasgow in 1880, and after leaving the latter in 1885, came to live in London. Chief among his works are *Condensed Novels* (1867), *The Luck of Roaring Camp and Other Sketches* (1870), *Poetical Works* (1871), *Tales of the Argonauts* (1875), *The Twins of Table Mountain and Other Stories* (1879), *By Shore and Sedge* (1885), *A Millionaire of Rough and Ready and Devil's Ford* (1887), *A Ward of the Golden Gate* (1890), etc.

Harting, James Edmund (*b.* 1841), English zoologist, active in promoting bills for the protection of birds, was in 1882 awarded a medal by the Société d'Acclimatation for scientific publications, chief among which were *The Ornithology of Shakespeare critically Examined, etc.* (1871), *A Handbook of British Birds* (1872), *Our Summer Migrants* (1875), several editions of White's *Natural History of Selborne*, *Ostriches and Ostrich Farming*, *British Animals Extinct within Historic Times*, etc.

Hartington. [*See* Devonshire.]

Hartley, Sir Charles Augustus, K.C.M.G. (*b.* 1825), English engineer; served in the Crimea as captain in the Turkish contingent engineers, and in 1856 was named engineer-in-chief to the European Commission of the Danube. In 1862 he was knighted. In 1867 he gained the Tsar's "Grand Competition prize" for his plan for enlarging Odessa harbour. He was employed at various times by the Russian, Austrian, Turkish, Indian, and Roumanian governments, and was much consulted in the improvements made at the mouths of the Mississippi.

Hartley, David (*b.* 1705, *d.* 1757), English philosopher, educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. Abandoning the idea of entering the Church, he devoted himself to the profession of medicine, practising at Newark, Bury St. Edmunds, London, and Bath, at which last place he died. He is chiefly remembered by his *Observations on Man* (1749).

Hartlib, Samuel (*b. circa* 1600, *d. after* 1662), born at Elbin in Prussia, and came to England in 1628. Having lost his property in trade and agricultural experiments, propounded a scheme for a school on novel lines. Cromwell granted him a pension; Milton addressed his *Tractate on Education* (1644) to him, as did Sir William Petty *Two Letters*.

Hartmann, Albrecht (*b.* 1814), Swiss writer, whose chief works are *Meister Putsch und seine Gesellen* (1858), *Galerie berühmter Schweizer* (1863-71), *Junker und Bürger* (1865), *Schweizernovellen* (1877), and *Fortunat* (1879).

Hartmann, Alfred (*b.* 1814), Swiss author, born near Laugenthal. Berne, and educated at Munich, Heidelberg, and Berlin. He finally settled at Solothurm. He wrote *Meister Ritsch und seine Gesellen* (1858), *Kiltabendsgeschichten* (1853-55), etc.

Hartmann, Karl Robert Eduard von (*b.* 1842), German philosopher, was obliged to leave the army through lameness in 1865, and published in 1869 his *Philosophie des Unbewussten*, which went through many editions, and was translated into English in Trübner's *Philosophical Library*. He also wrote *Phänomenologie des sittlichen*

Bewusstseins (1878), and *Das religiöse Bewusstsein der Menschseit im Stufengange seiner Entwickelung* (1882).

Hartmann, Moritz (*b.* 1821, *d.* 1872), poet, born in Bohemia; published at Leipzig in 1845 *Kelch und Schwert*, which was very popular, but brought on its author the wrath of the Austrian government. After the revolution of 1848 he took an active part in politics, representing Bohemia at Frankfort, and was a zealous supporter of the revolution in Vienna. In 1849 he published at Frankfort the satirical poem *Reim-chronik des Pfaffen Mauritius.* He now wandered in Switzerland, England, and Ireland, but in 1850 settled at Paris, from whence he went to the Crimea as correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette.* He died at Vienna after further wanderings. Besides the works mentioned, he was author of *Der Krieg um dem Wald*, a romance, *Die Schatten* and *Novellen* (Hamburg, 1863), and *Briefe aus Irland* (1851).

Hartsœker, Nicolas (*b.* 1656, *d.* 1725), Dutch physicist, friend of Huyghens and Leibnitz, was mathematical tutor to the Tsar Peter when on his travels; made several microscopic discoveries, and was author of *Conjectures Physiques* (1707), *Recueil des Pièces de Physique*, and other works.

Hartt, Charles Frederick (*b.* 1840, *d.* 1878), American naturalist, born at Fredericton, New Brunswick, while a student at Acadia College made geological researches in Nova Scotia and afterwards in New Brunswick. He accompanied the Thayer expedition to Brazil in 1865, and from materials collected there wrote his *Geology and Physical Geography of Brazil* (1870). After holding several professorships in America, he was, in 1875, appointed chief of the geological survey by the Brazilian government.

Hartzenbusch, Juan Eugenio (*b.* 1806, *d.* 1880), Spanish dramatist of German origin; was employed as a shorthand writer till he obtained a position in the royal library at Madrid, which enabled him to devote his talents to dramatic writings. Besides adapting many French plays, he was author of *Los Amantes de Teruel* (1836), *Donna Mencia* (1838), *Alfonso el Casto* (1841), and several comedies, besides *Ensayos poeticos y articulos en prosa.*

Harvard, John (*d.* 1638), son of a butcher in Southwark, was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and in 1637 married and went to New England, but died next year, and left one half of his estate to be devoted to the foundation of a college at Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Harvey, Sir Eliab (*b.* 1759, *d.* 1830), English naval officer, served in the Napoleonic wars, and was made rear-admiral after Trafalgar, in which he was captain of the *Téméraire.* He afterwards had a dispute with Lord Gambier and was dismissed for insubordination, but ultimately became admiral and G.C.B.

Harvey, Gabriel (*b.* 1545, *d.* 1630), English writer, friend of Spenser, contributed under the name "Hobbinol", the verses prefixed to the *Faëry Queene*, and published *Three Wittie Familiar Letters* (1580), as well as prophetic almanacks.

Harvey, Sir George (*b.* 1806, *d.* 1876), Scotch painter, exhibited *Covenanters Preaching* in 1830, *The Battle of Drumclog* (1836), *The Covenanters' Communion* (1840), and *First Reading of the Bible in Old St. Paul's* (1847). He became a Scottish Academician in 1829, was elected President in 1864, and was knighted in 1867. In 1870 he published *Notes of the Early History of the Scottish Academy.*

Harvey, William (*b.* 1578, *d.* 1657) English physiologist, discovered the circulation of the blood. He studied at Cambridge and at Padua, and, on his return to England, became physician at St. Bartholomew's hospital and delivered the Lumleian lectures. His great discovery was described in *Exercitatio Anatomica de Motu Cordis et Sanguinis*, published in 1628. He was afterwards physician to Charles I. and warden of Merton College, Oxford.

Hasan ben Sabbah (*b.* 1056, *d.* 1124), Persian fanatic, was disgraced by the sultan and retired to the mountains of Kurdistan, where he founded a sect called "Haschischin" (Assassins), from the drugs which he gave them. He is known as the "Old Man of the Mountains," or Sheik el Djebel.

Hasdrubal (*d.* 207 B.C.), brother of Hannibal, commanded in Spain with some success, but having invaded Italy was defeated and slain by Livius and Nero at the Metaurus.

Hasdrubal, Carthaginian general during the third Punic war; defended Carthage, but surrendered when it was captured (146 B.C.), and died in Italy some time after.

Hase, Charles Benoît (*b.* 1780, *d.* 1864), French Hellenist of German extraction; was in early life tutor to Louis Napoleon, and afterwards member of the Academies of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, professor of German at the École Polytechnique, and of ancient and modern Greek in the Royal School of Oriental Languages, as well as librarian in the Bibliothèque Royale.

Hasebig, Sir Arthur, Parliamentary

soldier, was one of the "Five Members." He aided Monk in the Restoration.

Hassan (*b.* 625, *d.* 669), grandson of Mahomet and son of Ali, the fifth caliph, was opposed by Moawiah and compelled to abdicate in 660.

Hassan, Prince (*b.* 1854, *d.* 1888), Egyptian soldier and statesman, third son of Ismail; was educated partly in England, and, after serving in the Prussian army, was appointed in 1876 commander-in-chief of the Egyptian army. After serving in the Russo-Turkish war, he became Egyptian war minister, and was again commander-in-chief. In 1885 he was with Lord Wolseley in the Soudan.

Hassan-Ali-Khan (*b.* 1821), Persian statesman and soldier, rendered distinguished services to the shah in the Khorasan in 1848, and later during the rising of the Babis, after which event he was employed as a diplomatist in England, France, and Italy.

Hassan ben Ali, founder of the dynasty of the Beys of Tunis; put to death Ibrahim Bey in 1706 and assumed the title, but was himself deposed and beheaded by his nephew in 1735.

Hasse, Johann Adolph (*b.* 1699, *d.* 1783), German musical composer, called in Italy "Il Sassone," went to Naples, where he met Scarlatti and composed the music of *Sesostrate.* At Venice he composed a *Miserere*, and married Faustina Bordoni. He was invited to London as a rival to Handel, but soon returned to Dresden, where he was patronised by Frederick the Great. At Milan, when composing for the marriage of the Archduke Ferdinand, he met Mozart, and predicted his success.

Hassein Ali (*d.* 1720), Indian statesman, a descendant of Mahomet; with his brother Abdoola, assisted Ferokshere to seize the imperial power at Delhi, but, when the latter plotted against him, made an alliance with the Mahrattas and put the usurper to death. He now became all-powerful, but was assassinated when on the march against Nizam-ool-Moolk, Soubadar of the Deccan.

Hasselquist, Friedrich (*b.* 1722, *d.* 1752), Swedish naturalist, pupil of Linnæus, who made use of the materials collected by him; studied botany in Palestine and Egypt, but died when about to return.

Hassen Shah Gungoo (*d.* 1358), Indian king, was declared king on the deposition of Mahomet Toghluk, and consolidated the Mahometan possessions in western India into one great kingdom.

Hastings, Sir Charles, M.D. (*b.* 1794, *d.* 1866), English physician, graduated at Edinburgh and practised at Worcester; founded the British Medical Association, and wrote *Illustrations of the Natural History of Worcestershire.*

Hastings, Francis, Marquess (*b.* 1754, *d.* 1826), English general and statesman, served in the American war, and was created Lord Moira, opposed the Irish union, and was in 1813 made Governor-General of India. He subdued the Mahrattas and Pindarees, advocated the education of the natives, and carried out many public works at Calcutta and Delhi. He was opposed, however, by a strong party among the directors, and was accused of partiality and corruption. He was recalled and censured in 1822, and died as governor of Malta.

Hastings, Warren (*b.* 1732, *d.* 1818), English administrator in India; went to Bengal as a writer in 1750, but was seven years later appointed agent of the East India Company at the court of the Nabob of Bengal. In 1764 he returned to England, where he remained four years studying Eastern literature. On his return to India he became a member of the council of Madras, and in 1772 governor of Bengal, a position which in 1774 became that of Governor-General of India. He was now involved in quarrels with his Council, and sent in his resignation, which, however, when accepted, he disavowed. The Supreme Court decided in his favour, and he was reappointed. During his first term of office he sold the vale of Rohilcund to Sujah Dowlah and obtained the execution of Nuncomar, his enemy. During his second term, in order to obtain money, he took those measures against the Rajah of Benares and the Nabob of Oude which were afterwards charged against him, but left the affairs of the Company in a very prosperous condition. Three years after his return he was impeached before the Lords for high crimes and misdemeanours, but, after a trial which proceeded at intervals for seven years, and in spite of the eloquence of Burke and Sheridan, he was acquitted in 1795. He was ruined by the expense, but was granted an annuity by the Court of Directors.

Hatfield, Thomas (*d.* 1381), Bishop of Durham; appointed when a layman at the instance of Edward III., to whom he had been secretary; led the English at the battle of Neville's Cross, and founded Hatfield Hall and Trinity (originally Durham) College, Oxford.

Hatherley, Lord, William Page Wood (*b.* 1801, *d.* 1881), English lawyer, called to the bar in 1827, and in 1845 took silk. He was Liberal member for Oxford from 1847 to 1852, and was Solicitor-General in 1851-2. After serving on the chancery commission he became Vice-Chancellor, and in 1868 was named lord justice of the Court of Appeal in Chancery, being also sworn of the Privy Council. In the same year he became Lord Chancellor and received a peerage, but his health obliged him to resign in 1872.

Hatsell, John (*d.* 1820), jurist, clerk of the House of Commons, and author of *Cases of Privileges of Parliament to 1628* (1776), and *Precedents of Proceedings*.

Hatto (*d.* 970), Archbishop of Mainz, subject of the "Rat Tower" legend founded on the *Chronicles of Magdeburg*.

Hatton, Sir Christopher (*b.* 1540, *d.* 1591), English courtier and judge, a great favourite with Queen Elizabeth, who called him her "Liddes," and made him captain of her guard, vice-chamberlain, and (1587) Lord Chancellor. He was one of the commissioners for the trial of Mary Stuart.

Hatton, John Liptrot (*b.* 1809, *d.* 1886), English composer, born in Liverpool, and almost entirely self-taught, produced in 1844 at Drury Lane the operetta *The Queen of the Thames*. After a visit to Vienna, he published several songs under the pseudonym "Czapek," and in 1838 went to America. As director of music during Charles Kean's management of the Princess's theatre, he composed music for *Macbeth* and *Sardanapalus* (1853), *Faust and Marguerite* (1854), *Henry VIII.* (1855), *Richard II.* (1857), *King Lear*, *The Merchant of Venice*, and *Much Ado About Nothing* (1858). Besides cathedral services and anthems, he composed *Robin Hood*, a cantata (1856), *Hezekiah*, an oratorio (1877), and a great number of songs and part songs, *To Anthea*, *Simon the Cellarer*, etc.

Hatton, Joseph (*b.* 1839), novelist and journalist, came to London in 1868 and edited the *Gentleman's Magazine*, collaborated with Mr. Harvey in a *History of Newfoundland*, and also wrote a book on Borneo, *By Order of the Tsar*, *The Old House at Sandwich*, and other novels, as well as *Irving's Impressions of America*, *Old Lamps and New*, and some plays.

Hatzfeldt, Graf von (*b.* 1831), German diplomatist, was secretary to Prince Bismarck at Paris in 1862, and one of his diplomatic suite at the time of the French war. In 1874 he became imperial minister at Madrid, and was subsequently ambassador at Constantinople, foreign secretary, and (1885) German ambassador in London.

Hauff, Wilhelm (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1827), German poet and novelist, author of *Lichtenstein* (1826), *Die Bettlerin vom Pont des Arts*, and *Das Bild des Kaisers*, as well as *Märchen*. Uhland wrote an elegy on his death.

Haughton, Sir Graves Champney (*b.* 1789, *d.* 1849), Irish Orientalist, left the army to become professor of Sanscrit at Haileybury (1817), and compiled a *Bengal Grammar* and a *Bengali-Sanscrit-English Dictionary*.

Haughton, William (16th century), English dramatist, author of *Ferrex and Porrex*, licensed in 1600; also collaborated with Dekker and others.

Haugwitz, Christian, Graf von (*b.* 1752, *d.* 1832), Prussian statesman; as ambassador at Vienna, negotiated the convention of Reichenbach and the treaty of Pilnitz; was foreign secretary from 1792 till the invasion of Hanover in 1803, when he retired. He was recalled in 1805, and after Austerlitz ceded Anspach, Cleves, and Neufchâtel to France in exchange for Hanover. He soon retired from office, having embroiled Prussia with England without having gained the real friendship of Napoleon. He left *Fragments of Memoirs*, in which he endeavoured to justify himself.

Haukal, Abul Kasem Mohammed Ibn (10th century), Arabian traveller, author of a *Book of Roads and Kingdoms*, descriptive of Mahometan countries.

Hauksbee, Francis (*b.* 1650, *d. circa* 1713), English physician, one of the earliest writers on electricity, on which subject he contributed papers to the *Transactions of the Royal Society*, and also published *Physico-Mechanical Experiments on various Subjects touching Light and Electricity*.

Hauptmann, Moritz (*b.* 1792, *d.* 1868), German music composer and music-teacher, pupil of Spohr; was appointed in 1842 *cantor* at the Thomas-schule, Leipzig, and had von Bülow and Joachim as pupils. His works include an opera, *Mathilde* (1824).

Hauréau, Barthélemy (*b.* 1812), French historian and publicist; edited for seven years the *Courrier de la Sarthe*, and having become librarian at Le Mans wrote a *History of Poland*. He left the town in 1845 and rejoined the staff of the *National*, and was also for a short time a member of the Constituent Assembly. He afterwards became keeper of manuscripts at the National Library and director of the Imprimerie National. Among his historical works are *François Ier et sa Cour*, *Charlemagne et sa Cour*, *Singularités Historiques et Littéraires*, and *Histoire de la Philosophie Scolastique*.

Haussman, George Eugène, Baron (*b.* 1809), French administrator; began his career as an advocate, but after 1830 took part in politics, and was made by Napoleon III. prefect of the Seine. In this capacity he set about the embellishment of Paris with great recklessness, and in 1870, having declined to resign, was dismissed by imperial decree. After a short absence, he returned, entered into large speculations, and was in 1877 elected deputy for Ajaccio.

Haussonville, Joseph de Mion, Comte d' (*b.* 1809), French politician and writer, an active member of the Assembly between 1842 and 1848; was elected academician in 1869, but had previously been obliged to leave France on account of his opposition to the Bonaparte *régime*. In 1870 he published *La France et la Prusse devant l'Europe*, and subsequently established farms in Algeria for refugees from Alsace, and wrote *Histoire de la Réunion de la Lorraine à la France*, etc.

Hauterive, Alessandre, Comte d' (*b.* 1754, *d.* 1830), French diplomatist; gained the favour of Napoleon by his manifesto, *État de la France, an. viii.*, and as his secretary was engaged in all his diplomatic affairs, enjoying the confidence also of Talleyrand. After the peace he devoted himself to literature, his chief work being *Éléments de l'Économie Politique.*

Haüy, René Just (*b.* 1743, *d.* 1822), mineralogist, was elected member of the Académie des Sciences for his discovery of the laws of crystallisation. During the revolution he was protected by his pupil, Geoffroy St. Hilaire, and afterwards enjoyed the favour of Napoleon. His collection was purchased by the Duke of Buckingham, but redeemed by the National Assembly.

Haüy, Valentine (*b.* 1745, *d.* 1822), educationist, brother of last-named; wrote *Essai sur l'Éducation des Aveugles*, invented the method of teaching the blind by raised letters, and established schools for them at Paris, Berlin, and St. Petersburg.

Havelock, Sir Arthur Elibank, K.C.M.G. (*b.* 1844), colonial administrator, was successively president of Nevis, chief commissioner of the Seychelles, governor of the west African settlements, of Trinidad, Natal (1885), and Ceylon (1890).

Havelock, Sir Henry (*b.* 1795, *d.* 1857), English soldier; was entered at the Temple in 1813, but two years later joined the army, and in 1823 went to India, where he served in the first Burmese war, of which he wrote an account (*Campaigns in Arva*). He held a command in the first Afghan war, and afterwards served in the Mahratta and Sikh wars. After a short absence on leave, he returned to India in 1854 as adjutant-general, and, after commanding a division in the Persian campaign, distinguished himself in the Mutiny by the relief of Cawnpore and Lucknow, but was then besieged there, and died before the second relief by Sir Colin Campbell. A baronetcy and a pension had been awarded him.

Havergal, William Henry (*b.* 1793, *d.* 1870), English divine and composer, was educated at Oxford, and composed *A Hundred Psalm and Hymn Tunes*, *Summer Tide is Coming*, and other works, besides editing chants, and publishing some sermons. FRANCES RIDLEY (*b.* 1836, *d.* 1879), his daughter by his first wife, published *The Ministry of Song* and some poems. Her brother Henry (*d.* 1875) built an organ with his own hands, and published chants and hymn tunes.

Hawes, Stephen (15th century), English poet, groom of the chamber to Henry VII., wrote *The Temple of Glasse*, *The Passetyme of Pleasure*, and other works.

Hawes, William (*b.* 1736, *d.* 1808), physician, the first to maintain the possibility of resuscitation of those apparently drowned, founded the Royal Humane Society (1774): also wrote *An Account of Dr. Goldsmith's Last Illness.*

Hawke, Edward, Lord (*b.* 1705, *d.* 1781), admiral, gained several victories over French fleets, notably that of Quiberon in 1759; was First Lord of the Admiralty from 1766 to 1771.

Hawker, Robert Stephen (*b.* 1803, *d.* 1875), divine and poet, educated at Oxford, where he gained the Newdigate prize, obtained in 1834 the vicarage of Morwenstow in Cornwall, and, under the influence of his surroundings, wrote *Tendrils by Reuben*, *Cornish Ballads* (1869), *Echoes from Old Cornwall* (1845), *The Song of the Western Men*, and *The Quest of the Sangreal* (1864).

Hawkesworth, John, LL.D. (*d.* 1773), essayist and novelist, editor of *The Adventurer*, *The Voyages of Cook*, and others.

Hawkins, Benjamin Waterhouse (*b.* 1807, *d.* 1889), geologist, constructed the models of extinct animals in the Crystal Palace gardens, afterwards went to America on a lecturing tour, and was there employed in similar work. He wrote *Elements of Form*, *Comparative Views of the Human and Animal Frame* (1860), etc.

Hawkins, Cæsar (*b.* 1798, *d.* 1884), surgeon, brother of the provost of Oriel, was a pupil of Sir Benjamin Brodie at St. George's hospital, and was surgeon to it from 1829 till 1861, when he became consulting-surgeon. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and was the first surgeon who practised ovariotomy with success.

Hawkins, Edward, F.R.S., F.L.S., etc. (*b.* 1780, *d.* 1867), archæologist and numismatist, became keeper of antiquities at the

British Museum in 1824, made an immense collection of political caricatures and Cheshire views, and was author of *The Silver Coins of England* (1841) and *Descriptions of the Anglo-Gallic Coins and Ancient Marbles in the British Museum.*

Hawkins, Edward, D.D. (*b.* 1789, *d.* 1882), theologian and scholar, educated at Merchant Taylors and St. John's, Oxford, was elected fellow of Oriel in 1813, and succeeded Copleston as provost in 1828, Keble and Newman being also candidates. In 1840 Dr. Hawkins was Bampton lecturer, and in 1847 became Ireland professor of exegesis. He was an intimate friend of Dr. Arnold, and one of Burgon's *Twelve Good Men.*

Hawkins, Frederick (*b.* 1849), dramatic critic, author of *A Biography of Edmund Kean* (1869), *Annals of the French Stage* (1884) and *The French Stage in the 18th Century* (1888).

Hawkins, Sir Henry (*b.* 1816), judge, was called to the bar in 1843, became Queen's Counsel in 1858, and had a very large practice on the home circuit. He was retained for the defence in the Saurin *v.* Starr case (1869), and for the prosecution in the Tichborne case, and was engaged in Lord St. Leonard's will case. In 1876 he was appointed judge in the Queen's Bench Division.

Hawkins, Sir John (*d.* 1595), navigator; made three voyages for the purpose of procuring African slaves, but in the last was attacked and severely defeated by the Spaniards (1568); did much to re-organise the English fleet, the results of his work being seen at the Armada invasion, when he was rear-admiral; afterwards made further attacks on the Spaniards, and died after his repulse from Porto Rico.

Hawkins, Sir John (*b.* 1719, *d.* 1789), musical writer, a descendant of the above; wrote *The General History of the Science and Practice of Music* (1776), and also, having been an original member of the Literary Club in Ivy Lane, *The Life and Works of Dr. Johnson.*

Hawkins, William (*d.* 1613), navigator, went to India with Finch in 1607, and was authorised to trade by the Mogul, quarrelled with the Portuguese, but married and settled at Agra, which, however, he was compelled to leave by the intrigues of the Omrahs, and died on his way back to England.

Hawkshaw, Sir John (*b.* 1811, *d.* 1891), civil engineer, assisted Alexander Nimmo in the construction of government works in Ireland, and at the age of twenty was manager of the Bolivar copper mines; also constructed greater part of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway; became president of the Institution of Civil Engineers. He proposed in 1870 the scheme for a Channel tunnel, was knighted in 1873, and was in 1875 president of the British Association. Besides technical papers, he wrote *Reminiscences of South America* (1838).

Hawksmoor, Nicholas (*b.* 1666, *d.* 1736), architect, pupil of Wren, designed several of the fifty churches erected in the reign of Anne, and rebuilt part of All Souls', Oxford.

Hawkwood, Sir John (*d.* 1394), English soldier of fortune, employed by Edward III., and by Florence, Pisa, and other Italian cities; founded an English hospital at Rome about 1390.

Hawthorne, Julian (*b.* 1846), American writer, son of Nathaniel, born at Boston; went to Germany in 1868, and studied engineering at Dresden, and on his return served on the staff of hydrographic engineers under McLellan, after which, having had some literary successes, he returned to Dresden, where he stayed till 1874; while living in England wrote *Idolatry*, *Saxon Studies*, *Garth* (1877), *Sebastian Strome* (1880), and several collections of short stories. After his return to America he also published *Fortune's Fool*, *Dust*, and several short stories, as well as a biography of his father. He visited Europe in 1889 in connection with a delegation of working men sent to make industrial investigations.

Hawthorne, Nathaniel (*b.* 1804, *d.* 1864), novelist, born at Salem, Massachusetts, graduated at Bowdoin College, where Longfellow and Franklin Pierce were his friends, and after a residence at home (during which he wrote his *Twice Told Tales*), was appointed in 1838 weigher and gauger at Boston by Bancroft, who was then collector of the customs there. In 1841, being a Democrat, he lost this office, and went to live with the Brook Farm Community. In 1843 he married, and went to Concord, and from 1846 to 1849 he was surveyor at Salem. In 1853 President Pierce named him consul at Liverpool, but he resigned in 1857, and travelled three years in France and Italy, writing *The Marble Faun* when at Rome. On his return to America he wrote a book on England, *Our Old Home.* Besides the works mentioned, he was the author of *Mosses from an Old Manse* (1846), *The Scarlet Letter* (1850), *The House of the Seven Gables* (1851), and *The Blithdale Romance.*

Hay, John (*b.* 1838), American diplomatist and writer, born at Salem, Indiana, was aide-de-camp and adjutant to President Lincoln, and employed diplomatically at Paris, Vienna, and Madrid. In 1870 he joined the staff of the *New York Tribune*, and became editor in 1881. His chief writings are *Pike County Ballads* (1871), and *A Life of President Lincoln*, in collaboration with John Nicolay.

Hay, Right Hon. Sir John C. Dalrymple, K.C.B., etc. (*b.* 1821), English admiral, entered the navy in 1834, served in the first Kaffir war, and in the operations on the Syrian coast, being specially gazetted for gallantry at Tortosa, and subsequently in the East Indies and China, destroying the pirate fleet of Chinapoo in 1849, and that of Shap'ng'tzar. He also took part in the capture of Kertch and Kinburn, and the bombardment of Sebastopol. He entered Parliament for Wakefield as a Conservative in 1862, lost his seat in 1865, but represented Stamford from 1866 to 1880, and Wigtown from 1880 to 1885. He was a lord of the Admiralty from 1866 to 1868, and author of *Our Naval Defences* and several other works.

Haydn, Josef (*b.* 1732, *d.* 1809), Austrian composer, son of a coach-builder at Rohrau in Lower Austria, who had musical tastes. He was sent to Vienna at an early age, where his first opera, *Der Krumme Teufel*, was produced in 1753, his first quartette in 1754, and his first *Symphony in D* in 1760. He afterwards became kapellmeister to Prince Esterhazy, for whose new theatre he composed *La Fedeltà Premiata* (1780), *Orlando Palatino* (1782), and *Armida* (1784). He visited London in 1791, and gave successful concerts, continuing in England two years on his return visit in 1794. In England, too, he conceived his *Schöpfung* (*Creation*), which was published in 1798, and produced at Vienna in the following year. In 1800 he composed the *Seasons* (*Jahreszeiten*), and his other works include a *Hymn to the Emperor*, several quartettes, sonatas, etc.

Haydon, Benjamin Robert (*b.* 1786, *d.* 1846), English painter, son of a Plymouth stationer; exhibited in 1807 *The Repose of the Holy Family in Egypt*. A dispute arose as to the hanging of his picture *Dentatus*, and he became involved in debt in consequence of his quarrels with the Academy and his patrons. Though a public subscription was raised, his circumstances improved but slowly, though his lectures in Scotland were well received, and he committed suicide on the failure of the exhibition of his *Banishment of Aristides* and *Nero Playing*. Besides these, his chief works were *Lazarus*, *The Mock Election*, *The Reform Banquet*, and *Xenophon and the Ten Thousand seeing the Sea*.

Hayes, Augustus Allen (*b.* 1806, *d.* 1882), American chemist, discovered the organic alkaloid sanguinaria, investigated the generation of steam, and conducted researches on the action of alcohol, the formation of guano, and other subjects.

Hayes, Catherine (*b.* 1825, *d.* 1861), English vocalist, daughter of a dressmaker at Limerick, was taught singing under Sapio in Dublin, and afterwards studied in Paris. She made her *début* at Marseilles, in *I Puritani*, was *prima donna* at La Scala, Milan, and afterwards sang at Vienna, Venice, London, and in America.

Hayes, Rutherford Birchard (*b.* 1822), American president (nineteenth), was born at Delaware, Ohio; practised as an attorney in the Ohio courts, and after 1849 at Cincinnati. In the Civil war he greatly distinguished himself, more particularly at the battles of Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, Virginia. At the end of 1865 he took his seat in Congress as a Republican, denounced repudiation of the debt, and opposed increased pay to members. In 1867 he was elected governor of Ohio, and was re-elected two years later, but was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress in 1872. With considerable reluctance he again, in 1873, came forward for the governorship, and carried the election on secular education and "honest money." In 1876 he was elected president, in opposition to Tilden, his platform being civil service reform, the currency, and pacification of the South. He was successful in carrying out the last, but on the other points met with much opposition. In 1879 he vetoed the Chinese Immigration Bill, and also that to prohibit military interference (so-called) at elections.

Hayley, William (*b.* 1745, *d.* 1820), English writer, friend of Gibbon and Cowper, was educated at Eton and Cambridge, and wrote poems, two of which were attacked in *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*. His *Life of Cowper* appeared in 1803.

Haymerle, Baron Heinrich von (*b.* 1828, *d.* 1881), Austrian statesman, began his career as sub-interpreter at Constantinople in 1850, and, after having been *chargé d'affaires* at Athens, Frankfort, and Dresden, re-established relations between Austria and Denmark; was engaged in the negotiations which resulted in the treaty of Prague in 1866, was created baron, and sent to Berlin. After representing Austria at Constantinople, and again at Athens and Rome, he took part in the Berlin Congress, and having succeeded Count Andrassy as foreign minister in 1879, promoted the Triple Alliance.

Haynau, Julius Jakob Baron von (*b.* 1786, *d.* 1853), Austrian general, natural son of the Elector of Hesse-Cassel; entered the army in 1801, and attained the rank of field-marshal in 1844. In the Italian campaigns of 1848-9 his severity was notorious, as also in Hungary, where, in 1849, he gained the battles on the Theiss, stormed Raab, and executed some very rapid marches. In 1850 he was dismissed for intractability, and in the course of his travels came to London, and was severely assaulted at the brewery of Barclay and Perkins.

Hayter, Sir George (*b.* 1792, *d.* 1871), English painter, was awarded by the British Institution in 1815 a prize of 200 guineas for his picture of the prophet Ezra, and was soon after appointed portrait- and miniature-painter to Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg and the Princess Charlotte. His *Trial of Lord Russell*, exhibited in 1825, made his reputation, and he afterwards painted *The Trial of Queen Caroline*, *The Meeting of the First Reformed Parliament*, and many portraits of the Royal Family.

Hayter, Right Hon. Sir W. Goodenough, Bart. (*b.* 1792, *d.* 1878), statesman, was called to the bar in 1819, and practised till 1839. He was a member of Parliament from 1837 to 1865, and held the offices of Judge-Advocate-General, 1847-9, and Secretary to the Treasury from the latter year, with a short interval, till 1858, when he received a baronetcy. In 1861 his services as Liberal "whip" were acknowledged by a public dinner, at which Lord Palmerston presided. He retired from affairs in 1865, and was accidentally drowned near his house in Berkshire in 1878.

Hayward, Abraham (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1884), English writer, was called to the bar in 1832, but gave himself to writing. In 1833 he brought out a prose translation of *Faust*, and became a correspondent of Tieck, Fouqué, Hitzig, and other eminent Germans. He founded and edited the *Law Magazine*, wrote for the *Morning Chronicle*, and in 1861 edited the *Letters and Literary Remains of Mrs. Piozzi*. His essays and articles contributed to the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly* were, many of them, republished, and he had a wide acquaintance among leading contemporaries. He was a brilliant talker.

Hayward, Sir John (*b.* 1560, *d.* 1627), English historical writer, author of *The Life and Raigne of Henrie IV.* (for the dedication of which he was imprisoned by Elizabeth), *Life and Raigne of Edward VI.*, and other works.

Hazael, Syrian, who killed Ben-hadad, usurped the throne (885 B.C.), and made war on Israel soon after.

Hazlitt, William (*b.* 1778, *d.* 1830), critic and essayist, son of a Nonconformist minister; as an artist became acquainted with Leigh Hunt and Lamb, and published his *Essay on the Principles of Human Action*, after which he contributed to the *Examiner* many essays, including *The Round Table* (1817), *Table Talk* (1821), criticisms on *The Spirit of the Age* (1825), and lectured on Elizabethan dramatists at the Surrey Institution. He also wrote *Characters of Shakespeare's Plays* (1817), *View of the Contemporary English Stage*, and a *Life of Napoleon*. He married a daughter of Dr. Stoddart, editor of the *Times*, but separated from her in 1822.

Hazlitt, William Carew (*b.* 1834), grandson of the last-named, author of his *Life* (1867), of a *History of the Venetian Republic*, and *A Bibliographical Handbook to the Early Literature of Great Britain*.

Head, Barclay Vincent, Ph.D. (*b.* 1844), numismatist, entered the British Museum in 1864, and became assistant-keeper of coins in 1871. His chief works are *Historia Numorum* (1887), and works on the coinage of Syracuse, Persia, and Bœotia.

Head, Sir Edmund Walker, Bart. (*b.* 1805, *d.* 1868), administrator and writer. After being poor-law commissioner, he was appointed, in 1847, governor of New Brunswick, and was from 1854-61 Governor-General of Canada. On his return he became Civil Service Commissioner, and in 1857 Privy Councillor. He was author of a *Handbook of the Spanish and French Schools of Painting* (1847), and of a similar work on the German and Flemish schools (1854).

Head, Sir Francis Bond, Bart. (*b.* 1793, *d.* 1875), administrator and writer, served in the Engineers at Waterloo, and in 1825 headed a mining expedition to Rio de la Plata, of which he gave an account in *Rough Notes of a Journey across the Pampas*. In 1835 he was named by Lord Glenelg governor of Upper Canada, and succeeded in putting down the rebellion. He was created baronet in 1838, and sworn of the Privy Council in 1867. He also received a pension for his contributions to literature, among which were *A Life of Bruce, the Traveller* (1830), and *The Defenceless State of Great Britain* (1850).

Head, Richard (*d.* 1678 or 1686), English writer, author of *The English Rogue*, and a play entitled *Hic et Ubique; or, the Humours of Dublin*.

Headley, Joel Tyler (*b.* 1814), American writer, author of *Napoleon and his Marshals*, *Washington and his Generals*, *A History of the Second War between England and the United States* (1853), and biographies of American statesmen. His brother, Phineas (*b.* 1819), wrote a *Life of Kossuth* and other works.

Healy, Timothy Michael (*b.* 1855), Irish politician; after being clerk in a telegraph office, became in 1879 secretary to Mr. Parnell, and in 1880 entered Parliament for Wexford. He was author of the "Healy clause" in the Land Act of 1881; was imprisoned in 1882 for using inflammatory language, and next year was returned for Monaghan county. At the general election he was returned both for the latter and for South Londonderry, but sat for Londonderry. Meanwhile, he had been called to the Irish bar. In 1886 he opposed the nomination of Captain O'Shea, Mr. Parnell's candidate for Clare. He lost his seat at the general election, but was returned for North Longford in 1887. In 1890 he became one of the leading opponents of Mr. Parnell's leadership.

Heapy, Thomas (*b.* 1775, *d.* 1835), English painter, one of the earliest members of the Water-Colour Society, and first president of the Society of British Artists.

Hearne, Samuel (*b.* 1745, *d.* 1792), traveller; served in the navy for some years, but afterwards entered the service of the Hudson Bay Company (whose territories he explored between 1769 and 1772), by whom he was sent to discover a North-West Passage.

Hearne, Thomas (*b.* 1678, *d.* 1735), antiquary, held the post of sub-librarian at the Bodleian, but resigned rather than take the oaths to George I.; published *Leland's Collectanea*, *Leland's Itinerary*, and several mediæval works, and left a valuable collection of MSS. to the Bodleian Library.

Heath, James (*b.* 1756, *d.* 1834), engraver, the best examples of his work being West's *Death of Nelson*, and Wright's *Dead Soldier*.

Heath, Christopher, F.R.C.S. (*b.* 1835), surgeon; became Holme professor of clinical surgery, and surgeon to University College Hospital, 1875; fellow of King's College, and member of the council of the College of Surgeons in 1881, and was president of the Clinical Society of London, 1889-91. He wrote *A Course of Operative Surgery*, illustrated (2nd edition, 1884), *Injuries and Diseases of the Jaws* (3rd edition, 1884), and *Student's Guide to Surgical Diagnosis* (2nd edition, 1883), and edited *A Dictionary of Practical Surgery* (1886).

Heath, Nicholas (*d.* 1579), divine, successively Bishop of Rochester and of Worcester. As, however, he refused under Edward VI. to sign the form for the ordination of bishops, he was imprisoned, but was released by Mary, and made Archbishop of York, President of Wales, and in 1556 Lord Chancellor. He was deprived by Elizabeth for refusing the oath of supremacy, and imprisoned for some years.

Heathcoat, John (*b.* 1785, *d.* 1861), machinist, invented a machine for making Buckingham lace, which was patented in 1808. His factory at Loughborough was attacked by the Luddites in 1816, and he then removed to Tiverton, where he revived the woollen trade; and he represented the town in Parliament from 1831 to 1854.

Heathcote, Sir Gilbert, Bart. (*b.* 1774, *d.* 1851), sportsman, one of the best-known patrons of the turf in his day; represented Lincoln from 1796 to 1806, and Rutland from 1812 to 1841.

Heathcote, Sir William (*b.* 1801, *d.* 1881), politician, represented Hampshire from 1826 to 1831, and after the Reform was member for the northern division from 1837 to 1849. In 1854 he was colleague of Mr. Gladstone as member for Oxford University, retaining the seat till 1868, when he retired and was made Privy Councillor.

Heathfield. [*See* Elliot.]

Heaton, John Henniker (*b.* 1850), Anglo-Australian writer, son of Colonel Heaton, R.E.; emigrated at the age of sixteen, and after farming, joined the New South Wales press. He represented that colony at the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1883, and acted for Tasmania at the Berlin Telegraphic Conference in 1885, in which year he came to England and obtained a seat in Parliament as a Conservative, and advocated postal reforms with some success. He is author of *The Australian Dictionary of Dates and Men of the Time*, *A Short Account of a Canonisation at Rome*, and *The Manners, Customs, etc., of the Australian Aborigines*.

Heber, Reginald, D.D. (*b.* 1783, *d.* 1826), poet and hymn-writer, educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he gained the Newdigate, the English essay, and the Latin poem, and became fellow of All Souls'. He took orders in 1807, was Bampton lecturer in 1817, and in 1823 went to India as Bishop of Calcutta.

Heberden, William (*b.* 1710, *d.* 1801), physician, practised ten years at Cambridge, and contributed to *Athenian Letters*, but afterwards removed to London; became a fellow of the Royal Society, and founded *Medical Transactions of the College of Physicians*. He left at his death *Commentarii de Morborum Historia et Curatione*, a record of his experiences.

Hébert, Antoine Auguste (*b.* 1817), French painter, exhibited at the Louvre in 1839 his *Le Tasse en Prison*, which was purchased by Government for the Grenoble museum.

Among his other works were *La Malaria* (1850), a portrait of Prince Napoleon (1853), and *Les Filles d'Arito*, which were shown at the exhibition of 1855; *La Jeune Fille au Puits* (1863), *David d'Angers*, exhibited at the exhibition of 1867, and *La Sultane* (1879). He was director of the French academy at Rome from 1866 to 1873.

Hébert, Jacques René (*b.* 1755, *d.* 1794), French revolutionist; edited the infamous *Père Duchesne*, was liberated by the mob when arrested in 1793 for plots against the lives of the Girondists, but was next year guillotined at the desire of Robespierre.

Heck, Jan van (17th century), Dutch painter, studied at Rome, and met with much patronage there; returned to Antwerp, and painted flowers and fruit and some landscapes.

Heck, Nicolas van der (*d.* 1608), painter, pupil of Næghel, chose landscapes and historical scenes as subjects; three of the latter are in the town house of Alkmaar, where he died. His son, Martin, painted ruins in the style of Roghmann.

Hecker, Justus Friedrich Karl (*b.* 1795, *d.* 1850), German physician, son of Augustus Hecker, who wrote a *General History of the Natural Sciences and Medicine;* wrote many medical treatises, the chief of which were *History of Medicine* (1822-9), *History of Modern Medicine* (1839), *The Black Death* (1832), and *On Visions* (1848), etc.

Hecquet, Philippe (*b.* 1661, *d.* 1737), French physician, called "the French Hippocrates," advocated bleeding, and is said to have been the original of "Sangrado" in *Gil Blas.*

Hedlinger, Jean Charles (*b.* 1691, *d.* 1771), Swiss engraver of medals, was some time director of the Swedish mint, and executed dies for the Pope, the Tsarina, and the King of Denmark.

Hedwig, Johann (*b.* 1730, *d.* 1799), German botanist, author of *Stirpes Cryptogamicæ;* was the first to distinguish between the sexes in mosses.

Hedwiga, St. (*b.* 1731, *d.* 1399), Queen of Poland, converted her husband Jagellon, and caused the Bible to be translated into Polish.

Heem, Jan Davitze van (*b.* 1600, *d.* 1674), Dutch painter of fruit and flowers, whose works were in much request. His father and his son were also artists.

Heemskerk, or **Hemskerk,** Egbert (*b.* 1645, *d.* 1704), Dutch painter of the school of Brouwer, his subjects being chosen from the wild and grotesque; he died in London. He is to be distinguished from another of the same name, called Egbert "the Old."

Heera Sing (*d.* 1844), a Sikh rajah, succeeded his father as minister, and proclaimed Dhuleep Sing, son of the late rajah, but was obliged by his enemies to flee from Lahore, and was pursued and killed.

Heere, Lucas van (*b.* 1534, *d.* 1584), Flemish painter and poet, executed altar-pieces for St. Peter's church, Ghent, and when in England painted portraits of Queen Elizabeth, Lord Darnley, and the Duchess of Suffolk.

Heeren, Arnold Hermann Ludwig (*b.* 1760, *d.* 1842), German historian, professor of philosophy, and subsequently of history, at Göttingen. His historical works include *Ideen über Politik, der Alten Welt*, translated into English in 1833; *Geschichte der Staaten des Alterthums*, and *Geschichte der europäischen Staatensystems*, translated in 1834. He also wrote a *Life of Heyne*, whose daughter he married.

Hefner-Alteneck, Jacob von (*b.* 1811), German writer on mediæval art, director of the Munich museum since 1868, wrote *Kunstwerke und Gerathschaften des Mittelalters und der Renaissance* (1848), *Eisenwerke oder Ornamente der Schmiedekunst des Mitt. und der Ren* (1864), translated into French by Ramée (1869), and *Ornamente alter Meister* (1871), etc.

Hegel, Georg Wilhelm Friedrich (*b.* 1770, *d.* 1831), idealist philosopher, studied philosophy and theology at Tübingen with Schelling, whom he joined in 1801 at Jena as extraordinary professor, and published with him a philosophical journal. In 1807 he published *Phænomenologie des Geistes.* He was rector of the Nürnberg gymnasium from 1808 to 1816, when he obtained a professorship at Heidelberg, removing two years later to Berlin. His chief works were *Wissenschaft der Logik* (1812-16), *Encyklopädie der philosophischen Wissenschaften* (1817), and *Philosophie des Rechts* (1821).

Hegesippus (2nd century), ecclesiastical historian, author of *Fragments of the Preaching of the Apostles*, which are contained in the *Spicilegium* of Grabe.

Heidegger, Johann Jacob (*b.* 1660, *d.* 1749), Swiss adventurer, came to England in 1710 and enlisted in the Guards, gained many acquaintances, and appears in the *Tatler* as "the Swiss Count"; was associated in 1729 with Handel in his attempt to establish an Italian opera-house.

Heil, Daniel van (*b.* 1604, *d.* 1662), Dutch landscape-painter, born at Brussels, the best of whose pictures were the *Burning of Sodom* and the *The Destruction of Troy.* His brother, JAN BAPTIST (*b.* 1609), was a portrait-painter; and another, LEONARD (*b.* 1603), painted flowers and insects.

Heim, François Joseph (*b.* 1787, *d.* 1865), French painter, pupil of Vincent; first exhibited at Paris in 1812, was employed to decorate the Louvre galleries. His chief pictures are *The Taking of Jerusalem by Titus*, *Victory of Judas Maccabæus*, and *Louis Philippe receiving the Deputies at the Palais Royal.*

Heine, Heinrich (*b.* 1799, *d.* 1856), German poet, was born at Düsseldorf of Jewish parents, and sent to Hamburg to prepare for a commercial life, but preferred studying law. At Bonn he was pupil of Schlegel, and at Berlin made the acquaintance of Varnhagen von Ense. In 1825 he renounced Judaism, and after 1830 lived at Paris, where he married Mathilde Mirat. He travelled much, but in 1847 had an attack of paralysis, and soon after became blind. His chief works are *Buch der Lieder* (1827), followed by other poems; *Reisebilder* (1825-31); *Der Salon* (1834-40); *Ueber Börne*, a satire; *Deutschland ein Wintermärchen*, and *Atta Troll.*

Heineccius, Johann Gottlieb (*b.* 1681, *d.* 1741), German jurist; invented a new method of teaching law, and wrote *Elementa Juris Germanici* and other works.

Heinecken, Christian (*b.* 1721, *d.* 1725), German child, born at Lübeck; lived only four years, but within that time passed an examination in German, Latin, French and Low Dutch, and delivered twelve speeches before the King of Denmark.

Heinsius, Anton (*b.* 1641, *d.* 1720), Dutch statesman, friend of William of Orange, for whom when in England he governed as Grand Pensionary; was the chief founder and one of the directors of the Grand Alliance against Louis XIV., and opposed the peace of Utrecht as inadequate; was disgraced for the expenses he had incurred during the war.

Heinsius, Daniel (*b.* 1580, *d.* 1655), Dutch scholar, pupil and friend of Scaliger, and professor and librarian at Leyden, where he published treatises, *De Satirâ Horatianâ*, some poems, a tragedy, and many editions of the classics.

Heinsius, Nikolaas (*b.* 1620, *d.* 1681), scholar and diplomatist, son of the last-named and friend of Gronovius and Voss; visited Paris, Oxford, and Italy for the purpose of collecting MSS., and having dedicated some Latin poems to Christina of Sweden, was invited to her court, and sent to Italy by her; was afterwards Dutch ambassador in Sweden, France, and Russia.

Heinzelmann, Samuel P. (*b.* 1822, *d.* 1880), American general; served against the Indians of California and in the Mexican war, and was appointed in 1861 inspector-general of the forces; was wounded at Bull Run, and distinguished himself in command of a division at Williamsburg and Fair Oaks, and, after serving in the Virginian campaign, held the command at Washington, and headed the 22nd corps at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. In 1869 he retired.

Helen, wife of Menelaus.

Helena, Princess [**Princess Christian**], (*b.* 1846), third daughter of Queen Victoria, married in 1866 Prince Christian of Schleswig Holstein Sonderburg-Augustenburg.

Helena, St. (*d. circa* 328), wife of Constantius Chlorus, Emperor of Rome, and mother of Constantine, was divorced in 292, when he assumed the purple, and in 311 became a Christian. She made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land in 305, and built churches in Bethlehem and on the Mount of Olives.

Heliodorus (*fl. circ.* 400), Bishop of Tricca, wrote, in Greek, the romance *Æthiopica*, which has been frequently translated.

Heliogabalus (*b.* 204, *d.* 222), Roman Emperor, elected when fourteen, became notorious for his eccentricity and cruelty, making himself a god and his horse consul; was properly Varius Airtus Bassianus.

Hell, Maximilian (*b.* 1720, *d.* 1792), Hungarian Jesuit astronomer; became professor at Vienna, where an observatory was built for him, and was sent by the Danish government in 1769 to Lapland to observe the transit of Venus.

Heller, Karl (*d.* 1880), German naturalist and traveller, traversed in 1845 the greater part of South America for the Vienna Horticultural Society, and in 1848 travelled in North America. On his return he was made professor at Grätz, and published *Reiseberichte aus Mexico*, *Beiträge zur Nähern Kenntniss Mittelamerikas*, etc.

Heller, Stephan (*b.* 1813), Hungarian pianist and composer, born at Pesth; made his first appearance at the age of nine, and spent three years under Hahn at Vienna, after which he undertook a tour with his father in Poland and Germany, and then remained at Augsburg for six years. In 1838 he went to Paris, and composed many works, *Studies for the Piano*, etc.

Helmers, Jan Frederik (*b.* 1767, *d.* 1813), Dutch poet, author of *The Dutch Nation* (1812-13) and some earlier poems.

Helmersen, Gregory de (*b.* 1803, *d.* 1885), Russian naturalist and traveller, studied at Dorpat, and accompanied his master, Engelhardt, in 1828 in a scientific voyage to the Volga; afterwards entering the service of the government, was employed to supervise an exploration of the Southern Ural mountains. Having made the acquaintance of Humboldt he visited Germany and Italy, and on his return was engaged in further exploration for the government in Asia, the results of which he published. He afterwards went to Sweden and Norway, and was director of the St. Petersburg Institute of Mines from 1865 to 1872.

Helmholtz, Hermann von (*b.* 1821), German physiologist, born at Potsdam, studied medicine at Berlin, and held professorships of physiology at Königsberg, Bonn, Heidelberg, and Berlin (1871) successively, during the occupation of which he invented a mirror for studying the retina of the living eye, and produced, among others, the following works: *Ueber die Erhaltung der Kraft* (1847), *Handbuch der Physiologische Optik* (1856-66), *Populäre wissenschaftlichen Vorträge* (1865-76), etc.

Helmont, Jean Baptiste van (*b.* 1577, *d.* 1644), Belgian chemist and metaphysician; in the course of thirty years of investigation discovered the spirit of hartshorn, and the aërial part of spa-waters, which he called "gas" (from *geist*), etc.

Helmont, Segres Jacob van (*b.* 1683, *d.* 1726), Flemish painter, born at Antwerp, went to Brussels, where are many of his pictures, as *La Profanation du Saint Sacrement* in Ste. Gudule, and *Le Sacrifice d'Elie* in the Hôtel de Ville. There are also some of his works at Antwerp, Ghent, and in private galleries.

Héloïse. [*See* Abelard.]

Helps, Sir Arthur (*b.* 1813, *d.* 1875), English writer, son of a London merchant, was educated at Eton and Trinity, Cambridge, where he met Tennyson, Monckton Milnes and others; was private secretary to Mr. Spring Rice, and afterwards to Lord Morpeth; and in 1859 became clerk of the Privy Council. He edited the speeches of the Prince Consort, and was made K.C.B. in 1872; his chief works were *Essays* (1841), *Friends in Council* (1847-51), and *The Spanish Conquest in America* (1855-61).

Helst, Bartolomeus van der (*d. circa* 1670), Dutch painter, whose portraits were of peculiar excellence, notably the *Muster of the Burgher Guard* at Amsterdam.

Helvétius, Claude Adrien (*b.* 1715, *d.* 1771), French philosopher, son of Jean Claude (*d.* 1755), physician to Louis XIV. and Louis XV., obtained through the queen the appointment of farmer-general, but resigned it after some years; married Mademoiselle de Ligneville, and studied philosophy. His chief work, *De l'Esprit* (1750), was condemned to be burnt by the Parlement de Paris. He visited England in 1764.

Hely-Hutchinson, John (*b.* 1715, *d.* 1794), Irish educationist and politician, provost of Trinity College, Dublin, into the curriculum of which he tried to introduce athletic exercises; was a member of the Irish Parliament, and secretary for Ireland in 1777.

Hely-Hutchinson, Hon. Sir Walter Francis, K.C.M.G. (*b.* 1849), colonial administrator, second son of the fourth Earl of Donoughmore; educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge; called to the bar in 1877; private secretary to Sir Hercules Robinson; colonial secretary of Barbadoes (1877), chief secretary at Malta (1883) and lieutenant-governor (1884); governor of the Windward Islands 1888.

Hemans, Felicia Dorothea, *née* Browne (*b.* 1794, *d.* 1835), English verse-writer, wrote *Early Blossoms* before she was fifteen, and afterwards *Domestic Affections*, *Hymns for Children*, etc. She died in Dublin, where she lived after Captain Hemans left her.

Hemling, or **Memling**, Hans (*d. circa* 1500), Flemish painter, a collection of whose pictures are at Bruges.

Hemmingford, or **Hemmingburgh**, Walter de (*d. circa* 1347), Canon of Guisborough, and writer of a *Chronicle of England* from 1066 to 1308.

Hemoo (*b.* 1564), Hindoo statesman, minister of Adil Shah Soor, Emperor of Delhi, after some years of government was defeated and put to death, by order of Hoomayen, rival of the reigning emperor.

Hemsley, William Botting, F.R.S. (*b.* 1843), English botanist, son of a gardener in Sussex, received an appointment at Kew in 1863, and became in 1890 principal assistant at the herbarium. His principal works are the botany of the "*Challenger*" *Expedition*, and editions of Salvin and of Godman's *Biologia Centrali-Americana.*

Hénault, Charles Jean (*b.* 1685, *d.* 1770), French historian, educated at the Jesuits' college, Paris, became in 1710 president of the Chambre des Enquêtes, and in 1723 director of the Académie Française. He wrote an *Alrégé Chronologique de l'Histoire de France.*

Henderson, Alexander (*b.* 1583, *d.* 1646), Scotch minister, author of the "Solemn League and Covenant," afterwards one of the commissioners appointed to treat with Charles I., whom he endeavoured to persuade to renounce Episcopacy.

Henderson, Sir Edmund, Lieutenant-Colonel, K.C.B. (*b. circa* 1820), soldier and administrator; entered the army in 1838, was made surveyor-general of prisons and chairman of the Directors of Convict Prisons in 1863, and was chief commissioner of the Metropolitan Police from 1869 till 1886.

Henderson, John (*b.* 1747, *d.* 1785), actor, made his appearance at Bath as Hamlet in 1772 under the name of Courtney, and afterwards played Shylock, Falstaff, and other characters at the Haymarket and Drury Lane.

Henderson, John (*b.* 1757, *d.* 1788), English scholar, born at Ballagarance in Ireland; taught Latin at the age of eight in Kingswood school, Bath, and Greek when he was twelve at Lady Huntingdon's Welsh college. He was sent to Oxford by Dean Tucker, and was at Pembroke College with Dr. Johnson, but devoted himself chiefly to alchemy.

Henderson, Thomas (*b.* 1798, *d.* 1844), Scottish astronomer, assisted Dr. Young in his *Nautical Almanack*, and was sent by the Admiralty in 1831 to take charge of the Cape observatory. During his two years' residence he made many observations, and became on his return first astronomer royal of Scotland.

Hengist (*d.* 488), Saxon leader, with his brother, Horsa, in 449 landed in the Isle of Thanet, and at first supported the Britons against the Picts and Scots, but afterwards quarrelled with his allies. Horsa was killed at Aylesford, but his brother conquered Kent and founded a kingdom.

Henkel, Johann Friedrich (*b.* 1679, *d.* 1744), German naturalist, author of *Flora Saturnizans*, laid the foundation of a systematic arrangement of minerals.

Henley, Anthony (*b.* 1660, *d.* 1711), English politician and patron, a strong Whig, and contributor to the *Tatler* and *Medley*; was a great *amateur* in music, and patron of actors.

Henley, John (*b.* 1692, *d.* 1756), clergyman, known as "Orator Henley" on account of his preaching. Being unable to obtain preferment in the Church, he gave lectures or orations, to which admission was not free, and in which he attacked the authorities. He was ridiculed by Pope in the *Dunciad*, and in two of Hogarth's caricatures.

Henley, Joseph Warner (*b.* 1793, *d.* 1884), politician, educated at Oxford, entered Parliament for Oxfordshire as a Conservative in 1841, and supported Peel till his adoption of Free Trade. In 1852 Lord Derby appointed him President of the Board of Trade, and he was sworn of the Privy Council in the same year. He resumed office in 1858, but resigned soon after, being opposed to the Reform Bill, but did not retire from public life till 1878.

Henley, Robert. [*See* Northington.]

Hennequin, Antoine Louis (*b.* 1786, *d.* 1840), French jurist, while serving with the artillery in Germany in 1806 pleaded for some peasants at a court-martial, and after the peace devoted himself to legal pursuits, and became a distinguished advocate, giving a fine exhibition of his powers in the defence of Bérard in 1826. He entered the Chamber of Deputies in 1830, and made a reputation there as an orator.

Henner, Jean Jacques (*b.* 1829), French painter, born in Alsace, whose chief pictures are *Jeune Baigneur Endormi* (1863), *La Chaste Suzanne* (1865), purchased by the government and placed in the Luxembourg; *Alsacienne* (1870), presented by Gambetta to the ladies of Alsace, and more recently *Le Christ Mort* (1878), *St. Jérôme* (1881), and *Hérodiade* (1887).

Hennessy, Professor Henry, F.R.S. (*b.* 1826), Irish mathematician and physicist; born at Cork, published in 1851, in the *Transactions of the Royal Society*, *Researches in Terrestrial Physics.* In 1855 he was made professor of physics in the Roman Catholic University of Ireland, and in 1874 became professor of applied mechanics in the Royal College of Science. He proposed the polar decimal system in regard to weights and measures.

Hennessy, Sir John Pope, K.C.M.G. (*b.* 1834, *d.* 1891), colonial administrator, born at Cork; was called to the bar in 1861, entered Parliament (as Conservative) for King's County in 1859 and took great part in Irish questions, supporting concurrent endowment and amendment of the land laws. In 1867 he was appointed governor of Labuan, of the West African settlements in 1872, and the Bahamas in the following year; of the Windward Islands, 1875; Hongkong, 1877, and the Mauritius, 1882. In the latter he disagreed with Mr. Clifford Lloyd, but was restored to office. In 1890 he was elected for North Kilkenny as a Home Ruler, in opposition to Mr. Parnell's nominee. He wrote *Raleigh in Ireland*, and contributed at various times to the *Proceedings of the Royal Society*, and the *Reports* of the British Association.

Henrici, Olaus, Ph.D., F.R.S., etc. (*b.* 1840), German mathematician, born in Holstein; in 1865 came to London, where four years after he was made professor of pure mathematics at University College, and in 1884 of mechanics and mathematics at the London Institute. In 1883 he became president of the Mathematical Society. He wrote several papers on mathematics and physics in *Crelle's Journal* and the *Proceedings of the Mathematical Society.*

Henrietta Anne (*b.* 1644, *d.* 1670), English princess, daughter of Charles I., married the Duke of Orleans, by whom she was probably poisoned. She was the chief agent between Charles II. and Louis XIV., being especially concerned in the treaty of Dover.

Henrietta Maria (*b.* 1609, *d.* 1669), Queen of England, wife of Charles I. and daughter of Henry IV. of France; was married in 1625, and withdrew from England in 1644, having been very unpopular as a Romanist; she only revisited it once (at the Restoration).

Henriot, François (*b.* 1761, *d.* 1794), French revolutionist; after having been a police spy, was in 1792 one of the leaders of the September "massacres," and next year, as chief of the Sansculottes, marched to the Convention, and demanded the surrender of the Girondins. Afterwards he became one of Robespierre's chief supporters, and, as vice-president of the revolutionary tribunal, tried to rescue him when arrested, but failed, and was thrown out of the window of the Hôtel de Ville by his colleague, Coffinhal, and was next day guillotined.

Henry, Emperor of the East (*d.* 1216), son of Baldwin VIII. of Flanders, succeeded the Emperor Baldwin in 1206, having recently defeated Theodore Lascaris. He caused a mock union between the Eastern and Western churches in 1215.

Henry, Prince of Battenberg (*b.* 1858), married H.R.H. Princess Beatrice, and was appointed governor of Carisbrooke Castle, with the title of Royal Highness.

Henry, Prince of Prussia (*b.* 1726, *d.* 1802), Prussian general, brother of Frederick the Great, and his chief assistant in the Seven Years' war; gained especial distinction at the relief of Breslau and the battle of Freiberg. He was offered the crown of Poland, but declined it.

Henry, Prince of Wales (*b.* 1594. *d.* 1612), eldest son of James I., friend of Sir Walter Raleigh and other men of note.

Henry, Joseph (*b.* 1797, *d.* 1878), American physicist, to whom has been attributed the first electro-magnetic machine. A *Memorial of Joseph Henry* was issued by order of Congress (1880).

Henry, Matthew (*b.* 1662, *d.* 1714), Nonconformist minister; is best known by his *Commentary on the Bible* (1710).

Henry, Patrick (*b.* 1736, *d.* 1799), American politician, nephew of Robertson and cousin of Lord Brougham; practised as an advocate in Virginia, where he first came into prominence in 1763 by his pleading in the case of clerical incomes; was an active opponent of the Stamp Act, and the chief leader of the revolution in Virginia, being more extreme in his views than Washington. He was for some years governor of his state, during which he opposed the Federal constitution as not democratic enough. He was an eloquent but reckless speaker, and was obliged to resume his profession in order to cover his heavy debts.

Henry, William, M.D. (*b.* 1775, *d.* 1836), English chemist and physician, made F.R.S. and won the Copley prize for his papers on the absorption of water by gas, and on muriatic acid gas.

Henry, Hon. William Alexander (*b.* 1816), Canadian statesman, born at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in the Assembly of which colony he sat for many years. He took a prominent part in the union of the British American provinces, and came to London in 1866, together with delegates from Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and presented a scheme which was adopted. He was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of Canada in 1875.

Henry of Blois, or **of Winchester** (*d.* 1171), English statesman, to whose influence as Bishop of Winchester his brother Stephen was chiefly indebted for his crown. Caring more, however, for the interests of the Church than for secular affairs, he gave him but a lukewarm support, and even joined Matilda when she first invaded the country, though he afterwards turned against her.

Henry of Huntingdon (12th century), early English historian, whose *Chronicle* extends from the earliest times to 1154.

Henry of Portugal (*b.* 1394, *d.* 1460), "the Navigator," Duke of Viseu and fourth son of King John of Portugal; directed the voyages which discovered Madeira and the mouths of the Senegal; made an expedition against Tangiers, and invented the astrolabe.

Henry I., King of Castile (*b.* 1204, *d.* 1217), succeeded Alfonso IX. in 1216, but was accidentally killed by a tile the next year.

Henry II. (*b.* 1333, *d.* 1379), natural son of Alfonso XI., was legitimatised by the Pope, and assisted against his brother, Pedro the Cruel, by Du Guesclin, but was defeated at Navarette by the Black Prince. When the brothers met afterwards, Pedro was killed, and Henry of Trastamare obtained the throne.

Henry III. (*b.* 1379, *d.* 1406), surnamed "the Infirm," put an end to the regency when only fourteen; tried to mediate between the rival popes, Benedict XIII. and Boniface III.; defeated the Portuguese and the African corsairs, and rebuilt the palace at Madrid.

Henry IV. (*b.* 1425, *d.* 1474), "the Impotent," produced a civil war by the way in which he treated his queen, and was obliged to acknowledge as heir his sister Isabella (q.v.), soon after which he died.

Henry I., King of England (*b.* 1068, *d.* 1135), youngest son of William I., seized the throne on the death of William II. (1100), and forced Robert to be content with Normandy, but deprived him of this also after the battle of Tenchebrai; married Matilda, daughter of Malcolm III. and descendant of the Saxon kings; established "Justices in Eyre," the court of exchequer, and a standard of weights and measures, abolished the curfew, and compromised the Investiture question by an agreement with Paschal II. His charter was the foundation of the Great Charter.

Henry II. (*b.* 1133, *d.* 1189), grandson of last-named, and son of Maud and Geoffrey Plantagenet; came to the throne in 1154, married Eleanor of Aquitaine (divorced wife of Louis VII.), and acquired by the marriage Guienne and Poitou; put down private war and jurisdictions, and subdued the last great feudal rising, which was aided by William the Lion, of Scotland, whom he compelled to do homage; was engaged in a long quarrel with Becket as representative of the immunity of clerks from civil jurisdiction, and sanctioned the first expedition against Ireland, afterwards accepting the kingdom. His last years were much troubled by wars with his sons. The most important enactments of his reign were the Assizes of Clarendon and Northampton, and the Assize of arms, besides the grant of charters to towns. He was the most powerful prince of his time, was offered the imperial throne, and possessed by various titles the greater part of France.

Henry III. (*b.* 1206, *d.* 1272), son of John by Isabella of Angoulême; came to the throne in 1216 when a minor, and in the course of a long reign provoked much hostility by his foreign favourites and his submission to papal exactions, discontent culminating in the Barons' war (1262-5), in which he was defeated at Lewes and compelled to submit to control of the Government by De Montfort and his friends. These, however, quarrelled among themselves, and at Evesham De Montfort was defeated and slain. During this reign the Great Charter (with important clauses omitted) was frequently renewed, and Westminster Abbey was almost entirely built.

Henry IV. (*b.* 1366, *d.* 1413), son of John, Duke of Lancaster, and grandson of Edward III., with the help of the Percies and Nevilles deposed Richard II. (1399), by whom he had been banished, and afterwards defeated at Shrewsbury a combination between the former and the Scots and Welsh. In his reign the statute "De Hæretico Comburendo" was passed, and Parliament exercised a firm control over the Government.

Henry V. (*b.* 1388, *d.* 1422), son of Henry IV., whom he succeeded in 1413; twice invaded France, and won the battle of Agincourt in 1415, and by the treaty of Troyes married Katherine of France, and secured the succession to the throne.

Henry VI. (*b.* 1421), son of Henry V., married Margaret of Anjou, and was crowned in 1429 at London, and at Paris in 1431. During his reign all the English dominions in France except Calais were lost, the rising of Cade took place, and the wars of the Roses raged. The king was deposed, imprisoned, and probably murdered.

Henry VII. (*b.* about 1456, *d.* 1509), first of the Tudor dynasty, son of Edmund Tudor and Margaret Beaufort, a descendant of John of Gaunt; invaded England in 1485, and defeated Richard III. at Bosworth, after which he married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV. His reign was marked by three Yorkist risings, which he defeated, by the measures he enforced against the nobles, by his system of marriages with foreign princes, and the enactment of Poyning's law.

Henry VIII. (*b.* 1491, *d.* 1547), son of Henry VII., whom he succeeded in 1509, married Katherine of Aragon, wife of his deceased brother, his divorce from whom was the proximate cause of the Reformation. Papal jurisdiction was renounced, more especially by the Acts of Supremacy and of Appeals, but the king was strongly averse to doctrinal changes. The early years of the reign were marked by a war with France, in which Henry took part in person; attempts at union with Scotland were made, but defeated by French and papal influence; a system of balance was maintained in foreign relations; a large amount of ecclesiastical property was annexed to the Crown, which gained complete control over the Church; the rising called the Pilgrimage of

Grace was suppressed; and the king became practically absolute, being granted by Parliament the right of making laws by proclamation, and of settling the succession in his will.

Henry I., King of France (*b.* 1011, *d.* 1060), succeeded his father, Robert I., in 1031, and was engaged in constant war, more particularly with William, Duke of Normandy, whom he had at first aided and replaced in his dukedom.

Henry II. (*b.* 1519, *d.* 1559), son of Francis I., whom he succeeded in 1547. By his alliance with the German Protestants acquired Metz, Toul, and Verdun, while he also regained Calais from the English. He carried on his father's war with Spain with some success until the disaster at St. Quentin, and died of a wound inflicted in a tournament held to celebrate its conclusion by the marriage of his daughter and Philip II.

Henry III. (*b.* 1551, *d.* 1589), son of Henry II. and Catherine de Medicis, succeeded his brother, Charles IX., as king of France in 1574. He at first took part against the Huguenots, but the tyranny of the League at length forced him to resist. He was obliged to leave Paris, but soon obtained the assassination of the Duc de Guise, after which he was besieging Paris, in alliance with Henry of Navarre, when he was assassinated by Clément.

Henry IV. (*b.* 1553, *d.* 1610), as son of Anthony of Navarre, a descendant of Louis IX., was founder of the Bourbon dynasty, succeeding Henry III. in 1589. His marriage with Marguerite de Valois, in 1572, was the occasion of the Bartholomew massacres. In 1576 he quitted the court and became leader of the Huguenots and opponent of the League, being the rival of the Guises for the succession. He defeated them at Arques and Ivry, but was unable to conquer Paris without becoming a Roman Catholic, which he did in 1593. He concluded peace with Philip II. at Vervins, and issued the Edict of Nantes. The rest of his reign was occupied by domestic reforms. He was assassinated by Ravaillac.

Henry, King of Portugal (*d.* 1114), son of the Duke of Burgundy, assisted Alfonso VI. in his wars with the Moors, and married his daughter, and in 1109 assumed the title of count and lord of all Portugal. He was killed in the siege of Astorga.

Henry II., "the Cardinal" (*b.* 1580), took orders and became Archbishop of Evora. Having named no successor, there was a contest for the throne of Portugal, and the Spaniards became possessed of the country till 1640.

Henry I., Emperor of Germany (*b.* 876, *d.* 936), "Henry the Fowler," granted the first municipal charters, and repulsed the Danes, Hungarians, and Huns.

Henry II. (*b.* 972, *d.* 1024), "Henry the Saint" or "the Lame;" after having been Duke of Bavaria, succeeded Otho as emperor, and was the last of the House of Saxony. He put down his vassals with a firm hand, but was docile to the popes.

Henry III. (*b.* 1017, *d.* 1056), "the Black," became emperor in 1039; nominated three Germans to the papacy, and invested the Normans with the duchy of Calabria; also carried on successful wars with the Hungarians and Bohemians.

Henry IV. (*b.* 1050, *d.* 1106), son of Henry III.; began the Investiture disputes with the papacy, in the course of which he deposed Gregory VII., but was himself excommunicated and deposed, and was obliged to submit at Canossa in 1076, but in 1084 again invaded Italy, and captured Rome. In Germany he had enemies in Rudolf of Swabia (whom he defeated finally at Wolksheim in 1080), in the Saxons, and in his sons, Conrad and Henry, by the latter of whom he was dethroned.

Henry V. (*b.* 1081, *d.* 1125), son of last-named; was associated with his father in 1098, and afterwards dethroned him, carried on the Investiture quarrel, which was settled in 1122, and was the first husband of Matilda, daughter of Henry I. of England.

Henry VI. (*b.* 1165, *d.* 1197), "the Severe," son of Frederic I. (Barbarossa), whom he succeeded in 1190; imprisoned Richard I. of England, and conquered Apulia and Sicily. His wife conspired against and poisoned him.

Henry VII. (*b.* 1262, *d.* 1313), son of the Count of Luxembourg; elected to the empire in 1308 by the six electors, invaded Italy, subdued the Lombards, and restored the Visconti at Milan. He acquired Bohemia through his marriage with the daughter of Wenceslaus.

Henry I., Duke of Bavaria and Saxony (*d.* 1126), "the Black," united the Guelf estates, but ruled feebly and abdicated.

Henry II. (*b.* 1102, *d.* 1139), "the Proud," successor of last-named; married the heiress of the Emperor Lothaire, and acquired Brunswick; was regent of the empire in 1132, and was elected emperor in opposition to Conrad III., but yielded after being put to the ban of the empire.

Henry III. (*b.* 1129, *d.* 1195), "the Lion," son and successor of Henry II., renounced but afterwards recovered Bavaria, and founded Munich (1157); married Matilda, daughter of Henry II. of England; was deprived of Bavaria and Saxony for refusing to accompany the emperor to Italy, and banished twice, spending a short time in England (1183-5).

Henryson, Robert (15th century) Scotch poet, a Benedictine monk, whose *Fabils* appeared at Edinburgh in 1621, and his *Testament of Faire Cresseide* in 1593.

Hensel, Fanny Cecile (*b.* 1805, *d.* 1847), German composer, sister of Mendelssohn, was born at Hamburg, and married W. Hensel, a painter. She composed songs and melodies.

Henselt, Adolph (*b.* 1814), German pianist and teacher, a pupil of Hummel, went to St. Petersburg in 1838, and was appointed court pianist. He also visited England (1867). His chief compositions are *Études* and a *Concerto in F Minor.*

Henslow, John Stevens (*b.* 1796, *d.* 1861), English naturalist; was elected professor of mineralogy at Cambridge in 1822, took orders two years later, and in 1827 became professor of botany. From 1839 he lived at Hitchin, where he introduced allotments. His chief works were *Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany* (1830), *Dictionary of Botanical Terms* (1846), and essays on *The Diseases of Wheat* in the *Journals of the Royal Agricultural Society.*

Henslowe, Philip (*d.* 1616), was in 1584 lessee of the Rose Theatre, Bankside, and for many years was partner with Edward Alleyn. His *Diary* (1593-1609) is preserved at Dulwich College.

Hephæstion (*d.* 325 B.C.), friend of Alexander the Great, was wounded at Arbela, and married a daughter of Darius.

Heraclitus (5th century B.C.), Greek philosopher, whose system was based on that of Pythagoras; lived at Ephesus, where his writings were deposited in the Temple of Diana.

Heraclius (*b.* 575, *d.* 641), Emperor of the East; was crowned in 610, having dethroned Phocas; after twelve years' fighting, defeated Chosroes, King of Persia, and drove back the barbarians from Constantinople, but was unable, in his later years, to resist the inroads of the Syrians.

Hérault de Séchelles, Marie Jean (*b.* 1760, *d.* 1794), French advocate and revolutionist, friend of Buffon and Mirabeau; was elected president of the Convention in November, 1792, and acted with "the Mountain," but was guillotined as a Dantonist in April, 1794, being accused of favouring the *émigrés.*

Herbart, Johann Friedrich (*b.* 1776. *d.* 1841), German realist philosopher; born at Oldenburg, studied under Fichte, at Jena, but opposed his system as well as those of Hegel and Schelling. He was professor at Göttingen in 1805, and again in 1833, the intervening time being spent in a similar chair at Königsberg. He met Pestalozzi in his earlier years, and embodied his method in his own *Pädagogik.*

Herbert. [*See* Carnarvon and Pembroke.]

Herbert, George (*b.* 1593, *d.* 1632), English poet, brother of Lord Herbert of Cherbury; was fellow of Trinity, and public orator at Cambridge, and a great favourite with James I., Bacon, and Bishop Andrewes, but gave up his secular ambitions and became a country parson at Bemerton, near Salisbury, where he wrote *The Temple*, and *The Country Parson*, a prose work.

Herbert, John Rogers (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1890), painter, began to exhibit at the Academy in 1830. After attracting attention by *The Appointed Hour* (British Institution, 1834), he went to Italy, and chose Italian subjects, but afterwards became known as a painter of religious pictures, his best works being the series of nine pictures which decorate the peers' robing-room at Westminster, and *King Lear Disinheriting Cordelia.* He became A.R.A. in 1841, and R.A. in 1848, but retired in 1886, his later works being little esteemed.

Herbert, Sir Thomas (*d.* 1682), English traveller; author of *Some Years' Travel in Africa and Asia the Great*, the result of his experiences with Sir D. Cotton on an embassy to Persia and other countries. He also wrote *Threnodia Carolina*, an account of the last days of Charles I., whom he attended as representative of the Parliament.

Herbert of Cherbury, Edward, Lord (*b. circa* 1583, *d.* 1648), English philosopher and statesman; served under the Prince of Orange, and was afterwards sent by James I. as ambassador to Paris. He was the first English Deist, his opinions being set forth in *De Veritate* (1624), and other works. He also wrote a *History of the Life and Reign of Henry VIII.*

Herbert of Lea, Sidney, Lord (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1861), English statesman, second son of the Earl of Pembroke; represented Wiltshire as a Conservative from 1832 to 1860; was named secretary to the Admiralty in 1841, and in 1845 became a cabinet minister as Secretary at War. He at first supported the Corn Laws against Cobden, but was afterwards one of the leading Peelites or Liberal-Conservatives. In 1852 he was again Secretary at War, but retired on the passing of the Sebastopol resolutions. He returned, however, to the same post under Lord Palmerston in 1859, and his last term of office was marked by the organisation of the Volunteer force. He was created a peer a few months before his death.

Herbst, Johann Friedrich (*b.* 1743, *d.* 1807), German naturalist; wrote *The Natural History of Crabs* (1702-1804), *Worms and Insects.*

Herder, Johann Gottfried (*b.* 1744, *d.* 1803), German philosopher and poet; born of poor parents at Mohrungen; afterwards went to Königsberg to learn surgery, but became acquainted with Kant, and turned to philosophy. When at Strasburg he met Goethe, and soon became court-preacher and councillor at Weimar. His chief works were *Stimmen der Völker* (1778), *Ideen Zur Geschichte der Menschheit* (1784-91), and *Alteste Urkunde des Menschen geschlechts* (1774).

Hereward, The Wake, an English squire who held the Isle of Ely against William the Conqueror 1070-71. He probably became reconciled to William, but much of his history is legendary.

Heribert I. (*d.* 943), Comte de Champagne, took prisoner Charles the Simple, and shut him up till death at Péronne. His son married the widow of the latter.

Hericart de Thury (*b.* 1776, *d.* 1854), French geologist and engineer; directed the operations for the consolidation of the catacombs (1830), and was author of *Minéralogie Synoptique* and *Description des Catacombes de Paris* (1815).

Heriot, George (*b.* 1653), founder of Heriot's hospital at Edinburgh; was goldsmith to James I., who called him "Jingling Geordie."

Herkomer, Hubert, R.A. (*b.* 1849), English artist of German extraction, son of a wood-carver at Waal, Bavaria, who settled at Southampton when his son was thirteen. He first exhibited in the Dudley Gallery, and in 1875 exhibited at the Academy *The Last Muster. Missing* (1881) was his next great picture, and in 1885 his portraits of Mr. V. Stanford and Miss Grant were much admired. *The Chapel of the Charterhouse* (1889) was purchased for the Chantrey bequest, and the artist became Slade professor of fine art at Oxford in 1885.

Hermann. [*See* Arminius.]

Hermann, Armand (*b.* 1759, *d.* 1795), French revolutionist, friend of Robespierre, through whom he became Minister of the Interior and Foreign Minister, and whose fall he shared.

Hermann, Johann Gottfried Jakob (*b.* 1772, *d.* 1848), German philologist, author of *De Metris Græcorum et Romanorum Poetarum* (1796), and *De Mythologiâ Græcorum Antiquissimâ* (1807).

Hermas, early Christian writer, author of *The Shepherd;* is identified by some with the disciple mentioned by St. Paul (Romans xvi. 14), and by others with Hermes, brother of Pius, Bishop of Rome (*fl.* 141).

Hermes Trismegistus, a mythical personage of the Egyptians, supposed to have lived 2000 B.C.

Hermogenes (2nd century), African Stoic philosopher, against whom Tertullian wrote.

Hermogenes of Tarsus (2nd century), Greek rhetorician; author of the *Art of Rhetoric*, taught at Rome, is said to have lost his memory and power of speech in his twenty-fifth year.

Herod Agrippa. [*See* Agrippa.]

Herod Antipas (*fl.* 1st century), son of Herod the Great, became Tetrarch of Galilee (4 B.C.), beheaded John the Baptist in 31, was deposed and exiled in 39.

Herod the Great (*b.* 73 B.C., *d.* 3 B.C.), King of Judæa; put to death his wife Mariamne and two sons; massacred the children of Bethlehem, and rebuilt the Temple.

Herodianus (3rd century), Greek historian, born at Halicarnassus, whose *History of Rome* was translated into Latin by Politian.

Herodotus (*b. circa* 480 B.C., *d. circa* 408), Greek historian; travelled in Egypt, Palestine, and Babylon; composed his *History* in Samos.

Hérold, Louis Joseph Ferdinand (*b.* 1791, *d.* 1833), French composer, chief among whose productions were *Les Rosières* (1817); *Le Muletier* (1823); *Marie* (1826); *La Sonnambule*, a ballet; *Zampa* (1831); and *Le Pré aux Clercs* (1832).

Herophilus (*circa* 300 B.C.), Greek physician, disciple of Praxagoras, some of whose writings are preserved with those of Galen; is said to have practised vivisection at Alexandria.

Herrera, Fernando de (*b.* 1534, *d.* 1597), Spanish poet, called "el Divino" by his contemporaries; wrote an ode on the battle of Lepanto, and some prose works.

Herrera, Francisco de (*b.* 1576, *d.* 1656), Spanish painter, called "el Viejo," to distinguish him from his son (q.v.); founded a new school, and was master of Velasquez. Being suspected of coining, he took sanctuary, and painted a fine altar-piece at Seville, in consideration of which he was pardoned.

Herrera, Francisco de (*b.* 1622, *d.* 1685, son of preceding, called "el Mozo," fled to Rome, and studied architecture, but returned to Seville on his father's death. He was associated with Murillo in founding the academy there, and was afterwards made court-painter by Philip IV. He painted portraits, tavern-scenes, and fish.

Herrera y Tordesillas, Antonio (*b.* 1549, *d.* 1625), Spanish historian, whose chief work was *Historia General de los Hechos de los Castellanos.*

Herrick, Robert (*b.* 1591, *d.* 1674), English poet, son of a London goldsmith; studied law at Cambridge, but afterwards took orders, and obtained a crown living in Devonshire, from which he was ejected in 1648, but was reinstated at the Restoration. His chief work is *Hesperides* (1648).

Herries, John Charles (*b.* 1778, *d.* 1855), statesman; was commissary-general from 1811 to 1816, and auditor of the Civil List from that year to 1823, when he entered Parliament, and was made secretary to the Treasury. In 1827 he was for a short time Chancellor of the Exchequer; was master of the Mint and president of the Board of Trade under the Duke of Wellington, and Secretary at War in Peel's first ministry, and was president of the board of control under Lord Derby in 1852.

Herring, John Frederick (*b.* 1795, *d.* 1865), painter, for some time drove a coach on the North-road; his subjects were chiefly animals, and especially race-horses.

Herring, Thomas, D.D. (*b.* 1671, *d.* 1757), divine, successively Bishop of Bangor and Archbishop of York and Canterbury; was called the "Red Herring," from his zeal in rousing the country in favour of the Hanoverian dynasty.

Herschell, Sir William (*b.* 1738, *d.* 1822), English astronomer of German birth, son of a hautboy-player in the Hanoverian Guards; having obtained in 1766 the post of organist at the Octagon Chapel, Bath, became an active musician, but also studied astronomy, and, with the aid of his sister, constructed the Newtonian telescope. In 1780 he sent his first paper to the Royal Society, and next year discovered Uranus, and was appointed private astronomer to the king. At Slough he constructed another telescope; was knighted in 1788, in 1789 gained the Copley medal, and in 1820 became first president of the Astronomical Society. His sister, CAROLINE (*d.* 1848), was of great assistance to him, and received the gold medal of the Astronomical Society.

Herschell, Sir John Frederick, Bart. (*b.* 1792, *d.* 1871), astronomer, son of last-named; was senior wrangler at Cambridge; devoted himself at first to law and chemistry, but soon adopted his father's pursuits. He received the gold medal and the Lalande medal, and the Copley medal for his mathematical researches. After having been knighted, and made president of the Royal Astronomical Society, he, in 1833, went to the Cape to survey the southern heavens, and was created a baronet at the Queen's coronation. He was author of a *Discourse on the Study of Natural Philosophy*, *Outlines of Astronomy*, and treatises on meteorology, physical geography, and the telescope. He was master of the Mint from 1850 to 1855, and made some important chemical discoveries.

Herschell, Right Hon. Lord (*b.* 1837), English lawyer and statesman, educated at Bonn and University College, London; was called to the bar in 1860, became Queen's Counsel in 1872, and entered Parliament as a Liberal in 1874. He was recorder of Carlisle from 1873 to 1880, in which year he became Solicitor-General. In 1886 he was defeated for North Lancashire, but was made Lord Chancellor. In 1888 he was president of the Royal Commission to inquire into the proceedings of the Metropolitan Board of Works. He was again Lord Chancellor in 1892.

Hersent, or **Hersan**, Charles (*d. circa* 1670), French preacher, attacked the monks, and wrote *Optatus Gallus;* the book was burnt, and the author excommunicated (1650).

Hertslet, Sir Edward (*b.* 1824), English administrator; entered the Foreign Office in 1840, became sub-librarian in 1855, and librarian two years later. In 1878 he went to Berlin with the embassy as secretary, and was knighted for his services. He is author of *Hertslet's Commercial Treatise*, begun by his father, *The Map of Europe by Treaty*, and many similar works.

Hertz, Henrik (*b.* 1798, *d.* 1870), Danish dramatist, whose chief work, *Kong René's Datter*, was translated into English and German.

Hertzberg, Ewald Graf von (*b.* 1725, *d.* 1795), Prussian statesman; foreign minister for thirty years; negotiated the peace of Hubertsburg, that between Russia and Sweden in 1762, and the treaty of Reichenbach, besides taking part in the first partition of Poland and the pacification of the Netherlands.

Hervé, Florimond Rouger (*b.* 1825), French composer, born at Foudoin, near Arros, has been musical director at several Paris theatres. *L'Œil Crevé, Chilpéric, Le*

Petit Faust, are some of his most successful light operas.

Hervey, Hon. and Right Rev. Lord Arthur, D.D. (*b.* 1808), English divine, fourth son of the first Marquis of Bristol; educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge; became Archdeacon of Sudbury in 1862, and was nominated to the see of Bath and Wells in 1869.

Hervey, James (*b.* 1714, *d.* 1758), English poet, author of *Meditations among the Tombs*, etc.

Hervey, Lord John (*b.* 1696, *d.* 1743), Whig statesman, the "Sporus" of Pope's satires; was lord privy seal under Walpole (1740-2), and left *Memoirs of the Court of George II.*

Hesiod (*fl. circa* 800 B.C.), Greek poet, author of *Works and Days* and *Theogony*.

Hess, Peter von (*b.* 1792, *d.* 1871), German painter, executed for Maximilian of Bavaria *The Battle of Leipsic*, and accompanied Otto to Greece to paint his entry into Athens. His brother, Heinrich (*d.* 1863), was also employed by the King of Bavaria.

Hesse, Alexander (*b.* 1806, *d.* 1879), French painter, membre de l'Institut, and first-class medallist, whose chief pictures were *Les Honneurs funèbres rendus au Titien* (1833), *Une République* (1848), and portrait of President Barthe (1861).

Hessels or **Estius**, Wilhelm (*b.* 1542, *d.* 1613), Flemish theologian, author of *Historia Martyrium Gorcomiensium*, in which he eulogised Balthasar Gerard, assassin of William of Orange.

Heurtley, Charles Abel, D.D. (*b. circa* 1806), English theologian, Bampton lecturer in 1845, and in 1853 Margaret professor of divinity and canon of Christ Church. He is author of *Harmonia Symbolica*, a collection of creeds belonging to the Western Church (1858), and editor of *De Fide et Symbole*.

Hewett, Sir Prescott Gardner, Bart., F.R.S. (*d.* 1891), surgeon, educated at St. George's Hospital and at Paris; became president of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1876, and received a baronetcy in 1883. He was also surgeon-in-ordinary to the Prince of Wales, and one of the serjeant-surgeons.

Hewett, Sir William Nathan Wrighte, K.C.B. (*b.* 1834, *d.* 1888), English admiral, served in the Burmese war (1851), in China (1857), and during the Crimean campaign. He was made K.C.B. for his services in the Ashantee war, and commanded against the Congo pirates in 1875, and in Egypt (1882). In 1886 he was appointed to the command of the Channel fleet.

Hewitson, William Chapman (*b.* 1806, *d.* 1878), English naturalist; author of *British Oology* (1833-42), *Illustrations of Diurnal Lepidoptera* (1863), and other works.

Hewson, William, F.R.S. (*b.* 1739, *d.* 1774), English physiologist, friend of Dr. Franklin, was awarded the Copley medal in 1770 for his researches in connection with the lymphatic system and the thymus gland. He also exposed the errors of Leuwenhoek in relation to blood corpuscles.

Heyden, Jan van der (*b.* 1637, *d.* 1712), Dutch painter, his subjects being chiefly architectural, and especially dealing with Amsterdam.

Heylin, Peter (*b.* 1599, *d.* 1662), English theologian, author of *Life of Archbishop Laud*, and histories of *Episcopacy*, the *Presbyterians*, and the *Reformation*.

Heyne, Christian Gottlob (*b.* 1729, *d.* 1812), German scholar, born in great poverty at Chemnitz; was invited by Count Brühl to Dresden, and made copyist in the library; and after becoming sub-librarian, and losing all his property at the siege of Dresden, was appointed in 1763 to a professorship at Göttingen, during the tenure of which he edited several classics, notably Virgil and Homer. His daughter, Therese (*d.* 1829), married Forster, and then Hüber, and wrote *Notes on Holland* (1811) and *Ellen Percy* (1822).

Heyse, Paul Johann Ludwig (*b.* 1830), poet and novelist, son of a professor at Berlin; in 1852 went to Italy to examine MSS., and in 1854 to Munich, where he married the daughter of Franz Kugler. He is author of *Francesca di Rimini* (1850), *Die Pfälzer in Irland* (1855), *Elizabeth Charlotte* (1860), tragedies; *Thekla*, a poem (1858); *Gesammelte Novellen in Versen* (1863), *Troubadour Novellen* (1882), etc.

Heytesbury, William a'Court, Lord (*b.* 1779, *d.* 1860), English diplomatist; was ambassador at Madrid (1820), at Lisbon (1824), at St. Petersburg (1828-32), and Lord-lieutenant of Ireland from 1844 to 1846.

Heywood, James, F.R.S. (*b.* 1810), politician and writer, born at Manchester, and educated at Trinity, Cambridge; entered Parliament for North Lancashire in 1847, and in 1850 moved an address for a commission of inquiry into the English and Irish universities. He obtained the removal of religious tests (1854-6), and was able to take his own degree in 1857. He wrote a *History of University Subscription Tests*, and translated Huber's *English Universities*, and other works.

Heywood, John (*d.* 1565), English poet, "the Epigrammatist," in great favour with Henry VIII. and Mary, on whose death he went to Mechlin. His chief work was *The Spider and the Fly.* Some poems by his son, Jasper (*d.* 1598), are printed in *The Paradise of Dainty Devices.*

Heywood, Thomas (*b. circa* 1570), dramatist and actor, a native of Lincolnshire, and fellow of Peterhouse, Cambridge. He began to write plays in 1596; the chief of them being, *A Woman Killed with Kindness* (1607), *The English Traveller* (1633), and *The Captives.*

Hezekiah, King of Judah, succeeded Ahaz about 726 B.C., and defeated the invasion of the Assyrians.

Hiao-King-Ti, Emperor of China (*b.* 188 B.C., *d.* 141 B.C.), made an immense hospital for old men, widows, and orphans.

Hiao-Tsoung (*b.* 1469, *d.* 1505), Emperor of China, of the Ming dynasty; numbered his people, and set on foot a revision of laws and customs.

Hiao-Wen-Ti (*b.* 202 B.C., *d.* 157 B.C.), Emperor of China, revoked the laws by which parents were made responsible for the crimes of their children, and introduced mutilation as a punishment.

Hickes, George (*b.* 1642, *d.* 1715), English clergyman and Saxon scholar, deprived of his living as a non-juror 1689; was author of *Institutiones Grammaticæ Anglo-Saxonicæ et Mæso-Gothicæ.*

Hicks, Elias (*b.* 1748, *d.* 1830), American preacher and Quaker controversialist; born in Long Island, strongly discountenanced slavery, and caused a schism among the Society of Friends by the breadth of his views.

Hicks, Henry, M.D., F.R.S. (*b.* 1837), English geologist; graduated at St. Andrew's in 1878, and practised at St. David's from 1862 to 1871, when he came to London, and published the results of his geological researches in Wales and Scotland. He was president of the London Geologists' Association, 1883-85.

Hicks, William, "Hicks Pasha" (*b.* 1830, *d.* 1883), English soldier; entered the Bombay army in 1849, served in Bengal, 1857-9, in the Rohilcund campaign, the Mutiny, and the Abyssinian war, and was gazetted colonel in 1880. In 1883 he was appointed by Baker Pasha chief of the staff in the Soudan, and in September of that year was surrounded and destroyed while on the march through the desert to Khartoum.

Hicks, William Mitchinson, F.R.S. (*b.* 1850), mathematician; was fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, from 1876 to 1887, and became principal of Firth College, Sheffield, 1883. At the British Association of 1881-2 he read a *Report on Recent Progress in Hydro-Dynamics*, and is the author of many mathematical works.

Hicks-Beach, Right Hon. Sir Michael Edward, Bart. (*b.* 1837), statesman, educated at Eton and Christ Church, entered Parliament in 1864 as Conservative member for East Gloucestershire. He was parliamentary secretary to the Poor Law Board in 1868, Chief Secretary for Ireland in 1874, and entered the cabinet in 1877, becoming Secretary for the Colonies next year. After a period of opposition, during which he made at least one powerful speech, he became Chancellor of the Exchequer, and leader of the House of Commons in May, 1885. On the return of Lord Salisbury to power he was at first Irish Secretary, but was obliged to resign owing to ill-health, and, after a short retirement, became President of the Board of Trade (1888).

Hien-Foung (*b.* 1831, *d.* 1861), Emperor of China; came to the throne in 1850, and had immediately to encounter a rebellion. Nankin was taken by the rebels in 1853, and after his defeat at Pali-Kao in 1860 the emperor submitted to conditions dictated by the English and French.

Hiero I., ruler of Syracuse (*d.* 467 B.C.), succeeded Gelon in 478 B.C., and defeated the Etruscan fleet at Cumæ four years after; was the patron of Æschylus and Pindar.

Hiero II. (*d.* 215 B.C.), served under Pyrrhus, and was made King of Syracuse in 270 B.C.: allied himself with Rome against the Mamertines, and afterwards with Carthage; after making peace with Rome in 263 he remained her ally.

Hieronymus. [*See* Jerome.]

Hiffernan, Paul (*b.* 1719, *d.* 1777), Irish writer, befriended by Garrick and Goldsmith, wrote *The Ticklers* and *The Tuners.*

Higden, Ralph (*d.* 1363), Benedictine chronicler, author of *Polychronicon*, a translation of which was printed by Caxton.

Higgins, Matthew James (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1868), Irish critic and contributor (under the pseudonyms of "Paterfamilias," "A Civilian," and especially of "Jacob Omnium") to the *Times.* A collection of his works, called *Social Sketches*, was printed in 1857. As husband of a daughter of Sir Henry Tichborne, he was active in opposing the fraudulent claims of Arthur Orton.

Higginson, Thomas Wentworth (*b.* 1823), American writer, born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, at first a Unitarian minister, entered keenly into the movement against slavery, and was severely wounded during the Civil war. Among his works are *Malbone: an Oldport Romance* (1869) and *Oldport Days* (1874), *Harvard Memorial Biographies* (1866), *Brief Biographies of European Statesmen* (1875), *Common-sense about Women* (1881), and *Women and Men* (1888).

Highmore, Joseph (*b.* 1692, *d.* 1780), English portrait-painter; executed the portraits of members of the Order of the Bath on its revival, and wrote *Principles of Perspective.*

Hilary, Bishop of Arles (*b.* 401, *d.* 449), devoted his riches to charity, withstood the Pope's claims, and perhaps drew up the Athanasian creed.

Hilary, Bishop of Poitiers (*d.* 367), wrote *A Treatise on the Trinity*, and opposed the Arians at Constantinople and Milan.

Hilary, Bishop of Rome (*d.* 467), succeeded Leo I., and opposed the Eutychians and Nestorians.

Hildebrand. [*See* Gregory VII.]

Hildebrant, Eduard (*b.* 1818, *d.* 1868), German painter, born at Dantzig; was for some time an assistant of Krause, the marine painter, and afterwards travelled for two years in Egypt, India, China, and America, and founded his landscapes on the scenery of those countries.

Hildebrant, Ferdinand Gottlieb (*b.* 1804, *d.* 1874), painter of the Düsseldorf school, born at Stettin; studied under Schadow, and went with him to Italy in 1830. His chief pictures were *Judith and Holophernes*, *The Brigand*, *The Murder of the Young Princes*, *Othello and Desdemona*, and many Shakespearian scenes.

Hildegarde, Saint (*b.* 1100, *d.* 1178), Abbess of St. Rupert on the Rhine, wrote many works of a mystical character, and letters.

Hildreth, Richard (*b.* 1807, *d.* 1865), American historian, author of a *History of the United States* (1849-52), *Japan as it Was* (1855); *The White Slave*, a novel; was for some time consul at Trieste.

Hiles, Henry, Mus.Doc. (*b.* 1826), English writer on music, born at Shrewsbury; after being organist in London and Manchester, was appointed in 1880 lecturer on harmony at Owens College. His chief works are *The Grammar of Music* and *Part-writing: or, Modern Counterpoint*, and he composed *The Crusaders*, a cantata, and several songs and anthems.

Hilgenfeld, Adolf Bernard (1823), German theologian of the Tübingen school, professor at Jena from 1850 to 1869. His chief works are *Das Evangelium und die Briefe Johannis* (1849), *Ueber die Evangelien* (1854), *Der Kanon und die Kritik des Neuen Testament* (1863), and *Novum Testamentum Extra Canonum Receptum.*

Hill, Aaron (*b.* 1685, *d.* 1750), English poët, mentioned in *The Dunciad*, author of *Camillus* and *Lara*, also wrote words for Handel, and a *History of the Ottoman Empire.*

Hill, David Octavius (*b.* 1812, *d.* 1870), Scotch painter; at the age of eighteen a foundation member of the Royal Scottish Academy, painted the *Establishment of the Free Kirk*, many scenes from Scottish peasant-life, and afterwards landscapes.

Hill, Frank Harrison (*b.* 1830), English journalist; was called to the bar, went to Ireland to edit the *Northern Whig* in 1860, and edited the *Daily News* from 1870 to 1886. He published in 1873 *Political Portraits* and *The Political Adventures of Lord Beaconsfield*, and also wrote the life of Canning in the "*English Worthies*" *Series*, and of Grey in the "*Statesmen*" *Series.*

Hill, Matthew Davenport (*b.* 1792, *d.* 1872), reformer of the criminal law, brother of Sir Rowland Hill; was called to the bar in 1819, and defended Cartwright and Carlile, the Nottingham rioters of 1831, and the Rebeccaites in 1843. He became Queen's Counsel in 1834, and recorder of Birmingham in 1839, and was also a member of Parliament from 1832 to 1835. In 1843 he aided in the foundation of the Society for the Amendment of the Criminal Law, and in 1857 published his *Suggestions for the Repression of Crime*, and was active in the establishment of reformatories. His daughter, Joanna, and her sisters assisted him in his work, and carried it on after his death.

Hill, Octavia (*b. circa* 1838), English social reformer; with the help of Mr. Ruskin purchased and managed poor property in Marylebone and Drury Lane, and took an active part in the foundation and growth of the Charity Organisation Society.

Hill, Sir Richard (*b.* 1733, *d.* 1808), English Methodist controversialist; attacked Oxford University in *Pietas Oxoniensis* (1768) for the expulsion of six undergraduates as Methodists; entered Parliament in 1781, and sat till 1806, being a telling speaker.

Hill, Rowland (*b.* 1744, *d.* 1833), English Dissenter, brother of preceding, took orders in the Church, but opened an Independent chapel in Blackfriars-road in 1783; published *Village Dialogues* in 1801.

Hill, Sir Rowland, K.C.B. (*b.* 1795, *d.* 1874), founder of the penny post, son of

T. W. Hill, of Birmingham, and named after the preacher, issued in 1837 his pamphlet on *Post Office Reform*, the suggestions of which were carried into effect in 1840. He held a position in the Treasury for two years, but lost it on the change of government. He received, however, a public testimonial in 1846, when he became secretary to the Post Office. He retired in 1864 on his full salary, having also been knighted in 1860. As chairman of the Brighton railway, he started the first express.

Hill, Rowland, Viscount (*b.* 1772, *d.* 1842), English general, son of Sir John Hill, distinguished himself under Abercromby in Egypt, and in 1808 went to Spain. In 1809 he became lieutenant-general, and commanded the 2nd army corps in Portugal. In 1814 he was created Baron Hill of Almarez, for the capture of the forts of that name, and at Waterloo headed the brigade which repulsed the Old Guard. He was made commander-in-chief in 1828, and viscount in 1842.

Hillel the Elder (*b.* 112 B.C., *d.* 8 B.C.), Jewish rabbi, father of a school of oral tradition, much of which is contained in the Mishna.

Hillel the Younger (4th century), director of the Jewish school at Tiberias, descendant of preceding, reformed Jewish chronology, and was author of the Gemara.

Hiller, Ferdinand (*b.* 1811, *d.* 1885), German pianist and composer, born of Jewish parents at Frankfort-on-Main, played in public at ten, and began to compose at twelve. He was placed with Hummel at Weimar, and accompanied him to Vienna, where he saw Beethoven on his death-bed. He stayed at Paris from 1828 to 1835, where he made known the works of the German masters. He afterwards went to Milan, where he met Liszt and Rossini, and produced *Romilda*. In 1839 he produced at Leipzig, under the superintendence of Mendelssohn, his *Die Zerstörung Jerusalems*. As kapellmeister at Cologne he organised the Conservatoire there, and from 1850 he conducted the Lower Rhine festivals. He visited England in 1871 and 1872.

Hiller, or **Hüller**, Johann Adam (*b.* 1728, *d.* 1804), German composer, born near Görlitz, studied law and music at Leipzig, and was appointed tutor by Count Brühl in 1758. He was made director of concerts, and founded a school for performing the oratorios of Handel and other masters. His *concerts spirituels* were the progenitors of the *Gewandhaus concerts*. He also composed for the theatre *Singspiele*.

Hilliard, Nicholas (*b.* 1547, *d.* 1619), English portrait-painter of the school of Holbein; was also a carver and embosser of gold.

Hilton, John (*d.* 1655), English Royalist composer; author of *Ayres: or, Fa Las, Catch That Catch Can*, and many madrigals and catches.

Hilton, Walter (*d.* 1396), English Carthusian monk, wrote *The Scale: or, Ladder of Perfection*, a poem, about 1440.

Hilton, William (*b.* 1786, *d.* 1839), painter, began to exhibit at the Academy in 1803, and gained several prizes at the British Institution. In 1813 he became A.R.A., in 1818 R.A., and in 1827 keeper of the Academy. His *Christ Crowned with Thorns* is now at South Kensington, and *Edith Discovering the Dead Body of Harold*, with several others, is in the National Gallery.

Hincmar (*d.* 882), Archbishop of Rheims, favourite of Louis le Débonnaire and a great persecutor.

Hincks, Edward, D.D. (*b.* 1792, *d.* 1866), Irish archæologist, author of *Monograms from Assyrian Monuments* discovered the Persian cuneiform vowel system.

Hincks, Sir Francis (*b.* 1807, *d.* 1885), Canadian statesman, grandson of last named, was born at Cork, and went to Canada in 1831. In the rebellion he took the Liberal side, and in 1841 became member of the first Parliament held after the Union and inspector-general of public accounts, which office he again held in 1848. In 1851 he became premier, and developed greatly the economic resources of the country, holding office till 1854. He then visited England, was governor of Barbadoes from 1855 to 1862, and from that year till 1869 of British Guiana. After this he returned to Canada, and was finance minister under Sir John Macdonald till 1873. He was author of *The Political History of Canada, 1840-55*.

Hind, John Russell (*b.* 1823), English astronomer, born at Nottingham, came to London in 1840 as a civil engineer's assistant, but obtained a post in the Royal Observatory. In 1844 he became F.R.A.S., and two years later published *The Solar System*. In 1847 he received a gold medal from the King of Denmark for the discovery of a planet, in 1850 discovered *Victoria*, and in the years 1851-4 several others. In 1852 he was granted a pension, and received the gold medal of the Astronomical Society, and the Lalande medal. In 1880 he became president of the Astronomical Society. His chief works are *Expected Return of the Great Comet of 1266 and 1556* (1848), *Astronomical Vocabulary* (1852), and *Descriptive Treatise on Comets* (1857).

Hingeston-Randolph, Francis Charles (*b.* 1833), antiquary and divine, became prebendary of Exeter in 1885. His chief works are *Specimens of Ancient Cornish Crosses, etc.*, and a collection of *Royal and Historical Letters in the Reign of Henry IV.*

Hiouen-Thsang (*b.* 603, *d.* 664), Buddhist traveller and philosopher; traversed Asia, and collected many books in India, which he translated into Chinese. A French translation of his account of his travels has been made.

Hipparchus (*fl. circa* 150 B.C.), Greek philosopher; established the theory of the sun, compiled a catalogue of stars, and invented a planisphere.

Hipparchus and **Hippias,** Peisistratidæ, succeeded Peisistratus in 528 B.C. as "tyrants" at Athens, but the former was slain by Harmodius and Aristogeiton, and Hippias was expelled by the Alcmæonidæ, and fled to Persia. He was killed at Marathon.

Hippocrates (*b.* 460 B.C., *d.* 357), Greek physician, practised at Athens and Pella, and laid the foundation of a science of medicine. He wrote *The Nature of Man*, *Epidemics*, *Aphorisms*, and other works.

Hire. [*See* La Hire.]

Hirst, Thomas Archer, Ph.D., F.R.S. (*b.* 1830), English mathematician, born at Heckmondwike, Yorkshire, met Tyndall at Halifax, and afterwards joined him at Marburg (Hesse-Cassel). After studying at Göttingen and Berlin, he became professor of natural philosophy at the Royal Institution. In 1857 he ascended Mont Blanc with Tyndall. On his return in 1860 became mathematical master at University College school. He was one of the original members of the Mathematical Society and president 1872-4, and was subsequently professor of physics and of mathematics in University College, London, general secretary to the British Association, assistant-registrar of London University, and director of studies at the Royal Naval School.

Histiæus (*d. circa* 494), tyrant of Miletus, saved the army of Darius at the Danube (513 B.C.); was made ruler of Mitylene, but subsequently instituted the Ionian revolt, and was put to death.

Hitchcock, Edward, D.D. (*b.* 1793, *d.* 1864), American geologist, sometime professor of chemistry and natural history in Amherst College, of which he became president in 1844. He was appointed head of the Massachusetts geological survey in 1830, and came to Europe in 1850 to visit the agricultural schools. His chief work was *The Religion of Geology and its Connected Sciences* (1851).

Hittorf, Jacob Ignatius (*b.* 1793, *d.* 1867), German architect and archæologist, employed by Louis Philippe, Napoleon III., and the Republic; was author of *L'Architecture Polychrome chez les Grecs*, and some works on Sicilian architecture.

Hitzig, Ferdinand (*b.* 1807, *d.* 1875), German biblical critic, professor at Zurich and Heidelberg, wrote *Begriff der Kritik am alten Testament praktisch erörtert* (critical works on the minor prophets), *Geschichte des Volkes Israël* (1869-70), and many other works.

Hoadley, Benjamin, D.D. (*b.* 1676, *d.* 1761), English theologian, Bishop successively of Bangor (1715), Hereford, Salisbury, and Winchester, whose sermon before George I. on March 31, 1717, occasioned the Bangorian controversy.

Hoadley, Benjamin (*b.* 1706, *d.* 1757), physician, son of preceding; attended George II. and Frederick, Prince of Wales, and wrote *The Suspicious Husband*, a comedy (1747).

Hoadley, John (*b.* 1711, *d.* 1776), English writer and divine, brother of the preceding, friend of Garrick and Hogarth; published his father's works, and wrote several dramas, *The Contrast*, etc., and the oratorio *Jephthah*.

Hoar, Ebenezer (*b.* 1816), American lawyer, born at Concord, was admitted to the bar in 1839, and was successively member of the Massachusetts senate, judge of Common Pleas, and justice of the Supreme Court. In 1870 his nomination as United States senator was not confirmed. He had previously been United States attorney-general, and in 1872 entered Congress. He was a member of the Washington Treaty Commission in 1871.

Hoar, George Frisbie (*b.* 1826), politician, brother of last-named, after having been member of the State House of Representatives and Senate, was elected member of Congress in 1868, and three times re-elected. He was elected United States senator in 1877, was re-elected in 1883 and 1889. He presided over the Republican Convention of 1880, and served on the Electoral Commission of 1876.

Hoare, Prince (*b.* 1755, *d.* 1834), painter and dramatist, was secretary to the Royal Academy, and wrote *No Song—No Supper*, and other pieces. His father, William (*d.* 1792), was one of the first Royal Academicians.

Hoare, Sir Richard Colt (*b.* 1758, *d.* 1838), English antiquary, translated and annotated *The Itinerary* of Giraldus Cambrensis, and began histories of ancient and modern Wiltshire, besides giving, in his *Classical Tour through Italy*, an account of his travels.

Hobart-Hampden, Hon. Augustus Charles (*b.* 1822, *d.* 1886), English sailor, known as Hobart Pasha, was a son of the Earl of Buckinghamshire, and entered the royal navy in 1836. He did good service in South America in the suppression of the slave trade, served in the Crimea, being present at Bomarsund and Sweaborg, and retired on half pay in 1860. He next took service as a blockade runner in the American Civil war, and afterwards, having entered the Turkish navy, suppressed the revolt in Crete in 1867, and was created admiral and pasha. His name was struck off the British Navy List when he commanded against the Greeks, but it was restored in 1874. He was again struck off for commanding the Turkish fleet in the war of 1877-8, in which England was neutral, but was reinstated with the rank of vice-admiral in 1885.

Hobbema, Meindert or Minderhert (*b.* 1638, *d.* 1709), Dutch landscape-painter, pupil of Ruysdael; several of his pictures are in the National Gallery, London.

Hobbes, Thomas (*b.* 1588, *d.* 1679), philosopher, born at Malmesbury and educated at Oxford; met Descartes and Gassendi at Paris when tutor to members of the Devonshire family; was afterwards mathematical tutor to Prince Charles (Charles II.). He received a pension at the Restoration, but his chief works were censured by Parliament; these were *The Leviathan* and *De Cive.* He also wrote *Behemoth*, a history of the Civil war.

Hobhouse, Right Hon. Baron (*b.* 1819), English lawyer, became a member of the Chancery bar in 1845, and practised subsequently in the Rolls court. He was obliged to retire on account of ill-health in 1866, but was appointed Charity Commissioner in 1869, and member of the Council of India in 1872, being knighted on his retirement from that post five years later. In 1881 he became Privy Councillor and member of the Judicial Committee, and in 1885 received a peerage.

Hobhouse, John Cam (*b.* 1786, *d.* 1869), Lord Broughton, chiefly remembered as the friend of Byron. As a Liberal he represented Westminster, Nottingham, and Harwich, and was Irish Secretary and President of the Board of Control. In 1831 he succeeded his father as baronet, and was made a peer in 1851.

Hoche, Lazare (*b.* 1768, *d.* 1797), French republican general, rose from the ranks, and at twenty-five commanded the army of the Moselle; was imprisoned owing to the spite of St. Just, but sent to La Vendée on his release, which country he succeeded in pacifying. Afterwards he commanded an expedition which was intended to make a descent on Ireland, and distinguished himself in Germany against the Austrians. He died in camp under suspicious circumstances.

Hodges, William, R.A. (*b.* 1744, *d.* 1797), artist, painted scenes from the countries visited by him in Captain Cook's second voyage; made a fortune in India, and, after living in London, went to Russia.

Hodgkinson, Eaton (*b.* 1789, *d.* 1861), engineer, co-operated with Fairbairn in his inventions, and obtained the gold medal of the Royal Society and his election as fellow for his *Experimental Researches on the Strength of Pillars of Cast-Iron and Other Materials.*

Hodgson, Brian Houghton (*b.* 1800), Orientalist; entered the Indian civil service in 1818, was secretary to the embassy in Nepaul from 1820 to 1829, and resident there from 1833 to 1843, when he retired. In 1824 he discovered the Sanscrit Buddhist scriptures, and four years later wrote an article on Buddhism in the *Asiatic Researches.* Copies of this and others of his works were distributed throughout Europe at the author's expense, and in 1835 the Grand Lama entered into correspondence with him, and sent him valuable Tibetan works. He spent most of his time in India till 1858, and was elected fellow of the Royal Society in 1877, besides receiving numberless distinctions from foreign societies. His chief publications are *Literature and Religion of the Buddhists of the North* (1841), *Aborigines of India* (1847), and various essays on Tibetan and Indian subjects.

Hodgson, John Evan, R.A. (*b.* 1831), painter, spent most of his early years in Russia in his father's business, but in 1853 returned to England, and three years later exhibited his first picture. He painted at first historical pictures, but after his visit to Africa made a speciality of African subjects. Among his works may be mentioned *The Patriot Wife* (1857), *First Sight of the Armada* (1863), several Arabian studies (1868-71), *A Tunisian Bird-Seller* (1873), *A Shipwrecked Sailor Waiting for a Sail* (1881), *Ragasselma: the Water-Dance* (1883), and *Robert Burns at the Plough* (1887).

Hody, Humphrey (*b.* 1659, *d.* 1706), scholar, professor of Greek at Oxford, and patron of Wadham College.

Hoefer, J. C. Ferdinand (*b.* 1811, *d.* 1878), German chemist and writer; after fighting in the Greek war of independence and travelling, became secretary to Cousin, and translated Kant's *Kritik* into French. He was appointed by the French Government to report on German medical schools, edited the *Nouvelle Biographie Générale*, and wrote a *Histoire du Chimie.*

Hoey, Frances Sarah (*b.* 1830), English writer, author of *A House of Cards*, *A Stern Chase* (1886), and other novels, and translator of *Mémoires de Madame de Rémusat*, *Frédéric le Grande et Marie Thérèse*, etc.

Hofer, Andreas (*b.* 1767, *d.* 1810), Tyrolese patriot and innkeeper, headed the revolt by which the Bavarians were driven from the Tyrol in 1809, and recaptured Innsbruck from them and their French allies. Austria having been compelled to abandon the province by the peace of Vienna, the French again made an invasion and were defeated by Hofer, who was at last betrayed and shot at Mantua. His family was afterwards ennobled by the emperor.

Hoffman, Charles Fenno (*b.* 1806, *d.* 1884), American writer, friend of Bryant, established in 1833 *The Knickerbocker Magazine*, and afterwards wrote *A Winter in the West*, *Wild Scenes in Forest and Prairie*, and some novels and poems. The last thirty-five years of his life he passed in a lunatic asylum at Harrisburg.

Hoffman, David (*b.* 1784, *d.* 1854), American lawyer and writer, professor of law in the Maryland University (1817-1836), was in England from 1847 to 1853, when he contributed American articles to the *Times*, and was engaged in writing his *Chronicles selected from the Originals of Cartapahilus, the Wandering Jew*, which he left unfinished.

Hoffmann, Ernst Theodor (*b.* 1776, *d.* 1822), German novelist and musician, director of the theatre at Leipzig and Dresden. His *Contes* appeared in 1830; the opera *Undine* was the best of his musical works. He also drew caricatures against Napoleon and the French.

Hoffmann, Friedrich (*b.* 1660, *d.* 1742), chemist and physician, professor at Halle; was the first to point out the value of the Seidlitz springs.

Hoffmann von Fallersleben, August Heinrich (*b.* 1798, *d.* 1874), Hanoverian poet and philologist, friend of the Grimms; lost his professorship at Breslau on account of his *Unpolitische Lieder*, but was, after many wanderings, allowed to settle in Prussia in 1848. Among his philological publications were *Fundgruben für Geschichte deutsche Sprache und Literatur* (1830-37), *Reineke Vos* (1834), and *Monument-Eluonensia* (containing the *Ludwigslied*), and among his verses the chief were *Deutsche Liederbuch* and *Rheinleben.*

Hofmann, August Wilhelm, F.R.S. (*b.* 1818), German chemist, born at Giessen, where he entered the laboratory of Liebig; lived in England from 1845 to 1864, was director of the London College of Chemistry, and edited Fownes' *Manual of Chemistry.* He then obtained a chair at Berlin, and founded the German Chemical Society. He discovered aniline, and wrote *Einleitung in die Moderne Chimie* (1865).

Hogan, John (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1857), Irish sculptor, entirely self-taught, the best specimens of whose work were *Eve after her Expulsion contemplating a Dead Dove*, the *Dead Christ*, and *Drunken Faun.*

Hogarth, William (*b.* 1697, *d.* 1764), English artist, at first engraved for booksellers, while also painting portraits; married clandestinely a daughter of Sir James Thornhill, whom he conciliated by his *Harlot's Progress.* It was followed by the *Rake's Progress* (1735), *Marriage à la Mode* (1745), *Industry and Idleness* (1747), and numerous caricatures. Though quite uneducated, he wrote a theoretic work, *The Analysis of Beauty* (1754). In a controversy with Wilkes he replied by caricatures instead of by writing.

Hogg, Jabez, M.R.C.S. (*b.* 1817), English surgeon, was at school with Dickens; wrote *The Illustrated London Spelling-Book*, *Elements of Natural and Experimental Philosophy*, and *The History, Construction, and Application of the Microscope.* He also became surgeon to the Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital and similar institutions, and published *A Manual of Ophthalmoscopic Surgery*, and *The Cure of Cataract.*

Hogg, James (*b.* 1770, *d.* 1835), Scottish poet, called the "Ettrick Shepherd;" was a cowherd, and for ten years a shepherd. His poems and ballads attracted the attention of Scott, whom he helped with *The Border Minstrelsy*, the chief of his own works being *The Mountain Bard* (1803), *The Queen's Wake* (1813), and a collection of poems published in 1822.

Hogg, Thomas Jefferson (*b.* 1792, *d.* 1862), English writer; made the acquaintance of Shelley at Oxford, and began a life of him, two volumes of which appeared in 1858. He was called to the bar in 1817, and in 1833 became a municipal corporation commissioner.

Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst, Prinz Clodwig Victor von (*b.* 1819), German statesman, was in the Prussian service till 1845, when he settled in Bavaria. He was sent by the Frankfort ministry to Athens, Florence, and Rome as ambassador, and, after a period of retirement, began to take an active part in Bavarian affairs, becoming minister in 1867 and advocating an imperial policy. In 1870 he resigned on account of opposition to his anti-papal policy, but, as a member of the House of Peers, obtained the participation of Bavaria in the Franco-Prussian war. In 1871 he entered the German parliament, of which he soon became vice-president; was ambassador at Paris in 1874, plenipotentiary at Berlin at the congress, and afterwards governor of Elsass-Lothringen.

Hohenzollern, H.R.H. Leopold Étienne, Hereditary Prince of (*b.* 1835), succeeded his father in 1885, having previously become known in Europe on account of his candidature for the Spanish throne, which was the proximate cause of the Franco-Prussian war.

Holanda, Francisco de (*b.* 1515, *d.* 1584), Portuguese painter, friend of Michael Angelo, was patronised by John III. of Portugal, whose sons he taught; composed treatises on ancient painting and the art of drawing, and discovered a new way of laying on colour.

Holbach, Paul Heinrich Dietrich, Baron d' (*b.* 1723, *d.* 1789), French philosopher, wrote *Le Christianisme Dévoilé*, *L'Esprit du Clergé*, which was condemned to be burnt, *Le Système de la Nature*, *Moralité Universelle*, etc.

Holbein, Hans (*b.* 1494 or 5, *d.* 1543), Swiss painter, architect, and carver, painted the portrait of Erasmus at Basel, and went to England with an introduction from him to Sir Thomas More. He was given a large salary by Henry VIII., besides payment for his pictures, among which were portraits of Henry and some of his queens. In the Surgeons' Hall there is also a work of his representing Henry VIII. granting a charter to the company. *Death's Dance*, engraved from his own designs, is the best example of his work of this kind.

Holberg, Ludwig, Baron (*b.* 1684, *d.* 1754), Danish poet and historian, travelled much on foot, studied two years at Oxford, and obtained a professorship at Copenhagen. He made a large fortune by his writings, which include *Peder Paars*, a mock-heroic poem, *Niels Klims Underjordiske Reise*, a satire, with some comedies and historical works.

Holbourne, Sir Robert (*d.* 1647), English lawyer and member of the Long Parliament; opposed ship-money, but afterwards joined the king, and was made privy councillor; endeavoured to mediate between king and Parliament.

Holcroft, Thomas (*b.* 1745, *d.* 1809), dramatic writer, son of a shoemaker; was at first a groom and then an actor, and wrote besides his memoirs, which were continued by Hazlitt, several comedies, of which *The Road to Ruin* is the only one now ever seen.

Holden, Hubert Ashton, LL.D. (*b.* 1822), English scholar, educated at King Edward's school, Birmingham, and at Trinity, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow in 1847, having been senior classic in 1845. After being vice-principal of Cheltenham and head-master of Ipswich, he was made in 1890 fellow of the University of London. He is author of the compilations *Foliorum Silvula*, and *Foliorum Centuriæ*, several editions of the classics (Aristophanes, etc.), and lives of the Gracchi, Sulla, Nicias, etc.

Hole, Samuel Reynolds, D.D. (*b.* 1819), Dean of Rochester, educated at Newark and Brasenose College, Oxford; was prebendary of Lincoln in 1875, and chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1885, and wrote *A Little Tour in Ireland* (1858), illustrated by Leech, and *A Book about Roses* (1859).

Hole, William (*b.* 1846), Scotch painter, educated at Edinburgh; was apprenticed as a civil engineer, but, after his return from Italy, adopted art as his profession, and became an associate of the Scottish Academy in 1878, and an academician in 1889. Among his etchings are *Quasi Cursores* (1884), the *Canterbury Pilgrims* (1888), and others after Crome, Millet, and Constable. His paintings include *The Evening of Culloden* and *Prince Charlie's Parliament*, etc.

Holinshed, Raphael (*d. circa* 1580), English historian, published *Chronicles of England, Scotland, and Ireland*

Holkar, Mulhar Ráo (*b.* 1693, *d.* 1769), founder of the Mahratta dynasty of that name, was a shepherd until employed by Peshwa Bajee Ráo, who in 1759 made him soubadar. His armies ravaged the whole of Northern India, and were not checked until the defeat by the Afghans at Paniput.

Holkar, Tukajee Ráo (*b.* 1727, *d.* 1797), was practically the ruler of the Mahrattas under Ahlia Bye, and largely extended their power in Northern India, while also defeating Tippoo Sultan in the south.

Holkar, Jeswunt Ráo (*d.* 1811), natural son of Tukajee, on whose death he fled, but, having obtained command of a predatory band, assumed the title of "Servant of Khundi Ráo" (son of the late Holkar and rival of Kasi Ráo, the reigning one), and invaded his native state. He won a great battle in 1798, after which the troops of Kasi Ráo deserted, and Jeswunt became all but nominal ruler. In 1803 he joined Sindia against the British, and was at first successful, but after his defeat by Lake his troops mutinied. Soon after this Khundi Ráo died suspiciously, and Kasi Ráo was murdered. After obtaining power, however, Jeswunt became gradually insane.

Holker, Sir John (*b.* 1828, *d.* 1882), English lawyer; was called to the bar in 1854, practised at Manchester and in London, and became Queen's Counsel in 1868, and a leader on the northern circuit. Having entered Parliament in 1872 as Conservative member for Preston, he was appointed Solicitor-General by Mr. Disraeli, and in 1875 became Attorney - General. He was appointed Lord Justice by Mr. Gladstone.

Holl, Frank (*b.* 1845, *d.* 1888), painter, son of Francis Holl, the engraver, was elected A.R.A. in 1878, and R.A. in 1883. Among his pictures are *The Gifts of the Fairies* (1879), *Ordered to the Front* (1880), *Home Again* (1881), and portraits of Lord Wolseley, the Duke of Cambridge, and Mr. Bright, etc.

Holl, William (*b.* 1807, *d.* 1871), engraver, son of the portrait engraver of the same name, illustrated Moore's works, *An English Merry-making*, after Frith, and several portraits after Richmond. His brother, Francis, also eminent as an engraver, especially for his chalk heads after Richmond, was elected A.R.A. in 1883.

Holland, Sir Henry, M.D. (*b.* 1788, *d.* 1873), physician-in-ordinary to the Queen and Prince Consort; wrote *Travels in the Ionian Islands*, *Chapters on Mental Physiology*, and several medical and philosophical essays.

Holland, Henry Richard, third Lord (*b.* 1773, *d.* 1840), Whig statesman, son of Stephen, Lord Holland, and nephew of Charles James Fox, by whom his education was superintended; travelled much on the Continent, and, having entered Parliament in 1798, became Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a seat in the cabinet, in 1830. He left *Memoirs of the Whig Party* and other works.

Holland, Henry Scott (*b.* 1847), theologian, educated at Eton and Balliol, became senior student of Christ Church in 1870, and in 1884 was made canon of St. Paul's. He has written *Logic and Life* (1882), *Creed and Character* (1886), and contributed to *Lux Mundi*.

Holland, Lord. [*See* Henry Fox.]

Holland, Philemon (*b.* 1551, *d.* 1636), English scholar, fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and head-master of Coventry; was called, from his numerous translations of the classics, etc., the "Translator-general of his age."

Holland, Thomas Erskine, LL.D., D.C.L. (*b.* 1835), jurist, was called to the bar in 1863, and practised on the home circuit, but was elected Chichele professor of international law at Oxford in 1874. Chief among his works are *Select Titles from the Digest* (1874-81), in collaboration with C. L. Shadwell, *A Manual of Naval Prize Law* (1888), and *Elements of Jurisprudence*.

Hollar, Wenceslaus (*b.* 1607, *d.* 1677), Bohemian engraver, patronised by Charles I. and the Earl of Arundel; fled to Holland after the war, but returned at the Restoration. His engravings are said to have numbered 2,000.

Holles or **Hollis,** Denzil, Lord (*b.* 1597, *d.* 1681), English politician, a leading member of the opposition under James I.; was sent to the Tower by Charles I., and was one of the "five members." Being a Presbyterian, however, he was opposed to the power of the army, and was obliged to remain in France till the death of Cromwell. He received a peerage from Charles II., and went as ambassador to France, but refused to connive at the transactions between Charles and Louis XIV.

Holman, James (*b. circa* 1787, *d.* 1857), English naval officer, who lost his sight, and afterwards became known as "the Blind Traveller"; wrote accounts of his *Voyage Round the World* (1827-34), and his *Travels in Russia*.

Holmes, Abiel (*b.* 1763, *d.* 1837), American historian, born in Connecticut; author of *Annals of America*.

Holmes, Oliver Wendell (*b.* 1809), son of Abiel Holmes by his second wife, was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and graduated at Harvard in 1829. Next year he became known as the author of the verses against breaking up the frigate *Constitution*. He studied law at Cambridge (Massachusetts), and then passed three years at Paris, where he took a medical degree in 1836. On his return he became an active practitioner in his native state, and wrote several treatises on medical subjects. *The Autocrat of the Breakfast-table*, *The Professor at the Breakfast-table*, and *The Poet at the Breakfast-table* first appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly*. Besides some early volumes of verse, he is author of *Elsie Venner* (1861), and *The Guardian Angel* (1869), novels; memoirs of J. L. Motley and R. W. Emerson; of several essays and later verse, and of *One Hundred Days in Europe* (1887). In 1886 he visited England.

Holroyd. [*See* Sheffield.]

Holste, or **Holstenius**, Lucas (*b.* 1596, *d.* 1661), German theologian, abjured Protestantism under Jesuit influence at Paris, and went to Rome, where he was patronised by the pope and Cardinal Barberini. In 1656 he received Christina, Queen of Sweden, into the Roman communion.

Holt, Sir John (*b.* 1642, *d.* 1710), English judge, was removed from the recordership of London under James II. for opposition to the repeal of the Test Act; was elected to the Convention Parliament, and after the Revolution made Chief Justice of the King's Bench and a Privy Councillor. He was offered the chancellorship in 1700, and left *Report of Divers Cases in Pleas of the Crown under Charles II.*

Holte, John (*fl. circa* 1500), English schoolmaster, fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford; published the first Latin grammar in England, which he called *Lac Puerorum; or, Mylke for Chyldren.* It was printed by Wynken de Worde in 1497.

Holtzapffel, Charles (*d.* 1847), German mechanician, settled in England; wrote *Turning and Mechanical Manipulation*, and introduced improvements in lathes and mathematical instruments.

Holwell, John Zephaniah (*b.* 1711, *d.* 1798), English administrator and writer, born in Dublin; entered the service of the East India Company in 1732, and when member of the Bengal Council in 1756, defended Fort William against Surajah Dowlah, and was one of the survivors from the "Black Hole." In 1759 he was appointed governor of Bengal.

Holzer, Johann (*b.* 1708, *d.* 1740), German engraver and painter, some of whose work is to be found at Augsburg.

Holyoake, George Jacob (*b.* 1817), a well known supporter of Co-operation, on which, as well as on Atheism, etc., he has produced several works.

Homberg, William (*b.* 1652, *d.* 1715), German chemist, born at Batavia; while in Italy discovered the method of making luminous the Bologna stone, and went thence to England, where he worked with Boyle. After working at Stockholm for some years, he came to France, was patronised by Colbert, and became physician to the Duke of Orleans.

Home, Daniel Dunglas (*b.* 1833, *d.* 1886), spiritualist, born near Edinburgh; went to the United States in 1840, and became known as a "medium" from the age of seventeen. He came to London about 1853, but made many visits to other countries, and was received into the Roman Church in 1856, but expelled some years after. He visited Russia with Dumas *père*, and in 1858 married a Russian lady, who died in 1862. In 1863 he went to Italy, and was befriended by Mrs. Browning and others. He received a large gift of money from a Mrs. Lyons, which, however, he lost some years after as the result of a lawsuit. He married another Russian in 1871, and died insane.

Home, Sir Everard (*b.* 1756, *d.* 1832), surgeon, brother-in-law of John Hunter, whose MSS. he destroyed; practised in London for forty years, wrote many medical treatises, and was for some years president of the Royal College of Surgeons. He was made a baronet by George IV.

Home, Henry. [*See* Kames, Lord.]

Home, John (*b.* 1722, *d.* 1808), Scottish minister, fought for the Hanoverian cause during the "Forty-five," and obtained a living. His *Douglas* was rejected by Garrick in 1749, but produced at Edinburgh seven years after with great success. He also wrote a *History of the Rebellion of* 1745, and obtained a sinecure from Lord Bute.

Homer, held by some to be the author of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey;* by others only of one of these; by others, again, to be a mere name.

Hommaire de Hell, Ignace Xavier (*b.* 1812, *d.* 1848), French geologist and traveller, was employed by the Russian government in several scientific missions, and discovered the Dnieper iron mines. He was also employed by the French government in similar work, and just before his death entered the service of the Shah.

Hompesch, Baron Ferdinand von (*b.* 1744, *d.* 1803), last grand-master of the Knights of St. John, abdicated in favour of the Tsar Paul I.

Honain, Abou-Yezid (9th century), Arabian physician, translated the works of Aristotle, Hippocrates, and Galen, and also the *Elements* of Euclid.

Hondecoeter, Melchior de (*b.* 1636, *d.* 1695), Dutch painter, born at Utrecht, his subjects being chiefly game and wild fowl.

Hondt, Abraham, or **Hondius** (*b.* 1638, *d.* 1695), Dutch painter of animals, came to England in the reign of Charles II., and died there. *A Dog Market* and *The Siege of Troy* are specimens of his work.

Hondt, Henry (*b.* 1576), engraver, called "the Elder" to distinguish him from a son of Jost; engraved portraits of the reformers and some landscapes.

Hondt, Jost or Jodocus (*b.* 1563, *d.* 1611), Flemish engraver, employed by Alexander of Parma; came to England, and published several works, besides engraving the maps for Drake's *Voyages* and Speed's collection.

Hone, Nathaniel (*d.* 1784), Irish painter, settled in London, and was a foundation member of the Academy, but resigned owing to the rejection of a picture by him which was a satire on Reynolds.

Hone, William (*b.* 1780, *d.* 1842), English writer, born at Bath, unsuccessful as a publisher and in an attempt to establish a savings bank; wrote political squibs, and was several times tried for blasphemy, but always acquitted. He wrote *The Apocryphal New Testament*, *Ancient Mysteries*, the *Every-Day Book*, the *Table-book*, etc.

Honorius, Flavius (*b.* 384, *d.* 423), last Emperor of the West, sustained, by the help of Stilicho, invasions by the Goths and Vandals, but on the death of the latter was obliged to retire to Ravenna, Rome having been sacked by Alaric.

Honorius I., Pope of Rome (*d.* 638), succeeded Boniface V. in 625; was accused of favouring the Monothelites, and resisted by the Welsh clergy.

Honorius II. (*d.* 1130), elected in 1124; unsuccessfully opposed the Normans in Southern Italy. The title had been previously assumed by the anti-pope Cadalous in 1061.

Honorius III. (*d.* 1227), succeeded Innocent III. in 1216; supported the crusade against the Albigenses, and was engaged in repeated contests with the people of Rome.

Honorius IV. (*d.* 1287), succeeded Martin IV. in 1285, and supported the house of Anjou against that of Aragon; issued a bull against the Apostolicals.

Honthorst, Gerard van (*b.* 1590, *d.* 1656), Dutch painter (called Gerardo della Notte) of the school of Caravaggio; was patronised by Charles I., and taught the Queen of Bohemia and her children. His *Christ Before Pilate*, in the Justiniani Gallery, was one of his best works.

Hood, Alexander. [*See* Bridport.]

Hood, Robin, a celebrated outlaw, supposed to have lived in Sherwood Forest in the time of Richard I.

Hood, Sir Samuel (*d.* 1814), admiral, served under his cousin (q.v.) in the Mediterranean, was present at the battle of the Nile, and in an action off Rochefort lost an arm; afterwards held the naval command in the East Indies.

Hood, Samuel, Viscount (*b.* 1724, *d.* 1816), admiral; after service under Rodney and Saunders, became commander of the West Indian squadron, and received a peerage for his share in Rodney's victory over Grasse. He had previously successfully opposed Fox as candidate for Westminster. As commander of the Mediterranean fleet he captured Toulon and drove the French from Corsica. After his resignation he was created viscount.

Hood, Thomas (*b.* 1799, *d.* 1845), poet, son of a publisher; as sub-editor of the *London Magazine* in 1821, became connected with Lamb and others. A Civil List pension was granted in 1844 to his wife, his own health having broken down. Among his chief works were *Whims and Oddities*, *The Comic Annual*, *Miss Kilmansegg*, and various pieces, of which the *Song of the Shirt* and the *Bridge of Sighs* are the best known.

Hood, Tom (*b.* 1835, *d.* 1874), son of preceding, wrote several novels, *Rules of Rhyme*, and books for children, and was editor of *Fun* for several years.

Hoofdt, Pieter Cornelis (*b.* 1581, *d.* 1647), Dutch historian, author of a *History of the Netherlands*, and other historical and poetical works.

Hoogeveen, Hendrik (*b.* 1712, *d.* 1791), Dutch philologist, rector of the college of Delft, author of *Doctrina Particularum Linguæ Græcæ*, long considered a standard authority.

Hoogstraaten, Dirck van (*b.* 1596, *d.* 1640), Flemish painter, whose works are very rare.

Hoogstraaten, Samuel van (*b.* 1627, *d.* 1678), painter and writer, son of Dirck, was placed in the studio of Rembrandt. He was patronised by the Emperor Ferdinand III., and lived some time in England, and especially excelled in the rendering of inanimate objects.

Hook, James (*b.* 1746, *d.* 1827), English composer, born at Norwich, studied under Garland, and composed *The Ascension*, an oratorio; *The Soldier's Return*, and other operas, and some two thousand songs.

Hook, James Clarke (*b.* 1819), painter, in 1846 obtained the travelling pension of the Royal Academy, and, after spending more than a year in Italy, returned to London, and was elected A.R.A. in 1850, and R.A. in 1860. During his first period his subjects were drawn from French and Italian history, *Pampilus relating his Story*, *A Dream of Venice*, *Othello's Description of Desdemona*, etc. After this he painted several pastorals—*The Ship-Boy's Letter*, *The Fisherman's Good-night*, etc. His more recent pictures deal with marine subjects—*The Trawlers* (1862), *Caller Herrin'* (1882), *The Sea-weed Raker* (1889), *A Jib for the New Smack* (1890), etc.

Hook, Theodore Edward (*b.* 1788, *d.* 1841), novelist and wit, son of James Hook, wrote *Paul Pry* and other light dramatic pieces. Through the influence of the Regent he became accountant-general of the Mauritius, but his carelessness led to his arrest and return home in 1818. While in prison from 1823 to 1825 he edited *John Bull*, and in 1836 undertook the *New Monthly*. Among his novels, *Jack Brag*, *Gilbert Gurney*, and *Sayings and Doings* were the most popular.

Hook, Walter Farquhar (*b.* 1798, *d.* 1875), divine, nephew of last-named, was for twenty-two years vicar of Leeds, during which he set on foot the re-building of the parish church, and built many others. In 1859 he was appointed Dean of Chichester He wrote *Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury*, and several other works.

Hooke, Robert (*b.* 1635, *d.* 1703), mathematician, assisted Boyle, the chemist, and made several astronomical instruments; and after the Great Fire superintended the re-building of the city. He also claimed to have discovered before Newton the law of gravitation.

Hooker, or **Vowell**, John (*b.* 1524, *d.* 1601), historian, a member, first of the Irish, and then of the English, Parliament; edited and added to *Holinshed's Chronicle*.

Hooker, Joseph (*b.* 1814, *d.* 1879), American soldier, born in Massachusetts; resigned his commission to go to California in 1853, but returned to the army at the outbreak of the Civil war, and particularly distinguished himself at Williamsburg, and afterwards at Fair Oaks, Glendale, and Malvern. He compelled Jackson to evacuate Manassas, took a prominent part in the Maryland campaign, and was in 1863 given the command of the army of the Potomac. In the ensuing campaign Jackson was mortally wounded, but the Confederates were successful, and Hooker resigned his command. He was more successful in the relief of Chattanooga, but was disappointed in not succeeding to the command of the army of the Tennessee.

Hooker, Sir Joseph Dalton, M.D. (*b.* 1817), English botanist, son of Sir W. J. Hooker, was born in Suffolk, and educated at Glasgow, and at the age of twenty-one accompanied the expedition of Sir James Ross to the southern seas. In 1846 he was made botanist to the Geological Survey, and next year went to India. While investigating the flora of the Himalayas he was made prisoner by the Rajah of Sikkim. After his return he became assistant-director and then director of Kew Gardens. In 1860 he went to Syria, and made a study of its oaks; and in 1868, as president of the British Association, gave his assent to the theory of evolution. In 1871 he went to Morocco, and brought back a large collection of plants. In 1873 he became President of the Royal Society, and was knighted in 1877. His chief works are *Botany of the Antarctic Voyage*, *Himalayan Journals*, *The Student's Flora of the British Islands*, *Journal of a Tour in Morocco*, etc.

Hooker, Richard (*b.* 1554, *d.* 1600), theologian, of humble parentage; was born near Exeter, and sent to Oxford at the expense of Bishop Jewell; became fellow of Corpus, and, in 1585, master of the Temple. While here he was charged with heresy, but befriended by Archbishop Whitgift. He soon retired, however, for the purpose of study, and in the livings of Boscombe and Bishopsbourne wrote his *Ecclesiastical Polity*, which he had just time to finish. James I. called him the "learned and judicious Mr. Hooker."

Hooker, Sir William Jackson (*b.* 1785, *d.* 1865), botanist, professor at Glasgow, and afterwards curator of Kew Gardens; was knighted in 1835, and wrote *A Century of Ferns* and *Journal of a Tour in Iceland*.

Hoole, John (*b.* 1727, *d.* 1803), English scholar in the service of the East India Company; translated Tasso's *Gerusalemme Liberata*, Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*, and some pieces of Metastasio.

Hoomayoon (*b.* 1505, *d.* 1556), Emperor of Delhi, succeeded Baber in 1530, conquered Goojerat, but was compelled to quit his dominions and take refuge in Afghanistan by Khan Soor, King of Bengal. After thirteen years he collected an army, won the battle of Paniput, and was again emperor. Soon after this, however, he fell over a parapet, and died from his injuries.

Hooper, John (*b.* 1495, *d.* 1555), English divine; after being a Cistercian monk, joined the reformers, and was obliged to go abroad. On the accession of Edward VI. he returned, and was made Bishop of Gloucester, but was at first unwilling to take the oath of supremacy or to go through the necessary ceremonies. During the Marian persecution he was arrested, examined, and burnt at Gloucester, enduring great sufferings.

Hooshung, Sooltan (*d.* 1432), King of Malwah, was defeated and made prisoner two years after his accession by Mozaffir Shah, King of Goojerat, but escaped and enjoyed a prosperous reign, during which he founded the mountain city of Mandoo, and erected a mausoleum for himself.

Hope, Alexander James Beresford (*b.*

1820, *d.* 1887), English politician, educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge; was member of Parliament for Maidstone from 1841 to 1852, and from 1857 to 1859. He represented Cambridge University from 1868 to 1887, was president of the Royal Institute of British Architects from 1855 to 1867. He wrote *Strictly Tied Up* (1880) and *The Brandreths* (1882), etc.

Hope, Frederick W., F.R.S. (*b.* 1797, *d.* 1872), entomologist, author of *The Coleopterist's Manual*, founded a professorship of zoology at Oxford in 1861, and presented to the University Museum a fine entomological collection, a library, and many portraits.

Hope, Sir James (*b.* 1808, *d.* 1881), admiral, entered the navy in 1822, served in the Plate expedition and during the Russian war, and was knighted for his skill in conducting the operations on the Chinese coast in 1859-60.

Hope, Sir John (*b.* 1766, *d.* 1823), general, served in the West Indies, at the Helder, and in Egypt; and when in Spain conducted the embarkation of the troops after the death of Sir John Moore. After heading a division in the Walcheren expedition, he again went to the Peninsula, and was taken prisoner at Bayonne. He was created Baron Nidry, and afterwards succeeded to the earldom of Hopetoun.

Hope, Thomas (*b.* 1774, *d.* 1831), traveller and author, made an eight years' tour in Europe and the East, and wrote *Anastasius* (1819), a novel, *Household Furniture and Decorations* (1805), *Modern Costumes* (1812), and some essays.

Hopetoun, John Hope, Earl of (*b.* 1860), English administrator, after being Conservative "whip" in the Lords, a lord-in-waiting, and lord high commissioner to the Church of Scotland (1887-8-9), was made governor of Victoria in the latter year.

Hôpital. [*See* L'Hôpital.]

Hopkins, Edward John, Mus.Doc. (*b.* 1818), organist and composer, pupil of Walmisley; was a chorister in the Chapel Royal, St. James's, and, after being organist at several London churches, was appointed to the Temple in 1843, and, besides publishing several organ arrangements and anthems, was author (with Dr. Rimbault) of *The Organ: its History and Construction.*

Hopkins, John Henry (*b.* 1792, *d.* 1868), American Bishop of Vermont, born in Dublin; emigrated in 1800, and was engaged in commerce, and practised as a barrister before taking orders. He wrote works on *The Distinctive Principle of Episcopacy*, *The Primitive Church*, etc.

Hopkins, Lemuel (*b.* 1750, *d.* 1801), American poet, practised as a doctor, and served in the American army during the revolutionary war; established and took chief part in *The Anarchiad.*

Hopkins, Mark (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1887), American educationist, principal of Williams College from 1836 to 1872, and professor of moral philosophy, wrote *The Law of Love and Love as a Law* and *An Outline Study of Man.* Among his pupils was President Garfield.

Hopkins, Matthew (17th century), witch-finder, very active in the eastern counties between 1645 and 1647; published *The Discovery of Witches* in the latter year.

Hopkins, Samuel (*b.* 1721, *d.* 1803), American divine, founder of a Calvinistic school of theology called after him; was one of the earliest advocates of emancipation, and freed his own slaves.

Hopkinson, Francis (*b.* 1737, *d.* 1791), American writer, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; wrote *The Battle of the Kegs* (1778), *The Pretty Story* (1774), *The Political Catechism* (1777), and other works in prose and verse. His son, Joseph (*d.* 1842), judge of the United States District Court, wrote *Hail Columbia!*

Hopkinson, John, D.Sc. (*b.* 1849), English mathematician, educated at Owens College and Cambridge, where, in 1871, he was senior wrangler and first Smith's prizeman; practised as an engineer in Birmingham and London, and introduced many improvements in lighthouse apparatus. He was elected F.R.S. in 1878, and in 1890 president of the Institution of Electrical Engineers.

Hopper, Thomas (*d.* 1856), English architect, patronised by the Regent, from whom he refused knighthood, introduced the "cottage ornée" style, and designed many buildings in London.

Hoppner, Henry Parkins (*b.* 1795, *d.* 1833), navigator, was rewarded by Parliament for his services with Parry and Ross in the arctic regions, but never recovered from the results of exposure.

Hoppner, John, R.A. (*b.* 1759, *d.* 1810), artist, self-taught, father of the preceding; painted portraits; also translated *Tales from the Tooti Nameh.*

Hopton, Arthur (*b.* 1588, *d.* 1614), mathematician, friend of Selden, wrote *On the Geodetic Staff for Surveying* and other works.

Horatius Coccles, mythical Roman hero, supposed to have defended, single-handed (507 B.C.), the Pons Sublicius against the army of Porsenna.

Horatius Flaccus, Quintus (*b.* 65 B.C., *d.* 8 B.C.), Latin poet, son of a freedman, fought at Philippi on the republican side; was introduced by Virgil to the notice of Augustus and Mæcenas, and regained his confiscated property, besides receiving the gift of a villa at Tibur from the latter. His chief works were *Odes and Epodes*, *Epistles*, *Satires*, and the *Ars Poetica*.

Hore, Edward Coode, F.R G.S. (*b.* 1848), English explorer; after visiting all parts of the world as a merchant sailor, was sent by the London Missionary Society in 1877 to Central Africa, where he lived for several years, and discovered the outlet of Lake Tanganyika. He wrote *A Boat Journey Across Africa* and *A Ray of Light in the Dark Continent*. His wife was the first white woman to reach the shores of Lake Tanganyika, and wrote *To Lake Tanganyika in a Bath Chair*.

Hormisdas (6th century), Roman pontiff, made peace between the Eastern and Western churches.

Hormisdas IV., King of Persia (6th century), last of the Sassanides, favoured the Christians, but, having been defeated by Tiberius, Emperor of the East, was dethroned and murdered by his subjects.

Horn, Arvid Bernard, Count (*b.* 1664, *d.* 1742), Swedish statesman, chief of the "Hats;" was the chief instrument in the revolution of 1719, when Prince Frederick of Hesse-Cassel was elected king.

Horn, Charles Edward (*d.* 1849), English vocalist and composer; son of a German musician, took tenor parts at the English opera-house and elsewhere, and composed *Cherry Ripe*, *I've been Roaming*, and other songs, as well as the score of *I Know a Bank*.

Horn, Claés Christersson (*b.* 1520, *d.* 1558), Swedish admiral, served in the army against the Russians and Danes, and won the battle of Œland and other victories.

Horn, Justef Carlsson (*b.* 1592, *d.* 1657), Swedish general, served under Gustavus Adolphus, and was made prisoner at Nordlingen; was afterwards minister of war.

Horn, Philippe de Montmorency, Comte de (*b.* 1522, *d.* 1568), Flemish noble and patriot; served with distinction under Charles V. and Philip II., but was arrested and executed on account of his opposition to some of the Spanish measures in the Netherlands.

Hornby, Sir Geoffrey Phipps, K.C.B. (*b.* 1825), English admiral; entered the service in 1837, was at the bombardment of Acre, and afterwards served under Percy at the Cape, and under his father in the Pacific. He commanded the Mediterranean fleet in 1878, became president of the Naval College in 1881, and was a lord of the Admiralty under Lord Beaconsfield.

Hornby, James John, D.D. (*b.* 1826), scholar and divine, brother of preceding, educated at Eton and Balliol; was fellow of Brasenose (1849-54), principal of Cosin's Hall, Durham (1854-64), and head-master of Eton (1868-84), in which latter year he became provost.

Horne, George (*b.* 1730, *d.* 1772), Bishop of Norwich, author of a *Commentary on the Psalms*, etc.; vehemently opposed Newton.

Horne, Richard Henry "Hengist" (*b.* 1803, *d.* 1884), poet and dramatist, served in the Mexican navy throughout the war with Spain, and, after some adventures among the American Indians, came back to England, and wrote *Orion*, *The Death of Marlowe*, *Cosmo de Medici*, and edited *Spirits of the Age*. From 1852 to 1869 he lived in Australia, where he became a great swimmer. In 1874 he received a Civil List pension.

Horne-Tooke. [*See* Tooke.]

Hornemann, Friedrich (*b.* 1772), German traveller; went to Africa in 1797, and was last heard of in 1800. His *Journal* was published in 1882.

Horner, Francis (*b.* 1778, *d.* 1817), politician, born at Edinburgh, entered Parliament in 1806, was named president of the Bullion Committee in 1810, and moved next year the resumption of cash payments. He declined office, and died in Italy. He joined Brougham, Mackintosh, and the leading Whigs in founding the *Edinburgh Review*.

Horner, Leonard (*b.* 1785, *d.* 1864), geologist, brother of preceding, took part in the foundation of the Edinburgh School of Arts, and the Academy; was warden of London University for some years, and inspector of factories. He was a fellow of the Royal Society and president of the Geological Society in 1847. Besides popular works on geology, he was author of a *Treatise on the Employment of Children in Factories*, and of a translation of Villari's *Life and Times of Savonarola*.

Horrebov, Peder (*b.* 1679, *d.* 1764), Danish astronomer, son of a fisherman; became professor at Copenhagen, and was visited by Peter the Great, and invited to Russia. He invented a method for computing the height of the Pole, and wrote several works. His sons, CHRISTIAN and PEDER (*d.* 1812), were also eminent astronomers.

Horrocks, Jeremiah (*b.* probably 1619, *d.* 1641), English astronomer, born at Toxteth, and educated at Cambridge; was the first to observe the transit of Venus, and formed a theory of lunar motion, which was afterwards adopted by Newton. He died very young, and his posthumous works were published in 1673.

Horsley, John Callcott, R.A. (*b.* 1817), painter, son of W. Horsley; exhibited at the British Institution *The Chess Players* and other pictures, and at the Royal Academy *The Pride of the Village*, *The Contrast*, *A Merry Chase in Haddon Hall* (1882), etc. His *St. Augustine Preaching* gained a prize of £200 at Westminster Hall, and he was one of the six artists selected to decorate Westminster Palace, while his *Religion* was approved for the House of Lords. In 1882 he was elected treasurer of the Academy.

Horsley, Samuel (*b.* 1733, *d.* 1806), theologian, successively Bishop of St. David's, Rochester, and St. Asaph; edited Newton's works (1779-85), and held a controversy with Priestley on the subject of his *History of the Corruptions of Christianity.*

Horsley, William (*b.* 1774, *d.* 1858), musician, organist of Ely chapel and the Charterhouse, friend of Mendelssohn, composed *By Celia's Arbour* and other glees.

Horsman, Right Hon. Edward (*b.* 1807, *d.* 1876), statesman, nephew of the Earl of Stair, represented Cockermouth from 1836 to 1852, Stroud from 1853 to 1868, and Liskeard from 1869 to 1876. He was a lord of the Treasury in 1841, and Chief Secretary for Ireland from 1854 to 1857. In 1866 he was numbered among the Adullamites.

Hort, Fenton John Anthony, D.D. (*b.* 1828), theologian, born in Dublin, and educated at Cambridge, where he was third classic, and fellow of Trinity from 1852 to 1857. After holding a cure in Hertfordshire, he returned to Cambridge in 1872 as fellow of Emmanuel, and was elected in 1878 Hulsean professor of divinity. He was one of the revisers of the New Testament, and, with Dr. Westcott, edited the revised Greek text.

Hortense, Queen of Holland (*b.* 1783, *d.* 1837), daughter of Josephine Beauharnais; married Louis Bonaparte, King of Holland, but lived unhappily with him, and was separated in 1810. Obliged to leave Paris, she went to live in Switzerland. Her youngest son was Napoleon III.

Hortensius, Quintus (*b.* 114 B.C., *d.* 50 B.C.), Roman orator; was colleague of Cicero as augur, and consul in 69 B.C. His daughter, Hortensia, obtained the diminution of a tax on women by her eloquence.

Hosea (*fl. circa* 800), Jewish prophet.

Hoshea, last King of Israel, became tributary to Shalmaneser, King of Assyria, but having allied himself with So, King of Egypt, against him, was dethroned about 731 B.C.

Hosius, Bishop of Cordova (*d.* 361), is said to have converted Constantine, and became his chief ecclesiastical adviser; presided over the Councils of Nice (325) and Sardica (347), but was afterwards banished by the Arians.

Hosmer, Harriet (*b.* 1830), American sculptor, born at Watertoun, Massachusetts, was a pupil of Gibson at Rome, and executed busts of *Daphne*, *Œnone* (1855), *Beatrice Cenci* (1857), and *Zenobia in Chains.* She also devised a method for converting Italian limestone into marble.

Hossein (*b.* 625, *d.* 680), second son of Ali, and grandson of Mohammed, distinguished himself in the siege of Constantinople, but perished in an attempt to wrest from Yezid the sovereignty.

Hotman, François (*b.* 1524, *d.* 1590), French jurist; obliged as a Huguenot to leave France after St. Bartholomew, went to Switzerland, where he taught law. He is the supposed author of *Vindiciæ contra Tyrannos*, which appeared under the name "Junius Brutus."

Hottinger, Jean Henri (*b.* 1620, *d.* 1667), Swiss Orientalist; professor of theology at Zurich, and of oriental languages at Heidelberg, compiled a *Historia Orientalis* and a lexicon of seven eastern languages; was drowned when about to go to Leyden. His son, who wrote *An Ecclesiastical History of Switzerland,* is not to be confounded with another of the same name, also professor at Zurich, who died in 1819, and wrote an *Essay towards a Comparison of the German with the Greek and Roman Poets.*

Houbraken, Arnold (*b.* 1660, *d.* 1719), Dutch writer, author of *The Great Theatre of the Dutch and Flemish Painters.*

Houbraken, Jacob (*b.* 1698, *d.* 1780), engraver, son of last-named, executed the etchings for his father's book, and the fine engravings which appeared in *Heads of Illustrious Persons in Great Britain* (1748).

Houchard, Jean (*b.* 1740, *d.* 1793), French revolutionary general; won the victory of Hondschoote over the allied troops, and compelled the English to evacuate Dunkirk, but was soon after guillotined for not following up his success.

Houdin, Jean Eugéne Robert (*b.* 1805, *d.* 1871), French conjurer, was employed by the emperor to confound the Algerian wizards in 1856, and wrote *Confidences d'un Prestidigitateur* and *Tricheries des Grecs Devoilées.*

Houdon, Jean Antoine (*b.* 1741, *d.* 1828), French sculptor, produced busts of Catherine II., Franklin and Molière, etc., besides statues of St. Bruno and St. John Lateran executed at Rome.

Hough, John (*b.* 1651, *d.* 1743), English divine; having been elected president of Magdalen College, Oxford, in opposition to the nominee of James II., was expelled; was restored after the Revolution, and became Bishop of Oxford, Lichfield, and Worcester.

Houghton, Richard Monckton Milnes, Lord (*b.* 1809, *d.* 1885), English writer; after leaving Cambridge, where he had been with Tennyson and others, travelled for several years, and wrote verses descriptive of the places he visited, such as *Memorials of Many Seasons* and *Poetry for the People* (1840); *Poems, Legendary and Historical*, and *Palm Leaves* (1844). His chief prose work was *Monographs, Personal and Social* (1873); and he also edited *Keats' Life and Literary Remains* (1848) Monckton Milnes sat for Pontefract as a Liberal from 1837 to 1863, but had been at first a follower of Peel. He wrote several pamphlets, especially that called *The Real Union of England and Ireland*, advocating concurrent endowment. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and a patron of men of letters.

Houssaye, or Housset, Arsène (*b.* 1815), French romance-writer and critic; having come early to Paris and made the acquaintance of Gautier and Jules Janin, first attracted attention by his art-criticisms and his *Galerie de Portraits du 18me Siècle* (1844). His reputation was made by his *Histoire de Peinture Flamande et Hollandaise* (1846). In 1849 he obtained through Mlle. Rachel the direction of the Théâtre Français. On resigning this he wrote romances and historical studies, of which *Mlle. de la Vallière et Mdme. de Montespan*, *Les Parisiennes*, and *Les Grandes Dames* were the chief.

Houston, Samuel (*b.* 1793, *d.* 1863), American general, passed his youth among the Cherokees, and, after serving with Jackson against the Creeks, and having been governor of Tennessee, returned to Arkansas, and did his best to redress the wrongs of the Indians. Subsequently he took part in the framing of the Texas constitution, and succeeded in freeing it from Mexico and incorporating it with the Union.

Houtman, Cornelius (*b.* 1560), Dutch sailor, who founded the East Indian trade of Holland; was made prisoner in his second voyage by the King of Sumatra, and never heard of again.

Hoveden, Roger de (12th century), chaplain to Henry II., and author of a chronicle extending from 732 to 1202.

How, William Walsham, D.D. (*b.* 1823), English divine, educated at Shrewsbury and Oxford, became prebendary of St. Paul's and suffragan Bishop of Bedford in 1879, and in 1888 the first Bishop of Wakefield. He wrote *Plain Words*, *Practical Sermons*, etc.

Howard, Catherine. [*See* Catherine, Queen.]

Howard, Edward, Cardinal (*b.* 1829), son of Edward Gyles Howard; was born at Nottingham, and, after serving in the Life Guards, entered the Church of Rome at the age of twenty-six, and was employed by Pius IX. in the Goa schism, and afterwards in Italy. He was made cardinal in 1877, and archpriest of the basilica of St. Peter in 1881.

Howard, Edward (*d.* 1841), novelist, lieutenant in the navy, wrote *The Old Commodore*, *Rattlin the Reefer*, etc.

Howard, Henry (*b.* 1757, *d.* 1842), English writer, author of *Memorials of the Howard Family*. He assisted Lingard and Tytler in their historical works.

Howard, Henry, R.A. (*b.* 1769, *d.* 1847), historical painter, whose chief pictures were *Æneas and Anchises* (1796), and *The Birth of Venus* (1829).

Howard, Sir Henry Francis, G.C.B. (*b.* 1809), diplomatist, minister-plenipotentiary to Brazil in 1853, at Lisbon 1855, Hanover 1859, and Bavaria 1866. Whilst *chargé d'affaires* at Berlin he negotiated in 1852 the treaty made in that year.

Howard, John (*b.* 1726, *d.* 1790), philanthropist; acquired a knowledge of prisons when detained in France in his youth, and devoted his wealth to their reform, visiting all the English and many of the Continental prisons. He afterwards took up the cause of infectious diseases and their preventives, and visited the chief *lazarettos* of the Mediterranean. While setting out for the East with a similar object he died of fever in the Crimea.

Howard, Luke (*b.* 1772, *d.* 1864), chemist, author of *The Climate of London* (1818-20), and an *Essay on Clouds* (1802), in which he first distinguished their various kinds.

Howard, Oliver Otis (*b.* 1830), American general, commanded a brigade at Bull Run, lost an arm at Fairoaks, and commanded a division at Fredericksburg. He was defeated at Chancellorsville, but took Gettysburg, and afterwards commanded Sherman's right wing. In 1872 he went to New Mexico and Arizona as special commissioner.

Howard of Effingham, Lord (*b.* 1536, *d.* 1624), admiral, commanded the English fleet which opposed the Armada, and in 1594 captured Cadiz, and was made Earl of Nottingham. He was afterwards employed by James I.

Howard de Walden, Lord (*b*. 1799, *d*. 1868), diplomatist; was under-secretary for Foreign affairs under Canning, and afterwards represented England at Stockholm, Lisbon, and Brussels.

Howe, Elias (*b*. 1819, *d*. 1867), American mechanician, born at Spencer, Massachusetts, the son of a miller; invented the first sewing-machine in 1846.

Howe, Jack (*d*. 1721), English politician; sat in the Convention Parliament, and afterwards as member for Gloucester; became notorious for his virulent Toryism, by which he incurred the personal displeasure of William III. Under Anne he became a Privy Councillor and paymaster-general.

Howe, Joseph (*b*. 1804, *d*. 1873), colonial statesman, born at Halifax, Nova Scotia; obtained municipal privileges for cities in the British colonies; was colonial agent in England on several occasions, and was one of the originators of the idea of responsible government in the colonies. In 1870 he was made secretary of state for the provinces in the Dominion of Canada.

Howe, Richard, Earl (*b*. 1725, *d*. 1799), admiral, called by his men "Black Dick;" took part in the Seven Years' war, the American war, and the Revolutionary war, winning a great victory over the French off Ushant on June 1st, 1794. He became First Lord of the Admiralty in 1783, and was created an earl in 1788.

Howe, William, Lord (*b*. 1725, *d*. 1814), general; succeeded Clinton as commander of the English troops in the American war, won the battle of Long Island in 1776, and took New York; defeated Washington at Brandywine in the following year, and repulsed him at Germanstown. He was recalled in May, 1778.

Howel Dha (*d*. 948), Prince of South Wales, united the whole country under him in 939; made a journey to Rome with the object of preparing a code, and owned the suzerainty of Athelstan in 926.

Howell, James (*b*. 1594, *d*. 1666), traveller and author, employed abroad in 1626, secretary to Lord Scroop, represented Richmond in 1627, with Leicester in Denmark in 1632, and clerk to the Privy Council in 1642. He was imprisoned in the Fleet for several years, but at the Restoration was made Historiographer - royal. Author of *Epistolæ Ho-Elianæ*, etc.

Howell, Laurence (*b*. 1660, *d*. 1720), English nonjuror, author of *Synopsis Canonum*, and *The Case of Schism in the Church of England Stated*, for which last he was fined, imprisoned, and degraded.

Howells, William Dean (*b*. 1837), American novelist, born at Martinsville, Ohio; was United States consul at Venice from 1861 to 1865. From 1871 to 1880 he edited the *Atlantic Monthly*, but soon began to devote his time to novel-writing. Chief among his novels are *The Lady of the Aroostook* (1879), *A Modern Instance* (1882), *A Fearful Responsibility*, etc. (1881), and *The Shadow of a Dream* (1820). He also wrote lives of Lincoln and Hayes, *Modern Italian Poets* (1888), and some poems.

Howick, Lord. [*See* Grey, Charles.]

Howitt, William (*b*. 1792, *d*. 1879), English writer (a Quaker); married Mary Botham in 1819, and with her wrote *The Forest Minstrel* (1823) and *The Desolation of Eyam* (1827), poems. In 1831 he produced *The Book of the Seasons*, in 1838 *Rural Life in England*, and *Homes and Haunts of the British Poets* (1847). In 1851 he visited the Australian goldfields. Mary Howitt joined him in writing *Ruined Abbeys of Great Britain*, and herself wrote *Tales of English Life* (1881). She died in 1888, having entered the Roman church.

Howland, Sir William, K.C.M.G. (*b*. 1811), Canadian statesman; born in New York State, removed to Canada in 1830, and became a large mill-owner. Having entered the Legislature, he became a member of the Executive Council in 1862, minister of finance 1862-3, receiver-general 1863-4, and again in 1866; postmaster-general 1864-6, and minister of inland revenue in 1867. From 1868 to 1873 he was lieutenant-governor of Ontario.

Howley, William (*b*. 1765, *d*. 1848), Bishop of London 1813-28; Archbishop of Canterbury 1828-48.

Howorth, Henry Hoyle (*b*. 1842), historian; born in Lisbon, and educated at Rossall; was called to the bar in 1867, and entered Parliament for Salford as a Conservative in 1886. He is the author of a *History of Chingiz* (*Genghis*) *Khan and his Ancestors*, *The Mammoth and the Flood*, and *A History of the Mongols*.

Howson, John Saul (*b*. 1816, *d*. 1885), theologian, became principal of Liverpool College in 1849, and Dean of Chester in 1867. He was the author, with Rev. W. J. Conybeare, of *The Life and Epistles of St. Paul* (1852), and *Horæ Petrinæ* (1883).

Hozier, Pierre d' (*b*. 1592, *d*. 1660), French genealogist, patronised by Louis XIV., compiled *Généalogie des Familles de la France* (150 vols. in MS.). His son, Louis (*d*. 1767), published *Armorial Général de la France*.

Huarte Navarro, Juan de Dios (16th century), Spanish philosopher and physician; author of *Examen de Ingenios*.

Huayna-Capac (*d.* 1525), Emperor of Peru, reigned for fifty years; conquered and civilised Quito, and died of despair soon after the arrival of the first Spaniards.

Huber, François (*b.* 1750, *d.* 1830), blind Swiss naturalist, son of Jean, born at Geneva; made many discoveries about bees, and published them in his *Nouvelles Observations sur les Abeilles.* His son, PIERRE (*d.* 1841), was author of *Recherches sur les Fourmis.*

Huber, Jean (*b.* 1722, *d.* 1790), painter and silhouettist; also studied aëronautics, and wrote *Note sur la Manière de Diriger les Ballons fondée sur le vol des Oiseaux* (1784).

Huber, Johann Rudolf (*b.* 1658, *d.* 1748), painter, called "the Tintoret of Switzerland"; passed some time in Italy and at the court of Würtemberg, and painted portraits and historical pieces.

Hubert, St. (*d.* 727), apostle of the Ardennes, and patron saint of huntsmen.

Hubert de Burgh (*d.* 1243), English statesman and soldier; served Richard I. and John, having charge of Prince Arthur at Falaise. On the accession of Henry III. he defended Dover against the dauphin, and defeated the French fleet, and was regent for some years. In 1227 he was made Earl of Kent, and justiciary for life, but was removed in 1232, and, taken from sanctuary, was committed to the Tower. In 1234 he was reconciled to Henry, but never took office again.

Hübner, Baron Josef (*b.* 1811, *d.* 1892), Austrian diplomatist; entered the service under Metternich, and became consul at Leipzig about 1844. In 1848 he was detained prisoner at Milan by the Italians; next year he became ambassador at Paris, and signed the treaty of 1856. He was recalled in 1859, and subsequently became minister of police at Vienna. After his retirement he wrote *Life and Times of Sixtus V.* and *Through the British Empire,* which have been translated.

Hübner, Rudolf Julius Benno (*b.* 1806, *d.* 1882), German painter, a native of Silesia; professor and afterwards director of the royal gallery at Dresden; painted *The Departure of Naomi, Happiness and Sleep,* etc., and exhibited at the Paris Exhibition of 1867 *The Dispute between Luther and Eck,* and other pictures. He also published some sonnets and songs.

Hucbald (*b.* 840, *d.* 930), monk of St. Amand; is believed to have invented a method of musical notation.

Huchtenburgh, Johann van (*b.* 1646, *d.* 1733), Dutch painter and engraver of battle-pieces in the manner of Wouvermans; examples of his work are in the Louvre.

Hudson, Charles T. (*b.* 1848), English naturalist; discovered *Pedalion mirum* and several new species of rotifera. He was elected fellow of the Royal Society in 1889, and was president of the Microscopical Society 1888-90.

Hudson, Henry (*d.* 1611), English sailor, made several voyages for the East India Company; discovered Hudson's Bay, but, having been overcome by his men was cast adrift in a boat.

Hue, François (*b.* 1757, *d.* 1819), servant of Louis XVI., whose *Dernières Années* he published in 1806.

Huerta, Vincente de la (*b.* 1730, *d.* 1787), Spanish writer, author of *La Raquel,* a tragedy, and of *Theatro Hispañol,* a collection of the best Spanish plays.

Huet, Pierre (*b.* 1630, *d.* 1721), French scholar, Bishop of Avranches; was chief editor of the Delphin classics, and wrote a treatise against Descartes.

Hufeland, Christof Will (*b.* 1762, *d.* 1836), German physician, author of a treatise on the art of prolonging life (*Macrobiotik*).

Huggins, William, D.C.L., LL.D. (*b.* 1824), English astronomer; built a private observatory in 1855, and was elected fellow of the Royal Society for his discoveries with the spectroscope ten years later; afterwards re-examined the nebulæ and the spectra of comets, and obtained photographs of violet parts of the star spectra, by means of which data were gained for the determination of the relative ages of the stars and of the sun. He received the Lalande medal in 1872, was president of the Royal Astronomical Society from 1876 to 1878, and was elected president of the British Association for 1891.

Hugh Capet (*d.* 996), Count of Paris, first King of France, in 987 was crowned on the death of Louis V., and obtained the kingdom for his descendants.

Hugh the Great, or le Blanc (*d.* 956), Count of Paris and Duke of France; carried on war with Charles the Simple and Louis IV.; was excommunicated at the Council of Ingelheim, and having made Lothaire king, received from him Burgundy and Aquitaine.

Hughes, David Edward (*b.* 1831), American mechanician; was born in London, but early emigrated to the United States. In 1850 he was made professor of music at Bardstown, in Kentucky, and soon succeeded to the chair of natural philosophy in the same college. In 1854 he took out a patent for his printing telegraph, which was soon after tried and adopted in France, after having been rejected in England. It was adopted here in 1863, and is now almost in universal use. In 1878 Professor Hughes announced the invention of the microphone, and in 1879 that of the induction balance. In 1880 he was elected fellow of the Royal Society, and received the gold medal in 1885.

Hughes, John (*b.* 1787, *d.* 1857), English writer, author of the *Boscobel Tracts,* and composer of the *Small-Coal Man*, sometimes attributed to Theodore Hook and Barham.

Hughes, Thomas (*b.* 1823), English writer; educated under Arnold at Rugby, and at Oriel; was called to the bar in 1848, and sat in Parliament as a Liberal for Lambeth (1865-8), and Frome (1868-74). He became Queen's Counsel in 1869, and county court judge in 1882. His chief works are *Tom Brown's School Days* (1857), *Tom Brown at Oxford* (1861), and *A Memoir of Daniel Macmillan.*

Hugo, King of Italy (*d. circa* 947), son of Thebault, Count of Arles, married Marozia, and governed cruelly; was subdued by Berenger, and returned to France.

Hugo, Victor-Marie, (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1885), French poet and romance-writer, born of noble parents at Besançon; began to write verse at the age of fourteen, and soon deserting classic models, became the founder, with Sainte-Beuve and others, of the French romantic school. In like manner his early royalism gave place to ardent republicanism. *Cromwell*, *Le Dernier Jour d'un Condamné*, *Marion Delorme*, and, above all, *Hernani*, were strongly censured by the Académie; but Charles X. would not prohibit the performance of the last. *Le Roi s'amuse* was, however, interdicted by the ministry. Between the years 1830-40 appeared also *Nôtre-Dame de Paris*, and several volumes of verse, and the poet was elected to the Académie in 1841. In 1845 he also became *pair de France.* In 1848 he was elected by Paris to the Constitutional Assembly, and acted with the Moderates, but in the next Assembly he became one of the orators of the Left, and, having attempted to resist the *coup d'état* of Louis Napoleon, was banished in 1851. He lived chiefly in Jersey and Guernsey, and wrote *Les Contemplations* and *La Légende des Siècles.* He refused to avail himself of the amnesties of 1859 and 1869, but returned to Paris in 1870. In 1866 appeared *Les Travailleurs de la Mer*, and, after the return, *Quatre-vingt Treize* (1872), *L'Histoire d'un Crime* (1877), and many other works. *Hernani* was revived in 1867, and Hugo became a senator in 1879. He was buried in the Panthéon, which was secularised for the purpose. Chief among his lyrics were his early *Odes et Ballades*, *Les Feuilles d'Automne* (1831), *Les Chants du Crépuscule* (1835), *Les Rayons et les Ombres* (1840), and *Chansons des Rues et des Bois* (1865). The romance, *Les Misérables* (1862), was translated into twelve languages.

Hugues d'Amiens (*d.* 1164), Abbot of Reading, and afterwards Archbishop of Rouen; quarrelled with Henry I., and retired to Italy, but was present at the coronation of Henry II.

Hugues de Clugny (*d.* 1109), Abbot of Clugny; mediated between Gregory VII. and the Emperor Henry IV.

Hugues de Sainte-Marie (12th century), Abbot of Fleury; author of *Chronicon Floreacense* and *De Potestate Regali et de Sacerdotali Dignitate.*

Hulin, Pierre (*b.* 1758, *d.* 1841), French soldier, conspicuous at the taking of the Bastille; served under Bonaparte in Italy, and was president of the council which condemned the Comte d'Enghien; afterwards held high commands in Germany and Austria.

Hull, Edward, LL.D., F.R.S. (*b.* 1829), British geologist, graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, 1850, and was for the next twenty years employed in the geological survey of the United Kingdom. He became director in Ireland, and professor of geology at the Dublin College of Science in 1869, and in 1883 was named head of an expedition sent by the Palestine Exploration Society to Palestine and Arabia Petræa. In 1890 he received the Murchison medal. His chief works are *The Coalfields of Great Britain*, *Sketch of Geological History* (1887), and *A Text-book of Physiography* (1888).

Hullah, John Pyke (*b.* 1813, *d.* 1884), musical writer, born at Worcester; after being professor of music at King's College, was inspector of training schools from 1874 to 1882, in which year he received a Civil List pension. Besides some operas, *The Village Coquettes* (words by Dickens), *The Barber of Bassora*, etc., he wrote *The Grammar of Harmony*, and republished his lectures under the name of *The History of Modern Music* and *The Transitional Period of Musical History.*

Hullmandel, Charles J. (*b.* 1789, *d.* 1850), English lithographer, son of a German musician, invented the litho-tint process.

Hulls, Jonathan (18th century), published a description of and took out a patent in 1737 for a machine for using steam as a motive-power for boats.

Hulse, John (*b.* 1708, *d.* 1790), English clergyman, of St. John's College, Cambridge; left funds for the foundation and endowment of the Hulsean lectureship.

Humbert, Joseph Amable (*b.* 1767, *d.* 1823), French general, at first a dealer in rabbit-skins; commanded the expedition of 1798 to Ireland, but was defeated by Cornwallis and surrendered, after which, being suspected by Napoleon, he was sent to the West Indies, and joined the insurrection of the Spanish colonists.

Humbert I. [or IV.], King of Italy (*b.* 1844), distinguished himself as Prince of Piedmont in the Austrian war, and nearly lost his life at Custozza; succeeded Victor Emmanuel as King of Italy in 1878. In that year an attempt to assassinate him was made, but his popularity increased, and culminated after his exertions in 1884 during the cholera epidemic. His reign has been marked by the formation of the Triple Alliance.

Humbert II., Dauphin of Viennois (*b.* 1313, *d.* 1355), ceded Dauphiné and Viennois to Philip VI. of France, and retired into a monastery in 1349.

Humboldt, Friedrich Heinrich Alexander, Baron von (*b.* 1769, *d.* 1859), German naturalist and geographer, born at Berlin, was a pupil of Heyne and Blumenbach at Göttingen, and studied mining at Freiberg with Jameson. In 1799, with Bonpland, he set out on his travels, which lasted five years, during which he visited Teneriffe and explored South America and Cuba. After 1807 he lived chiefly in Paris, and his *Voyages aux Régions Equinoxiales du Nouveau Continent* appeared between 1809 and 1825. In 1810 and 1811 he also published *Vues des Cordillères* and *Essai Politique sur Nouveau Espagne.* In 1814 he came to England, and in 1822 visited Rome and Naples. After studying chemistry with Gay-Lussac and Berthollet, he left Paris for Berlin in 1827. Two years after he made a rapid journey across Siberia, and between 1830 and 1848 was employed on various diplomatic missions. Between 1835 and 1838 appeared his *Examen Critique de la Géographie du Nouveau Continent*, and between 1845 and 1848 his *Cosmos.*

Humboldt, Karl Wilhelm von (*b.* 1767, *d.* 1835), philologist and statesman, elder brother of the above; wrote a criticism on *Hermann und Dorothea* in 1800, and, after philological researches made in retirement, went in 1802 as Prussian minister to Rome, but soon returned to Berlin, of whose university he was one of the chief founders when minister of public instruction. Signed the capitulation of Paris in 1815, was at Frankfort in 1816, and at the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1818, but retired from public life next year. His chief works were *Æsthetische Versuche* (1799), *Prüfung der Untersuchugen über die Urbewohner Hispaniens vermittelst der Baskischen Sprache* (1821), etc.

Hume, David (*b.* 1711, *d.* 1776), philosopher and historian, born at Edinburgh; after being a merchant's clerk at Bristol, studied in France for several years and published in 1739 his *Treatise on Human Nature.* His *Essays, Moral and Political*, which appeared in 1741, attracted some attention. After being secretary and tutor, he became a librarian at Edinburgh, and in 1763 went to Paris as secretary to the British embassy, and made the acquaintance of the *philosophes.* After this he lived in London, and was under-secretary of state. His *History of England* appeared between 1754 and 1762, and the *Natural History of Religion* in 1755.

Hume, Hamilton (*b.* 1797, *d.* 1873), Australian explorer, born at Paramatta; with W. H. Hovell made the first overland journey (1824), from Sydney to Port Philip, and discovered Lake Bathurst, the Goulburn Plains, etc., receiving a grant of land for his services. He afterwards went with Sturt to the Macquarie river.

Hume, Joseph (*b.* 1777, *d.* 1855), politician, born at Montrose; went to India in 1797 as an army-surgeon, and became interpreter and commissary-general, being with Lake in the Mahratta war. In 1812 he became member for Weymouth, but his extreme views compelled an early retirement. Having meanwhile formed the acquaintance of Bentham and the elder Mill, he was returned for Aberdeen in 1818, and afterwards represented Middlesex, Kilkenny, and Montrose. He was energetic in reducing expenses, and in his protests against flogging in the army, press-gangs, and imprisonment for debt; and he also detected the Orange plot of 1835. He promoted the establishment of savings banks, and the Lancasterian system of education.

Hummel, Johann Nepomuk (*b.* 1778, *d.* 1837), German pianist and composer, kapellmeister to Prince Esterhazy and the King of Würtemberg, and pupil of Mozart and Haydn; was director of the theatres of Stuttgardt and Weimar, and composed several operas, two masses, and some pianoforte pieces.

Humphreys, Henry Noel (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1879), English antiquary, author of *Ancient Coins and Medals* (1850), *Coinage of the British Empire*, and *British Moths.*

Humphry, Sir George Murray, M.D., F.R.S. (*b.* 1820), surgeon, born at Sudbury, became professor of anatomy at Cambridge 1866, and of surgery 1883. In 1868 he became a member of the council of the College of Surgeons, and subsequently fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and vice-president of the British Medical Association. He was knighted in 1891, and his chief works are *A Treatise on the Human Skeleton* (1858), *On Myology* (1872), and *Old Age* (1889).

Hunneric (*d.* 484), King of the Vandals, succeeded Genseric in 477, and as an Arian persecuted the orthodox.

Hunniades, Johannes Corvinus (*d.* 1456), Hungarian general and voivode of Transylvania; defeated the Turks at Kunobitza and other places, was regent of the kingdom for some years, and was defeated at Cossova in 1448, but afterwards dispersed the Turkish fleet in the Danube, and made a name for himself by his storming of Belgrade (1456). He died of his wounds.

Hunnius, Gilles, or Ægidius (*b.* 1550, *d.* 1603), Lutheran reformer, opposed the Calvinists, and drew up the articles now used in the Saxon Church.

Hunt, Alfred William (*b.* 1830), English painter, won the Newdigate, and became fellow of Corpus Christi College; exhibited *Llyn Idwal* at the Academy in 1856, and other pictures admired by Ruskin; joined the Water-Colour Society, and afterwards exhibited many water-colours and oils in the Turner manner.

Hunt, Frederick Knight (*d.* 1854), journalist; established the *Medical Times*, edited the *Pictorial Times*, and, after being assistant to Dickens, became editor of the *Daily News* in 1851. He wrote *The Fourth Estate: a History of the English Newspaper Press.*

Hunt, Right Hon. George Ward (*b.* 1825, *d.* 1875), statesman, educated at Eton and Christ Church; was called to the bar in 1851, and returned for Northamptonshire as a Conservative in 1857. After having been financial secretary to the Treasury, he became Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1868, and First Lord of the Admiralty in 1874.

Hunt, Henry (*b.* 1773, *d.* 1835), Radical reformer, called "Orator Hunt;" engaged in farming for many years, but, after suffering imprisonment for challenging his superior officer in the yeomanry, became one of the early Radicals. He was rejected at Bristol and several other places, but sat for Preston from 1830 to 1833. For his speech at Spa fields, which led to the "Manchester massacre," he was sent to prison for three years, where he wrote his *Autobiography.*

Hunt, James, Ph.D. (*b.* 1833, *d.* 1869), physiologist, founder and first president of the Anthropological Society, which first met in 1863.

Hunt, James Henry Leigh (*b.* 1784, *d.* 1859), essayist and critic; after having been in the office of his brother, an attorney, and a clerk in the War Office, became in 1808 editor of the *Examiner*, with Hazlitt and Lamb on his staff, and was fined and imprisoned for two years (1813-15) for an attack on the Regent. While in prison he wrote *Rimini*, and in 1821 went to Italy to join Byron and Shelley in the establishment of a paper. This came to little on account of Shelley's death and Byron's going to Greece, but while in Italy Hunt wrote *The Religion of the Heart*, and translated *Bacco in Toscana.* On his return he published *Byron and his Contemporaries* (1828), *Captain Sword and Captain Pen* (a poem), and in 1840 *The Legend of Florence.* Having received a Civil List pension, and an annuity from Mrs. Shelley, he devoted his last years to critical essays (*Wit and Humour*, etc.), and to the composition of his *Autobiography.*

Hunt, Robert (*b.* 1807, *d.* 1887), geologist, self-educated; was first professor of mechanical science in the School of Mines, and afterwards became keeper of mining records at the Museum of Practical Geology, and F.R.S. He originated the Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devon, was a member of the commission to inquire into unworked coalfields in 1866, and wrote, besides the *Handbook* to the Exhibitions of 1851 and 1862, a work on photography (1842), *Researches in Light*, *The Poetry of Science*, and several other works.

Hunt, Thomas Sterry (*b.* 1826), American scientist, born at Norwich, Connecticut; was employed in the geological survey of Canada in 1847, and became professor of chemistry in Laval University, Quebec. In 1872 he was given the chair of geology in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was elected F.R.S. in 1859, and was president of the Canadian Society in 1884-5. He is author of *Mineral Physiology and Physiography* (1886), *A New Basis for Chemistry*, and *Systematic Mineralogy.*

Hunt, William Henry (*b.* 1790, *d.* 1864), painter, son of a tin-plate worker; was apprenticed to John Varley, and first exhibited about 1814, joining the old Water-Colour Society ten years later. Of his figure-pieces, *The Blessing* and *The Shy Sitter* may be mentioned, but he was chiefly, perhaps, known for his pictures of fruit and flowers.

Hunt, William Holman (*b.* 1827), painter of the pre-Raphaelite school, son of a London warehouseman; made the acquaintance of Varley, and studied at the Academy. In 1853 he exhibited *Claudio and Isabella* and *The Awakened Conscience*, and in 1854 *The Light of the World*, now in Keble College Library. After this he went to the East, and on his return painted *The Scapegoat* (1856), *The Finding of the Saviour in the Temple* (1850), and *Isabella and the Pot of Basil* (1866). Among his more recent pictures are *The Festival of St. Swithin*, *The Shadow of Death*, and *The Triumph of the Innocents*, etc.

Hunter, Colin, A.R.A. (*b.* 1841), English painter, born and educated at Helensburgh, where he was for some years a clerk. Chief among his pictures are *Trawlers Waiting for Darkness* (1873); *Salmon Stake-Nets* (1875), now at Sydney; *Their Only Harvest* (1878), purchased for the Chantrey Bequest; *Waiting for the Homeward Bound*, at Adelaide; *Herring Market at Sea* (1884), at Manchester; *The Hills of Morven* (1890).

Hunter, John (*b.* 1728, *d.* 1793), Scottish surgeon, brought up as a turner, went to London in 1748, and was with the expedition to Belle-isle in 1761. He became surgeon-extraordinary to the king in 1776, and published *Natural History of the Human Teeth*, and other papers. His collection was bought by the nation for £15,000. Anne, his wife (*d.* 1821), wrote *The Mermaid's Song*, and other poems.

Hunter, John Kelso (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1873), Scottish artist, son of an Ayrshire cobbler, worked at his father's trade while he also painted; exhibited at the Academy a portrait of himself as a cobbler, and wrote, among other works, *Retrospect of an Artist's Life* (1868).

Hunter, Joseph (*b.* 1783, *d.* 1861), English clergyman, assistant-keeper of the records, and author of *A History of Hallamshire*, and other topographical works, as well as of *Historical Tracts* (1849).

Hunter, William (*d.* 1815), Scotch surgeon and Orientalist, went to Java, and was for some time professor at Calcutta. He wrote *An Account of Pegu*, and was secretary of the Asiatic Society for many years.

Hunter, Sir William Guyer, K.C.M.G. (*b.* 1831), English surgeon, entered the Indian medical service, and served in the Mutiny and the Burmese wars. In 1876 he was made principal of the Grant Medical College, and in 1879 vice-chancellor of Bombay university. In 1883 he served on the Cholera Commission in Egypt, and in 1885 entered Parliament for Central Hackney as a Conservative.

Hunter, Sir William Wilson (*b.* 1840), Indian civilian; educated at Glasgow University, went to India in 1862, and was sent to Orissa during the famine of 1866. After having been on the Bengal secretarial staff, he became in 1871 director-general of statistics. In 1881 he was made an additional member of the Viceroy's council, and in 1886 member of the finance committee. In 1887 he was knighted. He is author of *Indian Musalmans*, *Brief History of the Indian People*, a *Life of Lord Mayo*, and other works on Indian subjects.

Huntingdon, Selina, Countess of (*b.* 1707, *d.* 1791), was the patron of Whitefield, and the founder of a sect which bears her name. She founded schools, and spent large sums in private charity. Her *Memorials* were written by A. H. New.

Huntington, Daniel (*b.* 1816), American painter, born at New York; studied under S. B. F. Morse and in Italy, and visited England in 1851, when he painted the portraits of several well-known persons. Among his productions may be mentioned *The Toper Asleep* and *The Bar-Room Politician*, *The Roman Penitents* and *The Communion of the Sick* (in Italy), *Lady Jane Grey and Feckenham in the Tower*, *The Republican Court*, *Titian and Charles V.*, and several Shakespearian subjects.

Huntington, Robert (*b.* 1636, *d.* 1701), Orientalist and divine, was chaplain at Aleppo and travelled in Egypt, Palestine, and Cyprus, collecting MSS., which are now in the Bodleian. After his return he became provost of Trinity College, Dublin, and Bishop of Raphoe.

Huntsman, Benjamin (*b.* 1704, *d.* 1776), English inventor of cast steel.

Huot, Jean Nicolas (*b.* 1790, *d.* 1845), French naturalist, travelled in the Crimea and the Kouban, and brought out *Nouveau Cours Élémentaire de Géologie* (1837-8), *Nouveau Manuel Complet de Géologie* (1841).

Huppazoli, Francisco (*b.* 1587, *d.* 1702), a Piedmontese, who lived to the age of 105, married five times, and had about fifty children. He left in manuscript *Journal des Événements les Plus Importants de mon Temps.*

Hurlstone, Frederick Yeates (*b.* 1801, *d.* 1869), English artist, exhibited at the Academy from 1821 to 1830, and afterwards at the Society of British Artists, of which he became president. At the Paris Exhibition of 1855, to which he sent *Arthur and Constance* and *The Farewell of Boabdil to Granada*, he was awarded a gold medal.

Huskisson, William (*b.* 1770, *d.* 1830), statesman, was returned as a Tory for Morpeth, and became in 1804 secretary to the Treasury. From 1814 till 1823 he was Commissioner of Woods and Forests, and then became President of the Board of

Trade, and a cabinet minister. Under Canning, whom he regarded as his leader, he was Secretary for the Colonies. Though opposed to reform, he resigned his post under the Duke of Wellington on a question of this nature. After this the Canningites acted partly with the Opposition. Huskisson was killed by an engine in September, 1830, at the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway. He did much to forward economical improvements, and is said to have written Canning's financial speeches.

Huss, or **Hus,** Johann (*b.* probably 1369, *d.* 1415), Bohemian reformer, attacked abuses in Prague university and among the clergy, and opposed German predominance. He was excommunicated by John XXIII. for giving adhesion to Wycliffe's doctrines, and afterwards wrote his *Tractatus de Ecclesiâ.* Having gone to the Council of Constance under a safe-conduct from the emperor, his enemies procured his imprisonment as a heretic, and, on refusal to retract, he was burnt.

Hussein Pacha (*b.* 1773, *d.* 1838), last Dey of Algiers, dethroned by the French after a two years' blockade of the coast.

Husson, Jean Honoré (*b.* 1803, *d.* 1864), French sculptor, pupil of David d'Angers; gained the gold medal at the Exhibition of 1837 for his *L'Ange Gardien Offrant à Dieu un Pécheur Repentant,* now in the Luxembourg museum. Other specimens of his work are statues of Bailly and Voltaire at the Hôtel de Ville, a marble bust of Louis Philippe at Rome, and a statue of Victory made for the funeral ceremony of Napoleon I. in 1840.

Hutcheson, Francis (*b.* 1694, *d.* 1747), Scotch metaphysician, professor of moral philosophy at Glasgow, wrote *A System of Moral Philosophy* and other works.

Hutchinson, John (*b.* 1616, *d.* 1664), colonel in the Parliamentarian army during the Great Rebellion, defended Nottingham against the Royalists, and was one of the commission who tried the king. His *Memoirs* were written by his wife.

Hutchinson, John (*b.* 1674, *d.* 1734), English divine, author of *Moseïs Principia,* founder of a so-called philosophical school, which asserted that all philosophy and theology were contained in the Old Testament.

Hutchinson, Jonathan, F.R.S. (*b.* 1828), English surgeon; was president of the Hunterian Society 1869-70, and subsequently of the Pathological and Ophthalmological, and professor of surgery in the College of Surgeons 1877-83. He was a member of the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the condition of the London fever and small-pox hospitals in 1881.

Hutchinson, J. Hely. [*See* Hely-Hutchinson.]

Hutchinson, Thomas (*b.* 1711, *d.* 1780), administrator, born at Boston; became chief justice and lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, and was entrusted with the enforcement of the Stamp Act. In 1774 he was removed from the post of governor, and came to England, his correspondence with the home government having been published by Franklin. He wrote a *History of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay.*

Hutchinson, Thomas Joseph, M.D. (*b.* 1820), administrator, born in Ireland, was appointed in 1855 consul at the Bight of Biafra and Fernando Po. As consul at Rosario in the Argentine Republic he explored the Salado Valley in search of wild cotton in 1862-3, and was consul at Callao from 1870 to 1873, when he was granted a pension. He wrote, among other works, *Impressions of Western Africa* (1858), *Buenos Ayres and Argentine Gleanings* (1865), and *Two Years in Peru* (1874), and was delegate of the British Anthropological Institute to the International Geographical Congress at Venice in 1881.

Hutchison, John, R.S.A. (*b.* 1832), sculptor, executed the carvings for the picture-gallery of Arbroath in 1852, began to exhibit in the Scottish Academy in 1856, and three years later modelled the bust of Harold Hardrada which was bought for Lord Dufferin. He became librarian of the Scottish Academy in 1877, and treasurer in 1886. He executed a bust of the Queen in 1888, and has several times exhibited at the Royal Academy.

Hutten, Ulrich von (*b.* 1488, *d.* 1523), German reformer and poet; ran away from the Fulda monastic school, travelled and served in the Imperial army; defended Reuchlin, and attacked obscurantism in *Epistolæ Obscurorum Virorum,* and was knighted by the Emperor Maximilian with the title of "Imperial Poet and Orator." He afterwards became known by his edition of Valla's work on the *Donative of Constantine as a Reformer.*

Hutton, Charles, F.R.S. (*b.* 1737, *d.* 1823), English mathematician, born at Newcastle, author of a *Mathematical and Philosophical Dictionary* (1796), and a *Course of Mathematics* (1798).

Hutton, James (*b.* 1726, *d.* 1797), geologist, born and educated at Edinburgh: was the founder of the Plutonian or volcanic theory. His chief works are *The Progress of Reason from Sense to Science and Philosophy*, and *A Theory of the Earth, with Proof and Illustrations.*

Hutton, William (*b.* 1723, *d.* 1815), English writer, the son of poor parents at Derby; was a stocking-weaver and then a bookseller at Birmingham, where his house was destroyed by the rioters in 1791. He wrote *The Court of Requests* and several local histories, and his *Autobiography* was published after his death.

Huxham, John, F.R.S. (*b.* 1694, *d.* 1768), physician, studied under Boerhaave at Leyden, practised at Plymouth for thirty years, and advocated the use of tincture of bark.

Huxley, Thomas Henry, F.R.S. (*b.* 1825), biologist, son of a schoolmaster at Ealing; as surgeon in the royal navy went to Haslar, and with the *Rattlesnake* to Australia, New Guinea, and the East Indies. During the voyage he sent papers to the Royal Society, and soon after his return in 1854 left the navy and devoted himself to scientific work. In 1854 he became professor of natural history in the School of Mines. In 1859 his *Oceanic Hydrozoa* was published by the Ray Society, and his *Lessons in Elementary Physiology* appeared in 1866, his *Elementary Biology* in 1875, and the *Crayfish* in 1881. He accepted and popularised the theory of evolution in *Man's Place in Nature* (1863), became professor of physiology at the Royal Institution, inspector of fisheries, and in 1883 president of the Royal Society. Besides the works mentioned, he wrote *Lay Sermons* (1870), *Hume* ("*Men of Letters*" *Series*), *Science and Culture* (1881), and carried on several religious controversies with Professor Wace, Mr. Gladstone, and others. He it was who invented and applied to himself the term "Agnostic."

Huyghens, Christian (*b.* 1629, *d.* 1693), Dutch natural philosopher and astronomer, was compelled to leave Paris by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. He had been invited to France by Colbert, and during his residence there visited England, and was made fellow of the Royal Society. He applied the pendulum to clocks, ascertained the laws of collision of elastic bodies, and discovered the rings of Saturn.

Huysum, Jan van (*b.* 1682, *d.* 1749), Dutch painter (whose father and brothers were also artists of some note), painted flowers, fruit, and landscapes.

Hyacinthe, Père. [*See* Loison.]

Hyde, Anne (*b.* 1637, *d.* 1671), first wife of James, Duke of York (afterwards James II.), and daughter of Lord Clarendon. The marriage was not brought about without great opposition from the royal family.

Hyde, Edward. [*See* Clarendon.]

Hyde, Thomas (*b.* 1636, *d.* 1703), Orientalist, became Bodley's librarian, Laudian professor of Arabic and professor of Hebrew. He wrote *Historia Religionis Veterum Personum*, and assisted Walton with his Polyglot Bible.

Hyder Ali (*b.* 1728, *d.* 1782), Indian prince, rose from a low position to be general-in-chief of the forces of Arivas, Rajah of Seringapatam, and introduced European discipline among his troops. He at last assumed the sovereignty himself, made conquests from the Mahrattas, and invaded the territories of the British East India Company. Peace was made in 1769 with the latter, but war continued with the Mahrattas. Hyder Ali died after having begun another war with the Company, in which he had at first gained some successes.

Hymers, John, D.D. (*b.* 1803, *d.* 1887), English mathematician, was second wrangler in 1826, and was elected fellow and tutor of St. John's College. He was a fellow of the Royal and other societies, and was author of *Treatises on Differential Equations*, *The Integral Calculus*, *Conic Sections*, etc.

Hyndford, John, Earl of (*b.* 1701, *d.* 1767), diplomatist, after being a representative peer of Scotland and lord high commissioner to the General Assembly, was sent as envoy-extraordinary to Prussia in 1741, where he arranged the treaty of Breslau between that country and Austria. In 1744 he went to Russia, was made privy councillor in 1756, and was ambassador at Vienna from 1752 to 1764.

Hyndman, Henry Mayers (*b.* 1842), socialist, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and, as correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, went to Italy in 1866. After travelling in America and the colonies, he became, in 1881, one of the chief founders of the Social Democratic Federation. In 1886 he, with John Burns and others, was charged with inciting the mob who committed outrages at the West End, but was acquitted. He is author of *The Historic Bases of Socialism in England* (1883), and he had controversies with Herbert Spencer and Bradlaugh (the latter *vivâ voce*) on social subjects.

Hypatia (*b. circa* 370, *d.* 415), daughter of Theon, head of the Platonic school of Alexandria, gave public lectures in philosophy, but was brutally murdered by the partisans of the Patriarch Cyril.

Hyperides (*d.* 322 B.C.), Athenian orator, disciple of Plato, is thought to be the author of one of the *Philippics* of Demosthenes, whose banishment he procured. He was tortured and put to death by Antipater after the battle of Cranon.

Hyrcanus, John (*d.* 106 B.C.), Jewish high priest, son of Judas Maccabæus, resisted Antiochus Sidetes, and conquered Samaria and Idumea.

Hyrcanus II., his son, was dethroned by his brother, Aristobulus, restored by the Romans, but again dethroned and put to death by Herod (30 B.C.).

I

Iamblichus (*d. circa* 330), a Neoplatonic philosopher, a disciple of Porphyry, born at Chalcis, in Syria. Among his works are a *Life of Pythagoras* and possibly a treatise on the *Mysteries of the Egyptians*.

Ibarra, Joachim (*b.* 1725, *d.* 1785), a Spanish printer, born at Saragossa.

Ibas, Bishop of Edessa in the 5th century; was alternately deposed and reinstated by several councils.

Ibn-Doreid (*b.* 838, *d.* 933), a famous Arabian poet, born at Bassorah. He died at Bagdad.

Ibn-Khaldoon, Abd-er-Rahman (*b.* 1332, *d.* 1406), Arabian poet, born at Tunis; became grand cadi of the Malekite sect at Cairo. He wrote a *History of the Persians, Arabs, and Berbers*.

Ibn-Khallikan, or **Khilcan** (*b.* 1211, *d.* 1282), grand cadi of Damascus; wrote a *Biographical Dictionary*, part of which was translated into English by M. de Slane (1842-3).

Ibrahim, Pasha of Egypt (*b.* 1789, *d.* 1848), succeeded his father, Mehemet Ali, in 1848, but reigned only two months.

Ibrahim Bey (*b. circa* 1735, *d.* 1817), Mameluke chief, born in Circassia, became governor of Cairo. He withdrew to Syria during Bonaparte's invasion. After the massacre of the Mamelukes by Mehemet Ali he fled into Nubia.

Ibsen, Henrik (*b.* 1828), Norwegian dramatist, appointed director of the theatre at Bergen in 1852, and in 1857 of that at Christiania. Among his plays are *Brand* (1866), *Peer Gynt* (1867), *The Pillars of Society* (1877), *The Doll's House* (1879), *Ghosts* (1881), etc.

Ibycus, a Greek lyric poet of the 6th century B.C., born at Rhegium. Fragments of his poems remain.

Ictinus, a Greek architect of the 5th century B.C., built the Parthenon, and the temples of Demeter at Eleusis, and Apollo Epicurius, near Phigaleia.

Iddesleigh, Stafford H. Northcote, Earl of (*b.* 1818, *d.* 1887), statesman, distinguished himself at Oxford; was called to the bar in 1847, entered Parliament as Conservative member for Dudley (1855), represented Stamford 1858-66, and North Devon 1866-85. He was president of the Board of Trade under Lord Derby (1866-8), was transferred to the India office in 1868, and became Chancellor of the Exchequer in the ministry of Mr. Disraeli (1874). When the latter was raised to the peerage he became leader of the House of Commons. He was raised to the peerage in 1885, and made First Lord of the Treasury, and in 1886 was appointed Foreign Secretary.

Iffland, August Wilhelm (*b.* 1759, *d.* 1814), German actor and dramatist, appointed director of the Berlin theatre in 1796.

Ignarra, Niccolò (*b.* 1728, *d.* 1808), Italian antiquary, professor in the Royal University of Naples; wrote *De Palæstra Neapolitana Commentarium*, etc.

Ignatieff, Nicholas Paulovitch (*b.* 1832), Russian diplomatist and soldier, was appointed ambassador at Pekin in 1859 and at Constantinople in 1864. Here he gradually assumed a defiant attitude towards the Porte, proposing hard terms at the Conference of Constantinople (1876). In 1877 he went on a mission to the European courts, endeavouring to gain their aid against Turkey. He was minister of the interior in 1881-2.

Ignatius (*d. circa* 107), saint and martyr, probably a disciple of St. John, became Bishop of Antioch about 69. During the persecution under Trajan he was taken to Rome, and suffered death in the amphitheatre. On the journey he wrote epistles to the churches in Asia, concerning which there has been much controversy.

Ignatius, Father (Joseph Leycester Lyne) (*b.* 1837), after working under Mr. Lowder at St. George's-in-the-East, took the vow and habit of a monk (1862), and attempted to revive monasticism in England, establishing a Benedictine community at Llanthony Abbey, where he now resides.

Ihre, Johan (*b.* 1707, *d.* 1780), Swedish scholar, professor of belles-lettres and political science in the university of Upsala. His chief work is a *Glossarium Suio-Gothicum.*

Ilbert, Courtenay Peregrine, C.S.I., C.I.E. (*b.* 1841), as legal member of the council of the Viceroy of India (1882-6), originated the Ilbert Bill for amending criminal procedure, the Bengal Tenancy Bill, and other important measures.

Imbert, Joseph Gabriel (*b.* 1654, *d.* 1740), French artist, became a monk, and painted sacred subjects. His masterpiece is a *Calvary.*

Immermann, Karl Leberecht (*b.* 1796, *d.* 1840), German dramatist and poet, author of *The Princes of Syracuse*, a comedy (1821), and *King Periander*, a tragedy (1823), etc.

Ina, King of the West Saxons (*d.* 728), succeeded Ceadwalla in 689; defeated the King of Kent (694), and gained some territory from the Britons. In 728 he withdrew to Rome, where he died. He drew up a code of the customary law of Wessex.

Inchbald, Elizabeth (*b.* 1753, *d.* 1821), novelist and dramatist, born at Stanningfield, in Suffolk, daughter of a farmer named Simpson; came to London when sixteen to gain a livelihood on the stage, and married Mr. Inchbald, an actor. Her *Simple Story* and *Nature and Art* rank high among works of fiction.

Inchofer, Melchior (*b.* 1584, *d.* 1648), a learned Jesuit, author of an unfinished *Ecclesiastical History of Hungary.*

Incledon, Charles Benjamin (*b.* 1763, *d.* 1826), singer, born at St. Kevern, in Cornwall; after serving in the royal navy, made his first appearance in London in 1790, and rapidly acquired great popularity. He was particularly successful in singing ballads such as *Black Eyed Susan*, *The Arethusa*, and *The Storm.*

Indore, Maharajahs of. The dynasty was founded by Malhar Ráo, son of a shepherd, about 1694. The following maharajahs have reigned during this century:—JASWANT RÁO HOLKAR (*b. circa* 1775, *d.* 1811), who did much to restore the power of his family; MALHAR RÁO HOLKAR (*b.* 1805, *d.* 1833), who became feudatory to Britain in 1818; HARI RÁO (*d.* 1843); TÁKAJI RÁO HOLKAR (*b.* 1825, *d.* 1886), selected by the British Government; BHÁO RHÁO HOLKAR (*b.* 1855).

Ingelow, Jean (*b.* 1820), became known as a poetess at an early age. She has also written *Off the Skelligs* (1872), *Fated to be Free* (1875), and other novels. A collection of her poems was brought out in 1880.

Ingenhousz, Jan (*b.* 1730, *d.* 1799), a celebrated Dutch physician and chemist.

Ingersoll, Jared (*b.* 1749, *d.* 1862), American jurist and statesman.

Ingersoll, Robert Green (*b.* 1833), American lawyer; was colonel of a Federal regiment 1862-65, and in 1866 State Attorney-General. Is a well-known orator and anti-Christian lecturer.

Inghirami, Francesco (*b.* 1772, *d.* 1846), Italian archæologist, wrote *Monumenti Etruschi*, etc.

Inghirami, Tommaso, called "Il Fedra" (*b.* 1470, *d.* 1516), Italian scholar and orator, wrote in Latin a commentary on Horace's *De Arte Poetica*, and other works.

Inglis, Henry David (*b.* 1795, *d.* 1835), born at Edinburgh, visited several European countries, and wrote descriptions of his travels.

Inglis, Sir John (*b.* 1814, *d.* 1862), general, commanded the garrison at Lucknow, after the death of Lawrence and Banks, till relieved by Havelock.

Inglis, Sir Robert (*b.* 1786, *d.* 1855), member of Parliament for Oxford University from 1829 to 1847, was a leader of the extreme Tory party, and vigorously opposed the Maynooth grant.

Ingram, John H. (*b.* 1849), has written a *Memoir of Poe* (1874), and contributed a *Life of Elizabeth Barrett Browning* (1888) to the "*Eminent Women*" *Series*, of which he is editor.

Ingram, John Kells, LL.D. (*b.* 1823), was appointed professor of Greek in Trinity College, Dublin, in 1866; has delivered some important addresses on economical subjects, and contributed the article *Political Economy* to the *Encyclopædia Britannica.*

Ingres, Jean Dominique Auguste (*b.* 1780, *d.* 1867), French artist, painted the *Apotheosis of Homer* (1827), the *Source*, and other works in the classical style. He was also a good musician.

Ingulph (*d.* 1109), secretary of William, Duke of Normandy, who, after the Conquest, made him abbot of Crowland (1085). The history of the abbey which bears his name is now known to be a forgery.

Innocent I. (*d.* 417), Pope, a native of Albano, elected Bishop of Rome in 402;

zealously upheld the supremacy of the Roman see. He excommunicated Pelagius.

Innocent II., Pope (*d.* 1143), elected in 1130; was expelled from Rome by the supporters of Anacletus II.; excommunicated his rival in a council held at Pisa (1134); in 1138 was reinstated by the Emperor Lothar; banished Arnold of Brescia (1139).

Innocent III., Pope (*b. circa* 1160, *d.* 1216), son of Count Trasimund, a Roman noble; elected in 1198, aimed at making the papacy supreme in all European affairs. In 1212 he deposed the Emperor Otho, setting up Frederick II. in his place. His dispute with John of England concerning the appointment of Langton to the see of Canterbury lasted from 1207 to 1213. In that year John admitted Langton, and surrendered England to the pope, at the same time receiving it back as a papal fief. Innocent favoured the fourth crusade (1200), and instigated the Albigensian persecution (1214). The fourth Lateran Council was held in 1215.

Innocent IV., Pope (*d.* 1254), a member of the Fieschi family of Genoa, elected in 1243; was forced by Frederick II. to retire to Lyons in 1244. At a council held there in 1245 the emperor was excommunicated and deposed. After his death, in 1250, Innocent returned to Rome. He now had to contend with Frederick's sons, Conrad IV. and Manfred of Sicily, and was finally defeated by the latter in 1254.

Innocent X., Pope (Giovanni Battista Pamfili), (*b.* 1572, *d.* 1655), elected in 1644; issued a bull, condemning the propositions of Jansen, in 1653.

Innocent XI., Pope (Benedict Odescalchi) (*b.* 1611, *d.* 1689), elected in 1676; was involved in a dispute with Louis XIV. regarding the claims of foreign ambassadors to a right of asylum within their own palaces and in the neighbourhood, which led him to act against James II. of England.

Iphicrates (*b.* 419 B.C., *d. circa* 350 B.C.), Athenian general; introduced a light target in place of the heavy shield; gained a victory over the Spartans near Corinth (392); saved Sparta when attacked by Epaminondas (369); during the Social war took part in an expedition against Byzantium.

Ireland, John (*b.* 1761, *d.* 1842), Dean of Westminster, contributed to the *Quarterly Review*, and wrote numerous theological works.

Ireland, Samuel William Henry (*b.* 1777, *d.* 1835), forger of Shakesperean documents, and finally of a play, *Vortigern*, which was acted at Drury Lane, John Kemble taking a part. The fraud was detected, and the author obliged to confess.

Irenæus (*b. circa* 140, *d.* 202 or 208), saint and martyr; a disciple of Polycarp; born in Asia Minor; succeeded Pothinus as Bishop of Lyons in 178, and is believed to have been a victim in the persecution of Septimius Severus. His treatise *Against Heresies* is very valuable.

Irene (*b. circa* 752, *d.* 803), Empress of the East, born at Athens, after the death of her husband, Leo IV. (780), acted as regent for her son Constantine. In 790 he assumed the government, but in 797 he was deprived of his sight by Irene, who usurped the throne. In 802 she was banished by Nicephorus to Lesbos, where she died.

Ireton, Henry (*b.* 1610, *d.* 1651), soldier and statesman; after studying for the law, joined the Parliamentary army, and commanded the left wing at Naseby; in 1646 married Cromwell's daughter, Bridget; took part in the trial and condemnation of Charles I.; accompanied Cromwell to Ireland, and, after his return, remained there as lord-deputy.

Irving, Edward (*b.* 1792, *d.* 1834), founder of the "Catholic and Apostolic Church"; educated at Edinburgh University; entered the Scottish church, and became assistant to Dr. Chalmers at Glasgow (1819). In 1822 he became minister at Hatton Garden, London, where his preaching drew large congregations, and in 1826 removed to the Presbyterian Church, Regent Square. He now formed heretical opinions, especially in regard to prophecy, which led to his suspension in 1833.

Irving, Henry [**John Henry Brodribb**], (*b.* 1838), actor, born at Keinton, near Glastonbury; acted at the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, from 1856 to 1859, and afterwards for seven years at Manchester. He played in London in 1859, but attracted little notice till his appearance at St. James's theatre in 1866. He soon established a connection with the Lyceum, of which he became manager in 1878. There he has played his chief parts, in conjunction with Miss Ellen Terry, producing, amongst other plays, *Hamlet* (1878), *The Merchant of Venice* (1879), *Faust* (1886), *Macbeth* (1889), and *Henry VIII.* (1892).

Irving, Washington (*b.* 1783, *d.* 1859), American man of letters, son of a New York merchant; was admitted to the bar in 1806, but devoted himself to literature. In 1810 he became a partner in his brother's commercial establishment, which failed in 1817. He lived in Europe from 1815 to 1832, acting as secretary to the American embassy in London from 1829 to 1831. From 1842 to 1846 he was United States minister to Spain. Among his works are *Knickerbocker's History of New York* (1809), *Geoffrey Crayon's*

Sketch Book (1819), *The Life of Columbus* (1828), *The Chronicle of the Conquest of Granada* (1829), and lives of *Mahomet* (1850), and *Washington* (1855-9).

Isaac, Hebrew patriarch, son of Abraham and Sarah; married Rebecca, and settled at Gerar, in the country of the Philistines, where he amassed great wealth. He died at Hebron at the age of 180.

Isaac I. (Comnenus) (*d.* 1061), Emperor of the East, chosen in place of Michael VI., in 1057; ruled till 1059, when he became a monk.

Isaac II. (Angelus) (*d.* 1204), succeeded Andronicus Comnenus (1185); was deposed and imprisoned by his brother Alexis (1195); recovered his throne during the fourth crusade (1203).

Isabella of Castile (*b.* 1451, *d.* 1504), daughter of John II.; was married to Ferdinand of Aragon in 1469, and in 1474 succeeded her brother, Henry IV., on the throne of Castile. Isabella promoted the expedition of Columbus. She was a wise and humane ruler, but her religious zeal led her to consent to the establishment of the Inquisition.

Isabella of France, Queen of England (*b.* 1290, *d.* 1357), daughter of Philip the Fair of France and wife of Edward II.; formed an illicit connection with Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, and induced Parliament to depose her husband, in whose murder she was probably concerned. In 1330 she and her paramour were suddenly seized by Edward III., and Isabella spent the remainder of her life in confinement at Castle Rising, Norfolk.

Isabella II., ex-Queen of Spain (*b.* 1830), ascended the throne on the death of her father, Ferdinand VII., in 1833. Her uncle, Don Carlos, challenged her claim, but was finally defeated by Espartero in 1839. In 1843 Isabella married her cousin, Don Francis d'Assisi, Duke of Cadiz. The government was alternately in the hands of Espartero and the queen-mother, Christina; after the fall of the former in 1843, Christina exercised much influence, but was expelled from Spain in 1854. Espartero was again in power from 1854 to 1856; after his resignation a period of confusion and disorder ensued. Isabella, supported by the Pope, pursued a reactionary and oppressive policy, and was driven from the country by an insurrection in 1868. In 1870 she abdicated in favour of her son Alfonso. She now resides chiefly at Paris.

Isabey, Jean Baptiste (*b.* 1767, *d.* 1855), French artist, painted miniatures of the Bonaparte family and of many European sovereigns.

Isæus, Athenian orator, lived in the earlier half of the 5th century B.C.

Isaiah, Hebrew prophet of the 8th century B.C.; passed his life at Jerusalem, where he is said to have been sawn asunder by King Manasseh. He is known to have had a wife and two sons.

Ishmael (*b. circa* 1900 B.C., *d.* 1773 B.C.), son of Abraham and Hagar, and ancestor of the Arabians.

Isidore, St. (*b. circa* 570, *d.* 636), Bishop of Seville, renowned for his learning; he wrote a *History of the Goths, Vandals, and Sueves*, *Origines*, or *Libri Etymologiarum XX.*, etc.

Isidore, St. (*b. circa* 370, *d.* 450), an ecclesiastical writer, head of a monastery near Pelusium.

Isla, José Francisco (*b.* 1703, *d.* 1781), a Spanish Jesuit; wrote *The History of Fray Gerundio*, a satire on the ignorance and superstition of the monks.

Ismail Pasha, Khedive of Egypt (*b.* 1830), succeeded his uncle, Said, in 1863. He introduced many reforms, but burdened the country with debt, and was deposed in 1879.

Ismail I. (*b.* 1487, *d.* 1524), Shah of Persia, founder of the dynasty of Sofees.

Ismail II. (*d.* 1577), Shah of Persia.

Isnard, Maximin (*b.* 1751, *d.* 1830), an eloquent Girondist orator; elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1791; was proscribed in 1793, but escaped by hiding himself.

Isocrates (*b.* 436, *d.* 338 B.C.), Athenian orator, taught at Athens, but, owing to his timidity, never spoke in public. On hearing of the battle of Chæronea he refused to take food and died of starvation. Twenty-one of his orations remain.

Israëls, Josef (*b.* 1824), Dutch artist, has painted numerous pictures dealing with peasant and seafaring life.

Istria, the Princess Dora d', the name assumed by the Princess Helen Ghika (*b.* 1829), niece of Prince Gregory IV. of Wallachia. She has greatly interested herself in the political and social welfare of the Greeks and the Slav races in Turkey and Northern Europe, and has also published *Les Femmes en l'Orient* (1858), and other works.

Iturbide, Augustin de (*b.* 1783, *d.* 1824), Emperor of Mexico; took the lead in freeing Mexico from the yoke of Spain, and was proclaimed emperor (1822); was exiled by the Republican party in 1823; attempting to return the following year, was arrested on the sea-coast, and shot.

Ivan III., of Russia, or **Ivan Vasilievitch I.** (*b.* 1439, *d.* 1505), succeeded to the throne in 1462. He freed Russia from the Tartars by his victory over their Khan Ahmed.

Ivan IV., or **Ivan Vasilievitch II.**, "the Terrible" (*b.* 1530, *d.* 1584), came to the throne in 1533, and assumed the title of Czar in 1547. He overthrew the Tartars, driving them from Kasan and Astrakhan into the Crimea.

Ivan VI. (*b.* 1740, *d.* 1764), became Czar in 1740, but was deposed in 1741, and assassinated by Catherine's command.

Iveteaux, Nicholas Vauquelin Seigneur des (*b.* 1559, *d.* 1649), French poet, wrote *L'Institution d'un Prince*, etc.

J

Jablonski, Daniel Ernest (*b.* 1660, *d.* 1741), a German Protestant theologian.

Jablonski, Paul Ernest (*b.* 1693, *d.* 1757), son of the preceding, professor of theology at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, was learned in Coptic, and wrote *Pantheon Ægyptiorum*, etc.

Jackson, Andrew (*b.* 1767, *d.* 1845), American general and statesman, son of an Irish immigrant; served while a boy in the War of Independence, afterwards studied law, and was one of the original representatives of Tennessee in Congress; became a justice of the supreme court of Tennessee in 1798; suppressed the Creek Indians in 1813; during the war with England completely defeated Sir Edward Pakenham near New Orleans (1814); was elected president in 1828, and re-elected 1832, in which capacity he signalised himself by his defence of the Union.

Jackson, John (*b.* 1686, *d.* 1763), an English clergyman, noted for his Arian views, wrote some treatises on the Trinity, and a valuable work called *Chronological Antiquities.*

Jackson, John, R.A. (*b.* 1778, *d.* 1831), a portrait-painter. His best portraits are those of Flaxman and Canova.

Jackson, Thomas Jefferson, "Stonewall" (*b.* 1824, *d.* 1863), American general; took part in the Mexican campaign; became professor in the Military Institute at Lexington (1852); when the Civil war broke out, became a colonel in the Confederate army; gained his nickname by "standing like a stone wall" at the battle of Bull Run (1862); gained several victories during 1863, the most important being that over Hooker at Chancellorsville. He died from the effects of his wounds.

Jackson, William (*b.* 1730, *d.* 1803), organist of Exeter cathedral, composed songs, canzonets, and sonatas. He was also a landscape-painter, and wrote a treatise *On the Present State of Music*, etc.

Jacob, a Hebrew patriarch, son of Isaac and Rebecca. He was also named Israel, whence his descendants are called Israelites or Children of Israel.

Jacob, Henry (*b. circa* 1562, *d. circa* 1626), originally rector of Cheriton in Kent; in consequence of a work advocating church reform, was obliged to withdraw to Leyden. On his return he became minister of the first Independent congregation in England. He afterwards settled in Virginia, where he died.

Jacobi, Friedrich Heinrich (*b.* 1743, *d.* 1819), German man of letters and philosophical writer, born at Düsseldorf, became minister of state in 1772; was appointed president of the Academy at Munich in 1805; maintained a correspondence with Goethe, and was engaged in controversies with Moses Mendelssohn and Schelling. His chief works are *Allwill's Correspondence* (1779), *Woldemar* (1781), and *Of Divine Things and their Revelation* (1811).

Jacobi, Johann Georg (*b.* 1740, *d.* 1814), a German poet, brother of the preceding.

Jacobini, Ludovico (*b.* 1832, *d.* 1887), Cardinal, was papal nuncio at Vienna from 1874 to 1880, and in 1878-9 did much to settle the difficulties which arose between Germany and Russia.

Jacobs, Friedrich Christian Wilhelm (*b.* 1764, *d.* 1847), German philologist, spent most of his life at Gotha, where he was librarian to Duke Ernst II. Besides his critical works, of which the *Anthologia Græca* was the chief, he wrote *Allwin und Theodor* (1802), *Rosalien's Nachlass*, etc., also several papers on contemporary politics.

Jacoby, Johann (*b.* 1805, *d.* 1877), a German politician, whose pamphlets on behalf of religious and civil freedom often brought him into conflict with the government.

Jacopone, or Jacopo da Todi (*d.* 1306), an Italian monk and poet, left *Canti Spirituali*, and is supposed to have written the hymn *Stabat Mater.*

Jacotot, Joseph (*b.* 1770, *d.* 1840), born at Dijon, appointed professor of French in the university of Louvain in 1818; devised a new method of education.

Jacquard, Joseph Marie (*b.* 1752, *d.* 1834), French mechanician, invented the Jacquard loom, exhibited in 1801.

Jacquemart, Jules (*b.* 1837, *d.* 1880), French artist, best known by his etchings, of which those for his father's *Histoire de la Porcelaine*, and *Histoire de la Céramique*, and for *Gemmes et Joyaux de la Couronne*, are good examples.

Jagellon (*b.* 1354, *d.* 1434), Duke of Lithuania, became ruler over Poland in 1386 by his marriage with Queen Hedwig. He introduced Christianity into Lithuania.

Jago, James (*b.* 1815), physician, has written *Entoptics* (1864), *Entacoustics* (1868), and other works.

Jahn, Johann (*b.* 1750, *d.* 1816), appointed professor of Oriental languages at Vienna in 1789; was forced to resign in 1806 owing to his *Introduction to the Old Testament* (1804), and *Archæologia Biblica* (1805), which were put in the index.

Jahn, Otto (*b.* 1813, *d.* 1869), German archæologist, philologist, and art-critic, professor at Leipzig (1847-51) and Bonn (1855-69), wrote a *Life of Mozart* (1856-9), and several philological works.

James, St., the "Greater" Apostle (*d. circa* 44), was put to death by Herod Agrippa.

James, St., "the Less" (*d. circa* 63), one of the twelve apostles, supposed by some to have been the son of a sister of the Virgin; wrote the epistle which bears his name, and became Bishop of Jerusalem. According to Josephus, he was put to death by the high-priest Ananias.

James, George Paine Rainsford (*b.* 1801, *d.* 1860), historical novelist, author of *Richelieu* (1829), *Henry Masterton* (1832), etc. He died in Venice.

James, Henry (*b.* 1843), American novelist and critic, has lived chiefly in Europe. Among his novels are *The Europeans* and *Daisy Miller.*

James, Sir Henry, Q.C. (*b.* 1828), entered Parliament as a Liberal in 1869, and was Attorney-General under Mr. Gladstone, 1873-74 and 1880-5.

James, Thomas Lemuel (*b.* 1831), American journalist and politician; he effected important reforms in the postal service of New York, and was made postmaster-general by President Garfield in 1881.

James, William (*d.* 1827), wrote a well-known *Naval History of Great Britain*, which extends from 1792 to 1820.

James Francis Edward, called the Chevalier de St. George, or "the Pretender" (*b.* 1688, *d.* 1758), son of James II. and Mary of Modena, was brought up in France as a Roman Catholic. He was in correspondence with several leading statesmen during the reign of Anne, and, after the accession of George I., attempted to seize the kingdom by force. Risings took place in the northern counties and Scotland simultaneously (1715), but the former were suppressed at Preston, and the latter at Sheriffmuir. In December James himself landed in Scotland, but his presence did little to animate his troops, and it was determined to abandon the enterprise. The rest of his life was spent chiefly in Italy.

James I., of Aragon (*b.* 1208, *d.* 1276), became king in 1213.

James II., of Aragon (*b. circa* 1260, *d.* 1327), became king in 1285.

James I., of Scotland (*b.* 1394, *d.* 1437), of the house of Stuart; was taken prisoner by the English while on his way to France in 1405, and confined in the Tower. Two years later he was removed to Windsor, where he composed his poem *The King's Quair*, and first saw his future wife, the Lady Joan Beaufort. On his release in 1424 he determined to put an end to feudal anarchy in Scotland. The Duke of Albany and other nobles were executed, but at length a conspiracy was formed against him, and he was assassinated.

James II. (*b.* 1430, *d.* 1460), son and successor of the preceding; was engaged in a struggle with the Douglas family, and supported Henry VI. of England. He was slain whilst besieging Roxburgh castle.

James IV. (*b.* 1472, *d.* 1513), became king in 1488; invaded England, and was defeated and slain at Flodden Field.

James V. (*b.* 1512, *d.* 1542), son and successor of the preceding, married Mary of Guise in 1538. With the aid of the clergy, headed by Cardinal Beaton, he succeeded in curbing the nobles, but, owing to their mutinous conduct, he was unsuccessful in his war with the English. After the defeat of Solway Moss he died of a broken heart.

James I. of England and VI. of Scotland (*b.* 1566, *d.* 1625), son of Mary, Queen of Scots, and Henry, Lord Darnley, was crowned on the deposition of his mother in

1567. During his minority the government was, for the most part, in the hands of the Earl of Morton, who in 1581 was executed through the machinations of James's favourites, Arran and Lennox. A struggle ensued between Arran and the Scottish nobles, which ended in the disgrace of the former in 1585. A treaty was concluded with England in 1586, and, notwithstanding the execution of his mother (1587), James maintained friendly relations with Elizabeth throughout her reign. On her death in 1603 he became King of England. The Hampton Court Conference (1604), an unsuccessful attempt to reconcile the Puritans to Church views, was followed by more stringent measures against them. The Roman Catholics were also dissatisfied; hence the Gunpowder Plot in 1605. The king soon fell under the influence of unworthy favourites, of whom Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset, and George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, were the most conspicuous. The arrogance of the latter, as well as James's friendly relations with Spain, and his refusal to assist his son-in-law, the elector-palatine, the champion of Protestantism, caused general discontent in England. War was declared against Spain in 1624, but, owing mainly to mismanagement, nothing effectual was accomplished.

James II. (*b.* 1633, *d.* 1701), second surviving son of Charles I., created Duke of York in his infancy, was Lord High Admiral from 1660 to 1673. He became king on the death of Charles II. in 1685, and soon revealed his aims by levying customs and excise duties without consent of Parliament, receiving a pension from Louis XIV., and sending an agent to Rome. The public discontent encouraged the Duke of Monmouth, illegitimate son of Charles II., to attempt an invasion, which was crushed at Sedgemoor (July 5th). An attempt to evade the Test Act by pardoning those who refused to take the oath was followed by the Declaration of Indulgence (1687), in which James vainly sought to win over the Dissenters by freeing them from its provisions. Four Roman Catholic bishops were now consecrated, and a Papist was appointed president of Magdalen College, Oxford; but the feeling of the country was against the king, and when, in 1688, Archbishop Sancroft and six other bishops were prosecuted for objecting to the Declaration, their acquittal was hailed with universal joy. The crown was now offered to William, Prince of Orange, by a majority of the English nobles. In November, 1688, he landed in Devonshire, and James soon afterwards fled to France. In 1689 he proceeded to Ireland with a force furnished him by Louis XIV., but was defeated in the battle of the Boyne (1690), and henceforward lived in retirement at St. Germains.

Jameson, Anna (*b.* 1794, *d.* 1860), writer on art, born in Dublin, daughter of a painter named Murphy, married a barrister, whom she left on account of his cruelty. She published *Lives of Early Italian Painters* (1845), *Legends of the Monastic Orders* (1850), *Legends of the Madonna* (1852), etc.

Jameson, Robert (*b.* 1772, *d.* 1854), was appointed professor of natural history at Edinburgh in 1804; wrote *Mineralogy of the Scottish Isles* (1800), *A System of Mineralogy* (1804-8), etc.

Jamesone, George (*b. circa* 1588, *d.* 1644), Scottish artist, studied at Antwerp under Rubens, and painted portraits, including one of Charles I., also landscapes and historical pieces.

Jamieson, John (*b.* 1759, *d.* 1838), born at Glasgow, was appointed minister of a church in Edinburgh in 1797; wrote an *Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language* (1809), and other works.

Jane. [*See* Grey *and* Seymour.]

Jane of Navarre. [*See* D'Albret.]

Jane I., Queen of Naples (*b.* 1327, *d.* 1382), daughter of Charles, Duke of Calabria, succeeded Robert the Good in 1343.

Jane II., of Naples (*b.* 1370, *d.* 1435), succeeded her brother, Ladislaus, in 1414.

Janet, Paul (*b.* 1823), French philosopher, author of *La Famille* (1855), *Les Causes finales* (1876), etc.

Janin, Jules Gabriel (*b.* 1804, *d.* 1874), a French critic and novelist. His dramatic criticisms, written for the *Journal des Débats*, have been published under the title *Histoire de la Littérature Dramatique.* He also wrote *L'Ane mort et la Femme guillotinée* (1829), *Barnave* (1831), and other novels, *Correspondence* (1877), etc.

Jansen, or **Jansenius,** Cornelius (*b.* 1585, *d.* 1638), founder of the Jansenist sect, born near Leerdam, was appointed professor of divinity at Louvain in 1617, and became Bishop of Ypres in 1635. He was a follower of St. Augustine, and wrote *Augustinus*, controverting the doctrine of the Jesuits, especially in the matter of necessity and free will. It was condemned by Urban VIII.

Janssen, Cornelis (*b.* 1590, *d.* 1665), Dutch portrait painter, lived in England from 1618 to 1648. He was patronised by James I.

Japan, Rulers of. Prior to 1868 there were two sets of rulers—those *de facto*, who were called *shoguns* or *tycoons*, and those *de jure*, the *mikados*, who were practically prisoners of state. The names of the tycoons from 1787 were IYÉNORI (1787-1838), IYÉYOSHI (1838-53), IYÉSADA (1853-59), IYÉMOCHI (1859-66), and YOSHINOBU (1867-68). In 1868 a revolution took place, which resulted in the restoration of the mikados. MOUTZ HITO (*b.* 1852), who then became absolute ruler, has shown himself very open to the influence of western civilisation.

Jarchi, Solomon ben Isaac, called "Raschi" (*b.* 1040 or 1104, *d.* 1105 or 1180), a learned rabbi, noted for his commentaries on the Old Testament and the Talmud. He travelled much in Europe and Asia.

Jasmin, Jacques (*b.* 1798, *d.* 1864), a French poet, whose real name was Boé, spent his life in his native town, Agen, as a barber. He wrote *Son Chalibar*, *L'Abuglo de Castél Cuillè*, *Françonetto*, *La Semano d'un Fil*, and other poems in the *langue d'oc.*

Jaucourt, Louis, Chevalier de (*b.* 1704, *d.* 1779), French encyclopædist, studied at Geneva, Cambridge, and Leyden, where he published his *Vie de Leibnitz* (1734). After returning to Paris (1736), he contributed largely to Diderot's *Encyclopædia.*

Jay, John (*b.* 1745, *d.* 1829), American jurist and statesman, born at New York, was a member of the first American Congress (1774); took part in negotiating the treaty of peace with Great Britain, signed at Paris in 1783; was appointed chief justice of the United States in 1789; went to Great Britain as envoy-extraordinary in 1794, and concluded the treaty which bears his name; became governor of New York in 1795.

Jay, William (*b.* 1769, *d.* 1853), English Congregational minister, was in 1791 appointed to the Argyle chapel at Bath, where he remained sixty-two years. He was the author of several devotional works and an *Autobiography* (1854).

Jeaffreson, John Cordy (*b.* 1831), English author, has published *A Book about Doctors* (1860), *A Book about Lawyers* (1866), *A Book about the Clergy* (1870), *The Real Lord Byron* (1883), *The Real Shelley* (1885), *Lady Hamilton and Lord Nelson* (1888); also several novels and other works.

Jeannin, Pierre (*b.* 1540, *d.* 1622), French statesman and diplomatist, prevented a massacre of Protestants at Dijon in 1572. He was afterwards president of the Parliament of Burgundy; became a trusted minister of Henri IV.; and was controller of the finances to Marie de' Medici.

Jebb, John (*b.* 1775, *d.* 1833), divine, appointed Bishop of Limerick in 1823, wrote an *Essay on Sacred Literature* (1819).

Jebb, Richard Claverhouse (*b.* 1841), born at Dundee, senior classical tripos 1862, was appointed public orator at Cambridge in 1859, and professor of Greek at Glasgow in 1875; has edited the *Attic Orators* (1876) and *Sophocles* (1883), and written a *Life of Bentley*, etc. M.P. for Cambridge University 1891.

Jebb, Samuel (*d.* 1772), nonjuror and classical scholar, was librarian to Jeremy Collier, and afterwards practised as a physician in Essex. He edited Justin Martyr's *Dialogue* and Roger Bacon's *Opus Majus.*

Jefferies, John Richard (*b.* 1848, *d.* 1887), son of a Wiltshire farmer, began life by writing for the *North Wilts Herald* (1866); in 1877 settled at Surbiton, where he wrote *The Gamekeeper at Home*, *Wild Life in a Southern County*, *The Amateur Poacher*, and other well-known sketches of country life.

Jefferson, Joseph (*b.* 1829), an American actor, chiefly celebrated for his impersonation of Rip Van Winkle; published his *Memoirs* in 1891.

Jefferson, Thomas (*b.* 1743, *d.* 1826), American statesman, son of a Virginia planter, practised as a lawyer till the outbreak of the War of Independence; after writing a *Summary View of the Rights of British Americans*, was elected to the Continental Congress in 1775, and drew up the Declaration of Independence. He now became a champion of advanced democratic principles. He was governor of Virginia in 1779, and minister-plenipotentiary at Paris from 1785 to 1789; on his return was appointed secretary of state under Washington; became leader of the Republican party, and was vice-president in 1796. In 1800 he was elected president, and re-elected in 1804.

Jeffrey, Francis Lord (*b.* 1773, *d.* 1850), Scottish judge and literary critic, took part in starting the *Edinburgh Review* (1802), of which he was editor from 1803 to 1829. He was appointed Lord Advocate in 1830, and represented Perth and afterwards Edinburgh in Parliament. In 1834 he obtained a seat on the Scottish bench.

Jeffreys, George, Baron (*b.* 1648, *d.* 1689), born at Acton in Denbighshire, studied at the Inner Temple, and became successively Recorder of London, Chief Justice of the King's Bench (1683), and Lord Chancellor (1685). Already notorious for his scurrilous behaviour on the bench, he truckled to the arbitrary notions of James II., and branded his name by his cruelty in punishing the adherents of the Duke of Monmouth. On the landing of William of Orange he attempted to escape abroad in the disguise of a sailor, but was arrested at Wapping, and taken before the Lords, who placed him in the Tower, where he died.

Jehoahaz, son of Jehu, was King of Israel from 856 to 839 B.C.

Jehoahaz, or **Shallum** (*d.* 610 B.C.), King of Judah, succeeded his father, Josiah, and reigned three months.

Jehoash. [*See* Joash.]

Jehoiakim, originally **Eliakim**, was King of Judah from 608 to 597 B.C.

Jehoiakin, or **Jeconiah**, was son of the preceding, whom he succeeded. He reigned three months.

Jehoram, or **Joram**, son of Ahab, was King of Israel from 896 to 884 B.C. He was slain in battle by Jehu.

Jehoram, or **Joram** (*d. circa* 885 B.C.), son of Jehoshaphat, became King of Judah in 893 or 892 B.C.

Jehoshaphat (*b. circa* 950, *d.* 889 B.C.), son of Asa, became King of Judah in 914, and ruled with justice and prudence.

Jehu (*d.* 861 B.C.), whilst an officer in Jehoram's army was anointed king over Israel by a young prophet sent by Elisha. After murdering Jehoram, he obtained the royal power.

Jekyll, Sir Joseph (*b.* 1664, *d.* 1738), a prominent member of Parliament, took part in Sacheverell's trial, and became Master of the Rolls under George I.

Jelf, William Edward (*b.* 1811, *d.* 1875), English scholar, educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. He is chiefly known by his *Greek Grammar*.

Jellachich von Buzim, Joseph, Baron (*b.* 1801, *d.* 1859), a general in the Austrian service; was appointed Ban of Croatia in 1848, and defeated the Hungarians at Schwechat, near Vienna.

Jenghiz Khan. [*See* Gengis Khan.]

Jenkin, Fleeming (*b.* 1833, *d.* 1885), engineer and electrician, appointed professor of engineering in University College, London (1865), and Edinburgh University (1868), wrote *Magnetism and Electricity* and other works.

Jenkins, Sir Leoline (*b.* 1623, *d.* 1685), statesman and diplomatist, born at Llantrissant, Glamorganshire, educated at Jesus College, Oxford; served as a Royalist in the Civil War; left the country during the protectorate; was principal of Jesus College (1661-72); succeeded Sir William Temple as ambassador at the Hague, and on his return was appointed Secretary of State.

Jenkinson, Robert. [*See* Liverpool.]

Jenner, Edward (*b.* 1749, *d.* 1823), after studying under John Hunter (1770-2), settled at his native town, Berkeley, in Gloucestershire, as a surgeon. In 1798 he published a work announcing his discovery of the process of vaccination. He received a grant of £10,000 from Parliament in 1802, and one of £20,000 in 1806.

Jenner, Sir William (*b.* 1815), physician, educated at University College, London, where he has filled various chairs. He was appointed physician to the Prince of Wales in 1863, and attended him in his dangerous illness in 1871.

Jenyns, Soame (*b.* 1704, *d.* 1787), a writer and politician, remembered as the author of *A Free Inquiry into the Nature and Origin of Evil* (1757), and *A View of the Internal Evidence of the Christian Religion* (1776).

Jephthah (*d. circa* 1182 B.C.), Judge of Israel, vowed to sacrifice the first object he met on his return from victory over the Ammonites. His daughter came to greet him with song and dance, but Jephthah was faithful to his vow.

Jerdan, William (*b.* 1782, *d.* 1869), editor of the *Literary Gazette* from 1817 to 1850.

Jeremiah (*d. circa* 580 B.C.), a prophet of Judah, author of the book which bears his name, and of the *Book of Lamentations.*

Jerningham, Edward (*b.* 1727, *d.* 1812), poet and essayist, wrote *The Rise and Fall of Scandinavian Poetry*, etc.

Jeroboam I. (*d.* 954 B.C.), first King of Israel, chosen by the twelve tribes who rebelled against Rehoboam.

Jeroboam II. (*d.* 785 B.C.), son of Joash, became King of Israel in 826.

Jerome, or **Hieronymus**, St. (*b. circa* 346, *d.* 420), born at Stridon, in Dalmatia, of Christian parents, studied at Rome under Donatus; after travelling in Gaul and elsewhere, adopted a studious and ascetic life, spending four years in the desert of Chalcis, in Syria; was ordained presbyter in 378; visited Constantinople, where he became the friend and pupil of Gregory Nazianzen; returning to Rome, became secretary to Pope Damasus, but after his death (384) withdrew to the Holy Land, accompanied by Paula, Eustochium, and other Roman ladies devoted to the ascetic life. For the remainder of his days he presided over a monastery established by Paula at Bethlehem. Here he completed his translation of the Bible from Hebrew into Latin, known as the Vulgate. He wrote numerous commentaries on the Old and New Testaments, and was engaged in controversies with Rufinus, the Pelagians, and others.

Jerome of Prague (*b. circa* 1378, *d.* 1416), studied at Prague, Paris, and Oxford, where he adopted the views of Wycliffe. On his return to Bohemia he became an ardent supporter of Huss. He followed him to the Council of Constance, but was imprisoned and induced to recant. He afterwards maintained his views boldly at the stake.

Jerrold, Douglas William (*b.* 1803, *d.* 1857), dramatist and humorous writer; after serving as a midshipman for two years, was apprenticed to a printer. He wrote many plays, of which *Black-Eyed Susan*, written about 1823, is the best known. He afterwards became a journalist, contributing chiefly to *Punch*, and from 1852 to 1857 edited *Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper*.

Jerrold, William Blanchard (*b.* 1826, *d.* 1884), son of the preceding, whom he succeeded as editor of *Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper*. His most important work is his *Life of Napoleon III.* (1874-82).

Jervas, Charles (*b. circa* 1675, *d.* 1739), a portrait-painter, born in Ireland. He was a friend of Pope.

Jervis, Admiral. [*See* **St. Vincent.**]

Jervois, Lieutenant-General Sir William Francis Drummond, G.C.M.G. (*b.* 1821), entered the Royal Engineers in 1839; was governor of the Straits Settlements (1875-7), South Australia (1878-82), and New Zealand (1882-8).

Jessel, Right Hon. Sir George (*b.* 1824, *d.* 1883), entered Parliament as Liberal member for Dover in 1868, became Solicitor-General in 1871, and Master of the Rolls in 1873.

Jessopp, Rev. Augustus, D.D. (*b.* 1824), head-master of Norwich grammar school from 1859 to 1879; has published *One Generation of a Norfolk House* (1878), *Arcady* (1887), *The Coming of the Friars* (1888), and other works.

Jesus, son of Sirach, author of the apocryphal *Book of Ecclesiasticus*, was born at Jerusalem, and lived in the 3rd or 2nd century B.C.

Jevons, William Stanley (*b.* 1835, *d.* 1882), was professor of logic and mental and moral science, and lecturer on political economy at Owens College, Manchester, from 1866 to 1876, when he became professor of political economy at University College, London. He wrote *The Principles of Science*, a *Theory of Political Economy*, etc.

Jewel, John (*b.* 1522, *d.* 1571), English prelate, born at Berrynarbor, in Devonshire, was educated at Oxford, where he became tutor of Corpus Christi College, and did much to extend the reformed doctrines. In 1553 he withdrew to the Continent, and lived with Peter Martyr at Strasburg. He returned on the accession of Elizabeth, and was appointed Bishop of Salisbury in 1560. He now distinguished himself by his zeal against the papists, and in 1562 published his *Apologia Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ*, afterwards translated into English.

Jewsbury, Geraldine Endsor (*b. circa* 1820, *d.* 1880), novelist, wrote *Zoe* (1845), *Marian Withers* (1851), etc.

Jezebel, daughter of Ethbaal, King of Tyre and Sidon, and wife of Ahab; was murdered by order of Jehu.

Joab, nephew of David, and chief captain of the Israelitish host during his reign.

Joachim, Georg, called "Rhæticus" (*b.* 1514, *d.* 1576), professor of mathematics at Wittemberg, was the first follower of Copernicus, and published his *De Revolutionibus* at Nuremberg in 1543.

Joachim, Joseph (*b.* 1831), violinist, born at Kittsee, near Pressburg, Hungary; studied under Böhm in Vienna; was patronised by Mendelssohn; resided in Hanover from 1854 to 1866; became director of the Royal Academy of Music at Berlin in 1882; Mus.Doc. Cambridge, 1877.

Joan of Arc, the "Maid of Orleans" (*b.* 1412, *d.* 1431), born at Domrémy, in Lorraine; while tending sheep in her native village heard voices summoning her to deliver France from the English. She presented herself before Charles VII., who gave her some troops, and with these she raised the siege of Orleans in May, 1429. In June Talbot was defeated at Patay, and in July Joan caused Charles to be crowned at Rheims. She now declared that her mission was over, but was persuaded by Charles to remain. In May, 1430, she was taken prisoner while attempting to raise the siege of Compiègne, and, after a trial conducted by the Bishop of Beauvais, was condemned as a sorceress, and burnt in the market-place of Rouen.

Joash (*d.* 838 B.C.), son of Ahaziah, became King of Judah in 878. He was assassinated.

Joash, son of Jehoahaz, reigned over Israel from 840 to 825.

John, called "de Dieu" (*b.* 1495, *d.* 1550), born at Monte-Mor-el-Novo, in Portugal; after a dissipated life as a soldier, devoted himself to the service of the sick. He founded the Order of Charity, and established a hospital at Grenada.

John, Duke of Burgundy (*b.* 1371, *d.* 1419), son of Philip the Bold and Margaret of Flanders; earned the title of "Sans Peur" in the war against Bajazet (1396-8). On his return he opposed the party of the Duke of Orleans, who was assassinated by his command in 1407. He was himself murdered by order of the Dauphin, whilst holding an interview with him on the bridge of Montereau.

John, King of England (*b.* 1166, *d.* 1216), was the youngest son of Henry II. and Eleanor of Aquitaine. Richard I. named him his successor, disregarding the claim of Arthur, son of their brother Geoffrey. Arthur was acknowledged by Anjou, Maine, and Touraine, and supported by Philip. In 1202 he fell into John's hands, and soon afterwards mysteriously disappeared. John was now summoned before Philip, but failed to appear, whereupon his French provinces were declared forfeited, and before the end of 1204 Philip had possessed himself of the greater part of them. In 1205 John quarrelled with the pope in regard to the appointment to the archbishopric of Canterbury, John's nominee being Bishop Grey of Norwich, while Innocent forced the monks to elect Stephen Langton. England was laid under an interdict in 1208, the king excommunicated in 1209, and in 1212 Philip of France was invited to conquer the country for himself. Hereupon John, in an interview with the legate Pandulph at Dover (1213), consented to receive Langton, and also to hold England as a fief under the pope, paying him a thousand marks. annually. This measure, as well as John's disregard of their privileges, caused a rising of the barons; at Runnymede, in 1215, they forced him to sign *Magna Charta*, which became the foundation of English liberties. The king, however, proceeded to raise mercenaries, and persuaded Innocent to annul the charter, whereupon the barons offered the crown to Louis the Dauphin, who landed at Sandwich (1216), and proceeded to London. Whilst marching against him John died, it is said, from the effects of a debauch.

John, St., the Apostle (*b. circa* 4, *d. circa* 99), was one of the earliest of Christ's disciples. During the crucifixion our Lord commended His mother to his care, and he "took her to his own home." John afterwards became Bishop of Ephesus. According to Tertullian, he was plunged into a caldron of boiling oil during the persecution under Domitian, but received no injury. He was subsequently exiled to the island of Patmos, where he wrote the *Book of Revelation*. He was also author of the Gospel and Epistles which bear his name.

John Casimir, Count Palatine (*b.* 1543, *d.* 1592), second son of the Elector Palatine, Frederick III., invaded France in 1568 and 1575 in support of the Huguenots. On the death of his father he became the political head of the reformers.

John of Austria, Don (*b.* 1546, *d.* 1578), illegitimate son of the Emperor Charles V.; distinguished himself against the Moors in Granada (1570), and was in command of the combined Italian and Spanish fleets at the battle of Lepanto (1571). In 1576 he was appointed governor of the Netherlands.

John the Baptist, the forerunner of the Messiah, was the son of Zacharias, a priest, and Elizabeth, his wife. He fulfilled his mission by preaching repentance, and baptising with water on the banks of the Jordan. Our Lord there received baptism at his hands. He was beheaded by Herod to gratify his wife, Herodias.

John of Denmark (*b.* 1455, *d.* 1513), succeeded his father, Christian I., as King of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, in 1481. He was recognised in Norway after granting exorbitant privileges to the nobles and clergy, in 1483, but did not gain possession of Sweden till his reduction of Stockholm in 1497.

John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster (*b.* 1340, *d.* 1399), so called from his birthplace, Ghent, third son of Edward III., married Blanche, daughter of Henry, Duke of Lancaster; took part in the Black Prince's expedition against Henry of Trastamare; after the death of Pedro the Cruel, married his daughter, Constance, and vainly attempted to secure the throne of Castile. In 1373 he led a raiding expedition into France. After the death of Henry of Trastamare he invaded Castile, but failed to effect anything.

John of Luxemburg, "the Blind," King of Bohemia (*b.* 1295, *d.* 1346), son of the Emperor Henry VII., obtained the throne of Bohemia in 1311 by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Wenceslaus IV. He was of an adventurous disposition, served in the armies of several European sovereigns, and was slain at Crecy, fighting for Philip of Valois.

John of Yepez, called "St. John of the Cross" (*b.* 1542, *d.* 1591), a Spanish mystic, was associated with St. Theresa in establishing the "barefooted Carmelites."

John I., Pope (*d.* 526), elected 523, died in prison, where he had been placed by Theodoric.

John XXII., Pope (Jacques d'Euse) (*b. circa* 1244, *d.* 1334), a native of Cahors, was elected in 1316, during the "Babylonish Captivity." He was at variance with the Emperor Louis of Bavaria, whom he excommunicated in 1324. He was nominally deposed by Louis in 1327, but continued to exercise the papal functions at Avignon.

John XXIII., Pope (Baldassare Cossa) (*d.* 1419), an avaricious and licentious prelate. His claim was disputed by Gregory XII. and Benedict XIII. He was deposed at the Council of Constance (1415).

John I. (Zimisces), Emperor of the East (*d.* 976), ascended the throne after poisoning Nicephorus Phocas (969). He defeated the Russians and Bulgarians, and extended the boundaries of the empire in the East. He died by poison.

John II. (Calo-Johannes) (*b.* 1088, *d.* 1143), renowned for his humanity and purity of life, succeeded his father, Alexius Comnenus, in 1118. He pardoned his sister, Anna Comnena, and others, who had joined in a conspiracy against him. He wrested a large part of Asia Minor from the Turks, and defeated the Servians and Hungarians.

John III. (Ducas Vatazes) (*b.* 1193, *d.* 1255), reigned at Nicæa in Bithynia from 1222 to 1255. Though unsuccessful in an expedition against Baldwin II., Emperor of Constantinople, he greatly extended his territory at the expense of the Latin dominions.

John VI. (Palæologus) (*b.* 1332, *d.* 1391), succeeded his father, Andronicus the Younger, in 1341, but exercised no real power till the retirement of the usurper, John Cantacuzene, in 1355. His dominions were invaded by the Turkish Sultan Amurath, with whom he made a disgraceful compact.

John VII. (Palæologus) (*b.* 1390, *d.* 1448), succeeded his father, Manuel, in 1425. He was unsuccessful against the Turks. Hoping to effect a union of the Eastern and Western Churches, he induced Eugenius IV. to summon a council at Ferrara, which he attended in person.

John I., of Aragon (*b.* 1350, *d.* 1395), succeeded his father, Pedro IV., in 1387.

John II., of Aragon (*b.* 1397, *d.* 1479), obtained Navarre through his wife Blanche (1425), and in 1458 succeeded his brother, Alfonso V., as ruler over Aragon, Sicily, and Sardinia.

John I., of Castile (*b.* 1358, *d.* 1390), succeeded his father, Henry of Trastamare, in 1379.

John II. (*b.* 1405, *d.* 1454) succeeded his father, Henry III., in 1406.

John II., the "Good," King of France (*b. circa* 1315, *d.* 1364), succeeded his father, Philip VI., in 1350. He was defeated by the Black Prince at Poitiers (1356), and remained a prisoner till the treaty of Bretigny (1360). Unable to raise his ransom, he returned to England, and died in captivity.

John I., of Portugal (*b.* 1358, *d.* 1433), founder of the Aviz dynasty, illegitimate son of Pedro I., became king in 1385. In 1387 he married Philippa, daughter of John of Gaunt.

John II. (*b.* 1455, *d.* 1495), became king in 1481. He encouraged maritime enterprise.

John III. (*b.* 1502, *d.* 1557), became king in 1521. During his reign the Portuguese dominions in the East were extended. He introduced the Inquisition, and encouraged the Jesuits.

John IV. (*b.* 1604, *d.* 1656), son of Theodosio, Duke of Braganza, was proclaimed king in 1640, after an insurrection which freed Portugal from the dominion of Spain.

John VI. (*b.* 1769, *d.* 1826), became regent for his mother, Maria, in 1793; when threatened with Junot's invasion (1807), retired to Brazil, where he reigned as emperor; returned to Europe in 1821.

John III., of Sweden (*b.* 1537, *d.* 1592), second son of Gustavus Vasa, deposed his brother Eric in 1568. He unsuccessfully strove to re-establish the Roman Catholic religion.

Johnson, Andrew (*b.* 1808, *d.* 1875), American statesman, for some years a tailor at Greenville, Tennessee; was returned to Congress in the Democratic interest in 1843, and became governor of Tennessee in 1853. He was vice-president under Lincoln, on whose death he became president (1865).

Johnson, General Sir Edwin, K.C.B., C.I.E. (*b.* 1825), entered the Bengal Artillery in 1842; has seen much service in India, especially during the Mutiny, when he took part in the engagement on the Hindun (1857). He was appointed director-general of military education in 1884.

Johnson, Samuel (*b.* 1649, *d.* 1703), divine, a zealous supporter of Protestantism; was in favour of the Bill of Exclusion, and in 1682 published *Julian the Apostate*, opposing passive obedience. For his *Humble and Hearty Address* he was placed in the pillory, whipped, and fined. He received a pension on the accession of William III.

Johnson, Samuel (*b.* 1709, *d.* 1784), man of letters, son of a bookseller at Lichfield, educated at Pembroke College, Oxford; in 1732 became a master in a school at Market Bosworth, which he quitted to enter the employment of a bookseller at Birmingham, for whom he translated Father Lobo's *Voyage to Abyssinia;* in 1736 married Mrs. Porter, a widow nearly twice his age, and started a school, which was unsuccessful; came to London with David Garrick, who was one of his pupils, in 1737; published *London* (1738), and obtained work on the *Gentleman's Magazine*, reporting the parliamentary debates under a fictitious title. In the following years appeared *The Vanity of Human Wishes* (1749), *Irene* (1749), *The Rambler* (1750-2), the *Dictionary* (1755), which had occupied him since 1747, *The Idler* (1758-9), and *Rasselas* (1759). In 1762 he received a pension of £300 annually, and in 1764 founded the Literary Club, which included Burke, Goldsmith, and Reynolds among its members. His connection with the Thrales lasted from 1765 to the death of Mr. Thrale in 1784, when he returned to his house at Bolt Court, Fleet Street. His tour in Scotland with Boswell in 1773 is described in the *Journey to the Hebrides* (1775).

Johnston, Alexander (*b.* 1813), Scottish painter, studied at the Royal Academy. Among his pictures are *Lord and Lady Russell in Prison* (1845), *Tyndale Translating the Bible* (1855), and *Flora Macdonald* (1869).

Johnston, Alexander Keith (*b.* 1804, *d.* 1871), geographer; in 1851 exhibited his physical globe of the earth, and in 1866 completed his *Physical Atlas*, undertaken at the suggestion of Humboldt.

Johnston, Henry Hamilton (*b.* 1858), appointed consul for Portuguese East Africa in 1888, has travelled in North, West, East, and Central Africa, and published *The River Congo* (1884), *The Kilimanjaro Expedition* (1886), and *The History of a Slave* (1889).

Johnston, Joseph Eggleston (*b.* 1807), American soldier; joined the Confederate army, and became commander of the Federal forces in South Carolina in February, 1865, but surrendered with his army in the following August.

Johnstone, Chevalier de (*b.* 1720), a Jacobite, aide-de-camp to Charles Edward during the insurrection in 1745; wrote *Memoirs of the Rebellion*, published in 1820.

Johnstone, John Henry (*b.* 1750, *d.* 1828), a celebrated comic actor and vocalist.

Johore, Tunkoo Abubeker bin Ibrahim, K.C.S.I., Maharajah of Johore (usually called the Tumongong) (*b.* 1835), succeeded his father in 1861. He has always maintained friendly relations with the British Government, and co-operated with it in suppressing piracy. He visited England in 1866 and 1885.

Joinville, François Ferdinand Philippe d'Orléans, Prince de (*b.* 1818), third son of Louis Philippe, served in Mexico (1838), Morocco (1845), and the Franco-German War; was deported to England, but returned on the abrogation of the law of exile in 1871. His works on the French navy are important.

Joinville, Jean, Sire de (*b.* 1224, *d.* 1317), French chronicler, joined the sixth crusade; was taken prisoner with Louis IX. at Mansoorah, and returned with him in 1254. He wrote a *History of St. Louis.*

Jókai, Maurice (*b.* 1825), Hungarian novelist; took part as a journalist in the revolution of 1848; has written about 200 novels, including *Timar's Two Worlds* (English translation, 1888), etc.

Jomini, Henri, Baron (*b.* 1779, *d.* 1869), Swiss strategist, born at Payerne; fought under Ney, distinguished himself at Bautzen (1813), but afterwards transferred his services to Russia. He wrote *Traité des Grandes Opérations Militaires* (1805), and other works on the art of war.

Jonah, a Hebrew prophet, is believed to have lived in the 9th century B.C., during the reign of Jeroboam II.

Jonas, Justus (*b.* 1493, *d.* 1555), German reformer, accompanied Luther to Worms in 1521; was appointed professor of theology at Wittemberg, and took a prominent part in the religious discussions of the time. He attended Luther on his death-bed, and translated several of his and Melancthon's works from Latin into German.

Jonathan, the son of Saul, and friend of David; was slain, with his father, in a battle against the Philistines on Mount Gilboa.

Jones, Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Stowell, V.C., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E. (*b.* 1832), was deputy-assistant-quarter-master-general at the siege of Delhi, and greatly distinguished himself on several occasions during the Mutiny. He has published *Will a Sewage Farm Pay?* (1874), and was one of the authors of the Canvey Island Scheme (1884).

Jones, Ebenezer (*b.* 1820, *d.* 1860), author of *Studies of Sensation and Event*, a volume of poems (1843).

Jones, Ernest Charles (*b.* 1819, *d.* 1869), poet and Chartist; for eight years edited the *People's Paper;* wrote *The Revolt of Hindustan* (an epic) during his imprisonment in 1848-9; was also author of *The Wood Spirit* (1841), a romance, and other works.

Jones, nigo (*b.* 1573, *d.* 1652), architect, born in London; after being apprenticed to a joiner, was sent to Italy by the Earl of Pembroke, who discovered his talent for drawing. About 1604 he became architect to Christian IV. of Denmark, and in 1606 accompanied him to England, where he was appointed architect to the queen and Prince of Wales. His buildings at this period were in a debased Elizabethan style, but, after a second visit to Italy in 1612, he introduced the Palladian style into England. He now became surveyor to the king, and, besides other buildings, designed the palace of Whitehall, of which he completed the banqueting-hall.

Jones, Owen (*b.* 1809, *d.* 1874), architect, visited Granada in 1834, and wrote *Plans, Elevations, Sections, and Details of the Alhambra* (1842), *The Grammar of Ornament* (1856), etc.

Jones, Paul, the name assumed by John Paul (*b.* 1747, *d.* 1792), a naval adventurer, who, in 1773, emigrated to Virginia. Entering the American naval service (1775), he made bold descents on the coasts of England and Scotland, and in 1779 did much damage to the English fleet.

Jones, Thomas Wharton (*b.* 1808), English ophthalmic surgeon and physiologist, author of *The Wisdom and Beneficence of the Almighty Displayed in the Sense of Human Vision*, etc.

Jones, William (*b.* 1726, *d.* 1800), a divine of the Hutchinsonian school, perpetual curate of Nayland, in Suffolk; wrote *The Catholic Doctrine of the Trinity* (1757), *The First Principles of Natural Philosophy* (1762), and a life of his friend, Bishop Horne (1795).

Jones, Sir William (*b.* 1746, *d.* 1794), Orientalist, educated at Harrow and University College, Oxford; was called to the bar in 1774, and in 1783 became judge of the supreme court of judicature at Fort William. Whilst in India he founded the Asiatic Society, and superintended the compiling of a digest of Hindoo and Mahometan laws. In 1768 he translated the *Life of Nadir Shah* from Persian into French for the King of Denmark. His *Commentaries on Arabic Poetry*, begun in 1766, were published in 1774. Among his other works are a *Persian Grammar* (1771), and translations of the Sanscrit drama, *Sakoontalâ* (1789), and of the *Laws of Manu* (1794).

Jonson, Benjamin or Ben (*b. circa* 1574, *d.* 1637), dramatist, was educated at Westminster under Camden. It is uncertain whether he studied at Cambridge. After following the trade of a bricklayer, he went as a volunteer to Flanders, and on his return became an actor, also writing plays in conjunction with others. His first independent work, *Every Man in his Humour* (1596), was followed by *Every Man out of his Humour* (1599), *Cynthia's Revels* (1600), *Sejanus* (1603), *Volpone* (1605), *The Alchemist* (1610), and many others. *Eastward Ho* (1605), a satire on the Scots, produced in conjunction with Chapman and Marston, nearly cost him his nose and ears. He wrote masques for the court of James I., and in 1616 was appointed poet-laureate.

Jordaens, Jakob (*b.* 1593, *d.* 1678), painter, studied under Van Oort and Rubens. His chief work is *Christ in the Midst of the Doctors.*

Jordan, Dorothea (*b.* 1762, *d.* 1816), English actress, for twenty years the mistress, and virtually the wife of the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV., by whom she was abandoned, and died in great distress at Paris.

Jortin, John (*b.* 1698, *d.* 1770), scholar and divine, educated at Cambridge, became Archdeacon of London. Among his works are *Remarks upon Ecclesiastical History* and a *Life of Erasmus* (1758).

Joseph, Hebrew patriarch, son of Jacob; was sold by his brothers to some Ishmaelitish merchants, and taken by them to Egypt, where he afterwards held a high official position.

Joseph of Exeter (*d. circa* 1214), English poet; went on the third crusade, and wrote *De Bello Trojano* and *Antiochesis.*

Joseph I., Emperor of Germany (*b.* 1678, *d.* 1711), son of Leopold I., became King of Hungary in 1687, King of the Romans in 1690, and emperor in 1705.

Joseph II. (*b.* 1741, *d.* 1790), son of Francis I. and Maria Theresa; was crowned King of the Romans in 1764, succeeded his father as Emperor in 1765, and became ruler over Hungary and Bohemia on the death of his mother (1780).

Josephine, Marie Joseph Rose Tascher de la Pagerie (*b.* 1763, *d.* 1814), a native of Martinique; in 1779 married the Vicomte de Beauharnais, who was guillotined. She married Bonaparte in 1796, and was divorced from him in 1809.

Josephus, Flavius (*b.* 37, *d. circa* 95), Jewish historian, went on a mission to Rome in 63; on his return unwillingly joined the revolt against the Romans; was appointed governor of Galilee, and valiantly defended Jotapata against Vespasian, but was taken prisoner; was present with the Roman army at the siege of Jerusalem, and returned with Titus to Rome, where he spent the remainder of his life. His chief works are *The History of* *the Jewish War*, *The Antiquities of the Jews*, and a *Discourse on the Martyrdom of the Maccabees.*

Joshua, or **Hoshea**, son of Nun; commander of the Israelites after the death of Moses, led them into the Holy Land, and obtained many victories over the tribes of Canaan.

Josiah (*d.* 609 B.C.) succeeded his father, Amon, as King of Judah in 641. He died in a war with Pharaoh Necho, King of Egypt.

Joubert, Barthélemi Catherine (*b.* 1769, *d.* 1799), French general, enlisted in 1791. His bravery at Loano was rewarded with the rank of brigadier-general. He afterwards distinguished himself in the Tyrol, and in 1798 was appointed commander-in-chief in Italy. He was slain at Novi.

Joubert, Petrus Jacobus (*b. circa* 1831), one of the triumvirate who organised a Transvaal revolt against the British Government in 1880, held the chief command in the engagements at Laing's Nek, Ingogo River, and Majuba Hill.

Jouffroy d'Abbaus, Claude, Marquis de (*b.* 1751, *d.* 1832), a French mechanician, one of the first to apply steam to navigation. He launched a steam-vessel on the Danube in 1776.

Joule, James Prescott (*b.* 1818, *d.* 1889), electrician, pupil of Dalton; made discoveries in electro-magnetism, and in 1849 established his theory of the mechanical equivalent of heat.

Jourdan, Jean Baptiste, Comte (*b.* 1762, *d.* 1833), French marshal; served in the wars of the Republic, and in 1799 was appointed commander of the army of the Danube by the Directory. In 1797 he became president of the Council of Five Hundred, but was expelled in 1799 owing to his opposition to Bonaparte, by whom, however, he was afterwards employed. He subsequently followed the fortunes of Joseph Bonaparte. He owed his title to Louis XVIII., but joined in the revolution of 1830.

Jouvenet, Jean (*b.* 1647, *d.* 1717), a French historical painter, born at Rouen.

Jouy, Victor Joseph Étienne de (*b.* 1764, *d.* 1846), French writer, author of a collection of essays called *L'Hermite de la Chaussée d'Antin.* He also wrote librettos for operas, and the tragedies of *Tippoo Saib* and *Sylla.*

Jovellanos, Don Gaspar Melchior de (*b.* 1744, *d.* 1811), Spanish statesman and author, wrote *Pelayo* (a tragedy), *The Honourable Delinquent* (a comedy), and several treatises on political economy.

Jovianus (*b.* 331, *d.* 364), succeeded Julian as Emperor of Rome in 363.

Jowett, Benjamin, M.A. (*b.* 1817), successively scholar, fellow, and master of Balliol College, Oxford, and Regius professor of Greek since 1855. His works include translations of Plato and Thucydides. He contributed a paper on *The Interpretation of Scripture* to *Essays and Reviews.*

Joyeuse, Anne de (*b. circa* 1561, *d.* 1587), admiral of France, displayed great cruelty as commander-in-chief against the Huguenots. He was defeated and slain by Henry of Navarre in the battle of Coutras.

Juarez, Benito Pablo (*b.* 1806, *d.* 1872), Mexican statesman, of pure Indian blood; after a war between Liberals and Clericals, became president in 1861. He resisted the attempt of Napoleon III. to set up Maximilian as emperor of Mexico, and, after the withdrawal of the French troops, put him to death. He was again elected president in 1867.

Juba I. (*d.* B.C. 42), King of Numidia, supported Pompey against Cæsar, but was defeated at Thapsus, and committed suicide.

Juba II. (*d.* 24), son of the preceding; was taken by Cæsar to Rome, where he received a good education. He fought under Augustus, who made him King of Mauritania and Gætulia. Of his numerous works fragments alone remain.

Judah, Hebrew patriarch, fourth son of Jacob, saved Joseph's life by persuading his brothers to sell him to the Ishmaelites. Joseph on his deathbed prophesied that the Messiah would be born of his family.

Judah, Leo (*b.* 1482, *d.* 1542), Protestant theologian, a friend of Zwingli, translated part of the Old Testament into Latin.

Judah Hakkadosh (*b.* 123, *d.* 190), a Jewish rabbi, compiled the Mishna or original Talmud, a collection of the ancient customs of the Jews.

Judas Maccabæus. [*See* Maccabæus.]

Judd, John W., F.R.S. (*b.* 1840), was appointed professor of geology in the Royal College of Science in 1881; has investigated the secondary strata of the Scottish Highlands and the remains of the tertiary volcanoes of the western islands of Scotland.

Judson, Adoniram (*b.* 1788, *d.* 1850), an American Baptist missionary; laboured among the Burmese, and translated the Bible into their language.

Jugurtha (*b. circa* 154 B.C., *d.* 104), King of Numidia, son of Mastanabal, was brought up by his uncle, Micipsa, and after his death shared the kingdom with his sons, Adherbal and Hiempsal, both of whom he afterwards murdered. After a long war with the Romans he was betrayed into their hands by his ally, Bocchus, King of Mauritania, and died in the Mamertine prison at Rome.

Jukes, Joseph Beete (*b.* 1811, *d.* 1869), naturalist, born at Birmingham ; took part in the survey voyage of H.M.S. *Fly*, of which he wrote a *Narrative* (1847). He made discoveries in rock strata south of Conway.

Julian, Flavius Claudius, "The Apostate" (*b.* 331, *d.* 363), Roman emperor, son of Julius Constantius, half-brother of Constantine the Great ; was brought up in the Christian faith, but his study of Greek philosophy and literature at Nicomedia and Athens gave a different bent to his mind. In 355 he was made Cæsar, and sent to Gaul, where he was saluted as emperor by his army (361). In 363 he undertook an expedition against the Persians, in which he lost his life.

Julien, Stanislas Aignan (*b.* 1799, *d.* 1873), French Orientalist ; appointed professor of Chinese in the Collège de France in 1832 ; translated the works of Meng-tsze and Laou-tsze, *Voyages des Pélerins Bouddhistes*, etc.

Julius I., Pope (*d.* 352), a native of Rome, elected in 337 ; supported Athanasius against the Arians.

Julius II., Pope (Cardinal Giuliano della Rovere) (*b.* 1441, *d.* 1513), distinguished as a warrior and patron of the arts, became pope in 1503. He endeavoured to extend the papal territory, and, after driving Cæsar Borgia from the Romagna, formed the league of Cambrai with Maximilian and Louis XII. against Venice (1508). After the submission of the republic, he turned his arms against France (1510). In 1511 the Holy Alliance was formed, and the French army driven back over the Alps.

Julius III., Pope (Cardinal del Monte) (*b.* 1487, *d.* 1555), succeeded Paul III. in 1550.

Jung, or **Jung-Stilling**, Johann Heinrich (*b.* 1740, *d.* 1817), oculist, farmer, and mystic ; studied medicine at Strasburg (1770), where he formed friendships with Goethe and Herder. He practised as an oculist at Elberfeld, and afterwards at Marburg, where he was professor of farming. His most interesting works are *Stilling's Jugend* and the others which deal with his own life.

Jung, Sir Salar, K.C.S.I. (*b.* 1829, *d.* 1883), from 1853 prime minister of the Deccan ; restored order in the government, and, by securing tranquillity in Hyderabad during the Mutiny, avoided the proposed British annexation.

Junge, or **Jungius**, Joachim (*b.* 1587, *d.* 1657), German philosopher ; opposed the schoolmen, and endeavoured to base philosophy on observation and experience. His *Isagoge Phytoscopica* to some extent formed the groundwork of later botanical systems.

Junghuhn, Franz Wilhelm (*b.* 1809, *d.* 1864), the explorer of Java, of which he wrote several descriptions.

Jungmann, Josef Jakob (*b.* 1773, *d.* 1847), Slavonian philologist, professor of Latin in the gymnasium of Prague (1815-34); wrote a *History of Bohemian Literature*.

Junius, François (*b.* 1545, *d.* 1602), French Protestant theologian, professor of divinity at Heidelberg, and afterwards at Leyden. His works are numerous.

Junius, François (*b.* 1589, *d.* 1677), philologist, son of the preceding ; edited Ulphilas' Gothic Bible, with a *Commentary* (1665).

Junot, Androche, Duc d'Abrantès (*b.* 1771, *d.* 1813), French soldier ; served with distinction under Napoleon in Italy and Egypt ; was present at Austerlitz ; in 1807 led an expedition to Portugal, and captured Lisbon within a month, but was defeated at Vimiera (1808), and forced to evacuate the country.

Jurieu, Pierre (*b.* 1637, *d.* 1713), French Protestant theologian, professor of theology and Hebrew at Sedan , in 1685 withdrew to Rotterdam, where he was engaged in controversies with Bayle and others. He wrote several works.

Jussieu. The name of a family of French botanists, including ANTOINE DE (*b.* 1686, *d.* 1758) ; BERNARD DE (*b.* 1699, *d.* 1777), brother of Antoine, demonstrator in the Jardin du Roi ; ANTOINE LAURENT DE (*b.* 1748, *d.* 1836), who, in *Genera Plantarum* (1789), introduced a new system of classification ; and ADRIEN DE (*b.* 1797, *d.* 1853), son of Antoine Laurent.

Justin, a Latin historian of unknown date ; wrote an epitome of the *History of the World* by Trogus Pompeius.

Justin, or **Justinus**, called "Martyr" (*b. circa* 103, *d. circa* 164), Christian saint and martyr, born in Samaria ; after attaching himself to various schools of Greek philosophy in succession, became a Christian about 132. His chief works are his *Apology* to Antoninus Pius and the *Dialogue with Tryphon the Jew*. Owing to the calumnious attacks of the Cynic Crescens, he was taken before the *præfectus urbi*, and beheaded for refusing to sacrifice to the heathen gods.

Justin, or **Justinus I.**, Emperor of the East (*b.* 450, *d.* 527), by birth a Dacian peasant, during the reign of Leo I. enlisted in the imperial guards, of which he became commander. He was chosen emperor on the death of Anastatius (518).

Justin, or **Justinus II.** (*d.* 578), succeeded his uncle, Justinian I., in 565. His reign was marked by inroads of the Persians and Longobards. He abdicated in 574.

Justinian I., Emperor of the East (*b.* 483, *d.* 565), succeeded his uncle, Justin I., in 527. He issued a famous code, forming, together with his collections of *Pandects*, *Institutiones*, and *Novellæ*, the *corpus juris civilis*. Under Justinian the boundaries of the empire were much extended through the victories of Belisarius and Narses over the Persians, Vandals, and Ostrogoths.

Justinian II. (*d.* 711), succeeded his father, Constantine Pogonatus, in 685. He was killed by Philippicus Bardanes, who succeeded him.

Juvenal (Decimus Junius Juvenalis) (*b. circa* 55, *d. circa* 128), a Roman satirical poet. In consequence of his satire against Paris, he was sent as prefect of a cohort to Egypt, and died either there or at Rome.

Juxon, William (*b.* 1582, *d.* 1663), English prelate; was appointed Bishop of Hereford through Laud's influence in 1633, held the office of lord high treasurer from 1635 to 1641, and was Bishop of London. He attended Charles I. during his trial, and was present with him at his death. He was Archbishop of Canterbury from 1660 to 1663.

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Kæmpfer, Engelbrecht (*b.* 1651, *d.* 1716), naturalist and physician, born in Westphalia; accompanied the Swedish embassy to Persia in 1683; afterwards visited Java, Japan, Arabia, and other countries.

Kalakaua, David (*b. circa* 1838, *d.* 1891), King of the Sandwich Islands.

Kaldi, Georg (*b. circa* 1572, *d.* 1634), Hungarian Jesuit, became professor of theology at Olmütz, and afterwards at Presburg.

Kalid, or **Khaled,** "The Sword of Allah" (*d.* 642), Saracen general, at first opposed Mahomet; took part in the invasion of Persia (633), and, by his victory at the Yermuk and his capture of Damascus, brought Syria under the authority of the caliph.

Kalkbrenner, Christian (*b.* 1755, *d.* 1806), musical composer, was born in Prussia. He settled in Paris, where he died.

Kalnoky, Count Gustav Siegmund (*b.* 1832), Austrian statesman, entered the diplomatic service in 1852; in 1881 became minister of foreign affairs. In 1886 he opposed the machinations of Russia in Bulgaria, and during 1887 and 1888 made several speeches against the war party at St. Petersburg.

Kamel, Malek el (*d.* 1238), Sultan of Egypt, succeeded in 1218. In 1221 he retook Damietta from the Crusaders. He afterwards captured Jerusalem and other towns, but yielded them to the Emperor Frederick II. in 1229.

Kames, Henry Home, Lord (*b.* 1696, *d.* 1782), Scotch judge and miscellaneous writer; was called to the bar in 1724. In 1752 he was appointed a judge of sessions, with the title of Lord Kames.

Kanaris, Constantine (*b.* 1785, *d.* 1877), Greek patriot, distinguished himself in a naval capacity during the war of Independence.

Kane, Elisha Kent (*b.* 1820, *d.* 1857), American explorer, entered the United States navy as assistant-surgeon; travelled extensively in Asia, Africa, and Eastern Europe; was surgeon and naturalist to the first Grinnell expedition in search of Franklin (1850-2), and commanded the second Grinnell expedition (1853-5).

Kant, Immanuel (*b.* 1724, *d.* 1804), German philosopher, born at Königsberg; was educated at the Collegium Fredericianum and the university of Königsberg; became professor of logic and metaphysics there in 1770, and was made rector in 1786. His great work is the *Critique of Pure Reason* (1782), in which all knowledge is based on experience, with the admission that experience must inevitably conform itself to the subjective laws of mind. The *Critique of Practical Reason*, the ethical side of the system, appeared in 1788, and the *Critique of Judgment* in 1790. Among Kant's other works are *Religion Within the Limits of Pure Reason* (1792) and *The Metaphysic of Ethic*.

Karamzin, Nicholas Michailovitch (*b.* 1765, *d.* 1826), born in Orenburg, Russia; wrote a *History of the Russian Empire* from the earliest times to 1612.

Karatheodori, Alexander, Pasha (*b. circa*

1820), Turkish statesman, of Greek descent; represented the Porte at the Congress at Berlin (1878), and was minister of foreign affairs 1878-9.

Karr, Jean Baptiste Alphonse (*b.* 1808, *d.* 1890), French writer, became editor of the *Figaro* in 1839. Among his novels are *Sous les Tilleuls* (1832) and *Fort en Thème* (1853).

Karslake, Sir John Burgess (*b.* 1821, *d.* 1881), barrister, became Solicitor-General under Lord Derby in 1866; entered Parliament in 1867; was made Attorney-General by Disraeli in 1874, but soon afterwards resigned.

Katona, Stephen (*b.* 1732, *d.* 1811), Hungarian Jesuit, wrote a *History of Hungary.*

Katterfelto, Gustavus (*d.* 1799), a quack and conjurer, of Prussian origin. He died in Yorkshire.

Kaufmann, Angelica (*b.* 1741, *d.* 1807), painter, born at Chur; in 1766 came to England. She was elected a member of the Royal Academy in 1768. In 1783 she married the Venetian artist, Antonio Zucchi, and henceforward lived in Italy.

Kaufmann, Constantine von (*b.* 1818, *d.* 1882), Russian general, was governor of Turkestan from 1867 to 1882. After annexing Bokhara (1868), forcing the Khan of Khiva to become the Tzar's vassal (1873), and depriving the Khan of Khokand of all his dominions north of the Sir Darya (1875), he attempted to embroil England in a war with the Ameer of Afghanistan, but was not supported by the authorities at St. Petersburg.

Kaulbach, Wilhelm von (*b.* 1805, *d.* 1874), German painter, born at Arolsen, studied at Düsseldorf under Cornelius; went with his master to Munich, where he painted *The Battle of the Huns* for the King of Bavaria. He became director of the Munich Academy in 1849.

Kaulbars, General Paul, Baron (*b. circa* 1837), Russian diplomatic agent at Sofia in 1886.

Kaunitz, Wenceslaus Anton, Prince von (*b.* 1711, *d.* 1794), Austrian statesman, was present at the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748); in 1750 went as ambassador to Paris; after his return (1753), became chancellor and prime minister of Austria.

Kavanagh, Julia (*b.* 1824, *d.* 1877), wrote *Nathalie* and other novels, *Women in France during the Eighteenth Century*, etc.

Kawase, Viscount Masataka (*b.* 1839), Japanese minister at the court of St. James's.

Kay, Hon. Sir Edward Ebenezer (*b.* 1822), became lord justice of appeal in 1890.

Kaye, Sir John William (*b.* 1814, *d.* 1876), historian; was secretary to the political and secret department of the India Office, 1858-74. His chief works are histories of *The War in Afghanistan* (1851), *The Sepoy War* (1864), and *The Administration of the East India Company* (1853).

Kay-Shuttleworth, Sir John Phillips, Bart. (*b.* 1804, *d.* 1877), was secretary to the Committee of Council on Education from 1839 to 1849.

Kay-Shuttleworth, Sir Ughtred James (*b.* 1844), son of the preceding, entered Parliament in 1869. It was greatly owing to his efforts that the Government introduced the Artisans' Dwellings Bill, passed in 1875.

Kean, Charles John (*b.* 1811, *d.* 1868), actor, born at Waterford, son of Edmund Kean, was educated at Eton; made his *début* at Drury Lane in 1827, but did not establish his reputation till 1838, when he acted as Hamlet, Richard III., and Sir Giles Overreach. In 1842 he married Miss Ellen Tree, a celebrated actress. From 1850 to 1859 he was manager of the Princess's theatre.

Kean, Edmund (*b.* 1787, *d.* 1833), actor; first attracted general notice by his representation of Shylock at Drury Lane in 1814. He was distinguished by energy, passion, and fire, as opposed to the stately classicism of Kemble's school.

Keane, John, Baron Keane of Ghuznee (*b.* 1781, *d.* 1844), general; in 1838-9 carried on a successful campaign in Afghanistan, culminating in a brilliant victory at Ghuznee.

Keary, Annie (*b.* 1825, *d.* 1879), wrote *Castle Daly*, and other novels.

Keats, John (*b.* 1795, *d.* 1821), poet, son of a livery stable proprietor in Finsbury; was educated at a school at Enfield, where he formed a lifelong friendship with the master's son, Charles Cowden Clarke. He was apprenticed to Mr. Hammond, a surgeon at Edmonton, whom he left in 1812, but pursued his studies at Guy's Hospital till 1817. He then determined to follow the bent of his genius. *Endymion*, his first long poem, appeared in 1818. *Isabella or the Pot of Basil*, *Hyperion*, *Lamia*, *The Eve of St. Agnes*, and the *Odes*, were written in the course of the next two years. Meanwhile, an hereditary tendency to consumption had developed itself, and in September, 1820, he was forced to undertake a journey to Italy. He was accompanied by his friend, Joseph Severn, who nursed him tenderly during his last illness at Rome, where he died in February, 1821.

Kebbel, Thomas Edward (*b.* 1828), journalist and political writer, has written lives of Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Derby.

Keble, John (*b.* 1792, *d.* 1866), divine and poet, born at Fairford in Gloucestershire, was educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and elected to an Oriel fellowship in 1811; became professor of poetry at Oxford in 1831; in 1835 was appointed vicar of Hursley, where he remained until his death. Keble took a prominent part in the "Oxford Movement," and wrote several of the *Tracts.* His *Christian Year* has become a classic. He also edited Hooker's *Ecclesiastical Polity*, and wrote *Lyra Innocentium*, and a *Life of Bishop Wilson.*

Keeley, Robert (*b.* 1793, *d.* 1869), comedian and theatrical manager.

Keightley, Thomas (*b.* 1789, *d.* 1872), wrote *Fairy Mythology*, and numerous educational works.

Keill, John (*b.* 1671, *d.* 1721), Scotch mathematician, became Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford in 1710.

Keim, Theodor (*b.* 1825, *d.* 1878), German theologian, author of *Geschichte Jesu von Nazara*, etc.

Keiser, Reinhard (*b.* 1673, *d.* 1739), composer, born at Leipzig, wrote *Circe* (1734), etc.

Keith, George Elphinstone, Viscount (*b.* 1746, *d.* 1823), admiral, son of Charles Lord Elphinstone; led the naval part of the expedition which reduced the Cape of Good Hope (1795), and commanded the fleet in the Egyptian campaign of 1801.

Keith, James Francis Edward (*b.* 1696, *d.* 1758), field-marshal in the Prussian service; fought on the Jacobite side at Sheriffmuir; made his escape to France; after serving in the armies of Spain and Russia, entered that of Frederick the Great, and greatly distinguished himself in the Seven Years' war. Died at Hochkirch.

Keller, or **Cellarius,** Jacobus (*b.* 1568, *d.* 1631), Jesuit; rector of the colleges of Ratisbon and Munich successively, was confessor to Albert of Bavaria, and was much employed by the Emperor Maximilian.

Keller, Gottfried (*b.* 1819, *d.* 1809), German novelist and poet, wrote *Der grüne Heinrich* (1854), etc.

Kellermann, François Christophe, Duc de Valmy (*b.* 1735, *d.* 1820), marshal of France; was appointed to the command of the army of the Moselle in 1792, and, by his victory over the Duke of Brunswick at Valmy, compelled the Prussians to retire from France. In 1795 he was made commander of the army of the Alps and Italy. He afterwards served under Napoleon and the Bourbons.

Kellermann, François Étienne, Duc de Valmy (*b.* 1770, *d.* 1835), son of the preceding, served under his father; by his charge at Marengo turned defeat into victory; fought under Junot in Portugal, 1807-8, and negotiated the convention of Cintra.

Kelley, or **Talbot,** Edward (*b.* 1555, *d.* 1595), alchemist, born at Worcester, educated at Oxford; accompanied Dr. Dee to Germany; was imprisoned by the Emperor Rodolph; in attempting to escape received a fall, from the effects of which he died.

Kellgren, Johan Henrik (*b.* 1751, *d.* 1795), a Swedish poet.

Kelly, Charles Henry (*b.* 1833), was president of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference in 1889.

Kelly, Sir Fitzroy (*b.* 1796, *d.* 1880), was called to the bar in 1824; entered Parliament in 1843; was Solicitor-General under Peel (1845-6) and Lord Derby (1852), and Attorney-General 1858-9. In 1866 he was made Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

Kelly, John (*b.* 1750, *d.* 1809), philologist, born at Douglas, translated the Bible into Manx. He wrote a *Grammar of the Manx Language*, and had nearly completed a *Triglot Dictionary of the Celtic Tongue* when it was destroyed by fire.

Kelly, Michael (*b.* 1762, *d.* 1826), vocalist, after performing in Italy and Germany, appeared at Drury Lane in 1787. He published *Reminiscences.*

Kemball, General Sir Arnold Burrowes (*b.* 1820), held diplomatic posts in Persia 1842-55, when he became consul-general at Bagdad; distinguished himself in the Persian war (1857); in 1875 was a commissioner for determining the boundary between Turkey and Persia.

Kembles, The, a celebrated family of actors. (1) John Philip (*b.* 1757, *d.* 1823), son of Roger Kemble, manager of a travelling company, was educated for the Roman Catholic priesthood. His first appearance in London was in the character of Hamlet at Drury Lane (1783). He was manager of Drury Lane 1788-1802, and part proprietor of Covent Garden 1803-17. (2) Sarah Kemble [Siddons]. (3) Charles (*b.* 1775, *d.* 1854), educated at the college of Douay, appeared at Drury Lane in 1794 as Malcolm in *Macbeth;* in 1803 joined his brother and sister at Covent Garden, of which he was manager for a short time in 1817; visited the United States in 1832; retired from the stage in 1840. (4) Frances Anna (*b.* 1811), daughter of Charles, appeared as Juliet at Covent Garden in 1829. Among her chief parts were Portia, Beatrice, and Julia in *The Hunchback*. In 1833 she married a Mr. Butler. She has published *Records of a Girlhood* (1878), *Records of Later Life* (1882), etc. (5) ADELAIDE (*b.* 1820) established her reputation as a singer in Italy, and appeared as Norma at Covent Garden in 1842, but retired from the stage on her marriage in the following year.

Kemble, John Mitchell (*b.* 1807, *d.* 1857), Anglo-Saxon scholar, son of Charles Kemble, the actor; was educated at Cambridge; passed much of his life in Germany; in 1839 commenced the publication of his *Codex Diplomaticus Ævi Saxonici*, on which to a large extent was based his history of *The Saxons in England* (1849).

Kempe, Alfred Bray, F.R.S. (*b.* 1849), has written some valuable papers on mathematical subjects.

Kempe, John Edward (*b.* 1810), rural dean of the diocese of London; has introduced into the Church of England monthly conferences, in which both laymen and clergy take part.

Kempenfelt, Richard (*b.* 1720, *d.* 1782), admiral, son of a Swedish officer, who became governor of Jersey; served against the French in the East Indies; in 1781 intercepted a French fleet on its way to the West Indies; was drowned in the *Royal George*.

Kempis, Thomas à (*b.* 1379, *d.* 1471), born at Kempen, in the diocese of Cologne, became a monk in the priory of Mount St. Agnes near Zwoll. As he was employed as a copyist, it has been doubted whether the *De Imitatione Christi* was an original work. According to some the real author was John Gerson, chancellor of Paris. The subject is still a matter of controversy.

Ken, Thomas (*b.* 1637, *d.* 1711), divine, born at Berkhampstead, educated at Winchester and Oxford; became chaplain to Charles II., who made him Bishop of Bath and Wells in 1684; was one of the seven bishops confined in the Tower for opposing James II. in 1688, but refused to take the oath of allegiance to William and Mary, and was deprived in 1691.

Kendal, Margaret (*b.* 1848), actress, made her *début* as Miss Madge Robertson at the Haymarket in 1865.

Kennan, George (*b.* 1845), author, a native of Ohio, United States, has travelled extensively in Siberia.

Kennedy, Professor Alexander Blackie William (*b.* 1847), vice-president of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers; he has made several important improvements in engineering.

Kennedy, Captain Alexander William Maxwell Clerk (*b.* 1851), an English traveller and naturalist.

Kennedy, Benjamin Hall (*b.* 1804, *d.* 1889), head-master of Shrewsbury, where, and at Cambridge, he was educated; was appointed Regius professor of Greek at Cambridge in 1867.

Kennedy, James (*b.* 1405, *d.* 1466), became Bishop of Dunkeld in 1437 and of St. Andrew's in 1440. He was one of the council of regency during the minority of James III.

Kennet, White (*b.* 1660, *d.* 1728), a Whig partisan, became Bishop of Peterborough in 1718.

Kenneth I., King of Scotland (*d.* 604), began to reign in 558.

Kenneth II. (*d.* 854), became king in 823.

Kenneth III. (*d.* 994), son of Malcolm, ascended the throne in 969. He was assassinated.

Kennicott, Benjamin (*b.* 1718, *d.* 1783), biblical critic, born at Totnes; went to Oxford in 1744, and was elected to a fellowship at Exeter College. He published the first part of his Hebrew Bible in 1776, and the second in 1780.

Kenrick, Peter Richard (*b.* 1806), Roman Catholic Archbishop of St. Louis, Missouri, has published *The Holy House of Loretto*, *Anglican Ordinations*, etc.

Kent, H.R.H. Prince Edward Augustus, Duke of (*b.* 1767, *d.* 1820), fourth son of George III., married in 1818 Victoria Maria Louisa, youngest daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg. From this marriage was born at Kensington Palace, May 24th, 1819, Alexandrina Victoria, now Queen of England.

Kent, James (*b.* 1700, *d.* 1776), composer, born at Winchester, was organist of Winchester cathedral from 1737 to his death.

Kent, James, (*b.* 1763, *d.* 1847), American jurist, published *Commentaries on American Law* (1826-30), etc.

Kent, William (*b.* 1685, *d.* 1748), an English painter and architect, now remembered only as having introduced a more natural style of landscape-gardening.

Kent, William Charles Mark (*b.* 1823), poet and journalist, has published *Poems* (1870), etc.

Kenyon, Lloyd, Lord (*b.* 1773, *d.* 1802), judge, born in Flintshire; was called to the bar in 1761; distinguished himself by his defence of Lord George Gordon (1780); was made Attorney-General in 1782, Master of the Rolls in 1784, and Chief Justice of the King's Bench in 1788.

Kepler, Johann (*b.* 1571, *d.* 1630), astronomer, born of poor parents at Würtemberg, studied at Tübingen under Mæstlin; in 1593 became professor of astronomy at Gratz; in 1600 visited Tycho Brahé at Prague, became his assistant, and on his death (1601) was appointed mathematician to the Emperor Rodolph. He was afterwards professor at Linz, and finally at Rostock. He died at Ratisbon. Two of Kepler's laws—that enunciating the elliptic form of the planetary orbits, and that of the "equable description of areas"—are contained in *Astronomia Nova* (1609). His third law, that the squares of the periodic times of the planets are as the cubes of their mean distances, is to be found in the *Harmonice Mundi* (1619).

Keppel, Augustus, Viscount (*b.* 1725, *d.* 1786), admiral, son of William, Earl of Albemarle; in consequence of an indecisive action with the French fleet off Ushant (1778) was tried by court-martial, but acquitted.

Keppel, Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry (*b.* 1809), distinguished himself in the China war (1857).

Kératry, Émile, Comte de (*b.* 1832), during the Mexican war was officer of ordnance to Marshal Bazaine, whom he afterwards accused in the *Revue Contemporaine* and the *Revue Moderne.*

Kerguélen Trémarec, Yves Joseph de (*b.* 1745, *d.* 1797), French naval officer; in 1771 led an exploring expedition to the South Sea, and discovered the territory afterwards named Kerguelen Land by Cook.

Kern, J. Conrad (*b.* 1808), Swiss statesman; in 1838 successfully withstood the French demand for the extradition of Prince Louis Napoleon.

Kerner, Andreas Justinus (*b.* 1786, *d.* 1862), a German poet of the "Suabian School."

Kerr, Robert (*b.* 1823), an architect, born at Edinburgh.

Kersaint, Gui Pierre (*b.* 1742, *d.* 1793), French naval officer and political writer; took part in the revolution, and was guillotined.

Kervyn de Lettenhove, Joseph Marie Bruno Constantin, Baron (*b.* 1817), French statesman and historian; has published *Étude sur le Chroniques de Froissart*, *Les Huguenots et les Gueux*, etc.

Kett, William (*d.* 1549), a tanner of Norfolk, headed a rising in the reign of Edward VI. The rebels were routed by the Earl of Warwick, and Kett perished on the gallows.

Kettle, Sir Rupert Alfred (*b.* 1817), settled the builders' strike in Wolverhampton in 1864 by means of a board of arbitration, and afterwards extended the system to other trades.

Key, Thomas Hewitt (*b.* 1799, *d.* 1875), philologist, wrote *Language: its Origin and Development* (1874).

Khosrû I. [**Chosroes**], "Nashirvan," King of Persia, ascended the throne in 531; in 540 engaged in a war with Justinian, and, after devastating Syria, imposed on the emperor a truce of fifty years, by which the latter became tributary to him (562). In 570 he made war on Justinus II., but was defeated at Melitene (576).

Khosrû II. [**Chosroes**], called "Purviz" (*d.* 628), grandson of the preceding, was declared king in 590; invaded the Eastern Empire in 602, subdued Syria in 611, Palestine in 614, and Egypt and Asia Minor in 616. In 622 Heraclius led an army against him, and between that year and 628 won back all the conquered provinces. Khosru was murdered by his son, Shiroueh.

Kidd, George Hugh (*b.* 1824), a distinguished surgeon, founder and president of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.

Kiepert, Heinrich (*b.* 1818), German geographer, has published an *Atlas of Greece*, *Biblical Atlas*, etc.

Kildare, Gerald Fitzgerald, 8th Earl of (*d.* 1513), became lord-deputy of Ireland in 1478; was concerned in the risings of Lambert Simnel and Perkin Warbeck, attainted in a parliament at Drogheda, and sent as a prisoner to London, but pardoned. He afterwards served the king loyally in Ireland.

Kildare, Gerald Fitzgerald, 9th Earl of (*d.* 1534), was appointed lord-deputy of Ireland in 1515. He was deprived of the office in 1520, but, in spite of repeated efforts to incite the Irish against the English, held it again 1524-7, and was sole deputy in 1532. In consequence of the anarchy which followed his reappointment, he was summoned to England, and imprisoned in the Tower, where he died.

Kilian, the name of a family of German engravers, who resided at Augsburg. The most distinguished was PHILIP ANDREAS (*b.* 1714, *d.* 1759), who became court engraver to Augustus III. of Poland.

Kilian, Saint, Bishop of Würzburg, a native of Ireland, who in the 7th century laboured as a missionary among the Thuringians.

Killigrew, the name of a family who became famous through their devotion to the cause of Charles I. THOMAS (*b*. 1611, *d*. 1684) was on such familiar terms with Charles II. that he was called "King Charles's Jester." His niece, ANNE (*b*. 1660, *d*. 1685), was a skilful painter, and wrote elegant verses.

Kimberley, Joseph Wodehouse, Earl (*b*. 1826), grandson of the second Baron Wodehouse; was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland 1864-6, Lord Privy Seal 1868-70, Colonial Secretary 1870-4 and 1880-2, and Secretary for India 1882-5, and again in 1892.

Kimchi, the name of a learned Jewish family, who lived in Provence during the 12th and 13th centuries. JOSEPH KIMCHI and his son, MOSES, were celebrated biblical critics; but the most distinguished member of the family was DAVID (*d. circa* 1240), who wrote commentaries on the Old Testament and a Hebrew grammar and dictionary.

Kinaston, or **Kynaston**, Sir Francis (*b. circa* 1588, *d*. 1642), poet; wrote *Leoline and Sydanis*, etc.

King, Edward (*b*. 1829), educated at Oxford, was appointed principal of Cuddesdon College in 1863; became canon of Christ Church and professor of pastoral theology in 1873, was appointed Bishop of Lincoln in 1885. He is a prominent member of the High Church party.

King, Henry (*b*. 1591, *d*. 1639), Bishop of Chichester, wrote *Poems* and *Sermons*.

King, Peter, Baron (*b*. 1669, *d*. 1743), statesman and ecclesiastical writer, born at Exeter, entered Parliament in 1701; became Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1715; was Lord Chancellor 1725-33.

King, William (*b*. 1650, *d*. 1729), Irish divine, became Bishop of Derry in 1691, and of Dublin in 1703. He wrote *De Origine Mali*, etc.

Kinglake, Alexander William (*b*. 1811, *d*. 1891), historian, born at Taunton, educated at Cambridge; was called to the bar in 1837; represented Bridgewater in Parliament 1857-68. His works are *Eöthen* (1844), and the *History of the War in the Crimea* (1863-87).

Kingsborough, Edward King, Viscount (*b*. 1795, *d*. 1837), son of George, 3rd Earl of Kingston, wrote *The Antiquities of Mexico* (1831).

Kingsley, Charles (*b*. 1819, *d*. 1875), novelist, poet, and divine, born in Devonshire, educated at Cambridge; was appointed rector of Eversley, Hants, in 1844; was Regius professor of modern history at Cambridge 1859-69; held a canonry at Chester cathedral 1869-73, when he was made canon of Westminster. In 1848 Kingsley published a drama, *The Saint's Tragedy*. His first novel, *Alton Locke* (1849), was followed by *Yeast* (1851), *Hypatia* (1853), *Westward Ho!* (1855), *Two Years Ago* (1857), *Hereward the Wake* (1866). He also wrote a volume of *Village Sermons* (1844), etc.

Kingsley, Henry (*b*. 1830, *d*. 1876), novelist, brother of the preceding, wrote *Ravenshoe* (1861), etc.

Kingston, William Henry Giles (*b*. 1814, *d*. 1880), a popular writer of tales for boys.

Kipling, Rudyard (*b*. 1864), novelist, born in Bombay, has published *Plain Tales from the Hills*, *The Light that Failed*, etc.

Kippis, Andrew (*b*. 1725, *d*. 1795), Dissenting minister, wrote a *Vindication of the Dissenters*, and other works, and published five volumes of a new edition of the *Biographia Britannica*.

Kirby, John Joshua (*b*. 1716, *d*. 1774), a painter, born in Suffolk. His *Treatise on Perspective* attracted the notice of the Earl of Bute, through whose influence he became clerk of the works at Kew.

Kirby, Tobias (*b*. 1803), Roman Catholic prelate, became rector of the Irish College in 1850; was made Bishop of Lita in 1881.

Kirby, William (*b*. 1759, *d*. 1850), entomologist, was rector of Barham, in Suffolk, 1796-1850. He wrote *British Bees* (1802), an *Introduction to Entomology* (1815-26), etc.

Kircher, Athanasius (*b*. 1601, *d*. 1680), a Jesuit, born near Fulda, in Germany, studied at Wurzburg and Avignon; became professor of Hebrew in the Jesuit college at Rome. He wrote *Œdipus Ægyptiacus*, on the hieroglyphics, *Musurgia Universalis*, etc.

Kirk, Sir John (*b*. 1832), accompanied Livingstone's second expedition as naturalist; was afterwards English consul at Zanzibar. He induced the Sultan of Zanzibar to sign a treaty for suppressing the slave trade.

Kirkaldy, Sir William, of Grange (*d*. 1573), Scottish soldier, joined the Lords of the Congregation (1559), pursued Bothwell to the coast of Norway (1566), fought against Mary at Langside, and was made governor of Edinburgh Castle. He was afterwards won over to the queen's side, and, after the capture of the castle by Morton, was put to death.

Kirke, Colonel Percy, commanded the troops in the west after Monmouth's rebellion, and gained an evil notoriety by his cruel treatment of his supporters.

Kirkpatrick, Alexander Francis (*b.* 1849), was appointed Regius professor of Hebrew at Cambridge in 1882.

Kisfaludy, Sandor (*b.* 1772, *d.* 1844), Hungarian poet, wrote *Himfy's Love*, *Legends of the Olden Time in Hungary*, etc.

Kiss, August (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1865), a German sculptor. His chief work is the *Amazon attacked by a Panther*, in Berlin.

Kitchin, George William (*b.* 1827), became Dean of Winchester in 1883. He has published a *History of France previous to the Revolution* (1873-7).

Kitto, John (*b.* 1804, *d.* 1854), Biblical scholar, son of a Plymouth mason; published *The Pictorial History of Palestine*, a *Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature*, etc.

Klapka, Georg (*b.* 1820, *d.* 1892), Hungarian general, born at Temeswar, distinguished himself in the Hungarian war of Independence (1849). He held out after his fellow-commanders had laid down their arms, and, when he at last capitulated, was allowed to leave the country. He has since resided chiefly in Switzerland. He has published *My War in Hungary* (1850), and *The War in the East from 1853 to 1855* (1855).

Klaproth, Heinrich Julius von (*b.* 1783, *d.* 1835), traveller and Orientalist, son of Martin Heinrich Klaproth, published *Travels in the Caucasus and Georgia*, *Asia Polyglotta*, etc.

Klaproth, Martin Heinrich (*b.* 1743, *d.* 1817), professor of chemistry at Berlin; made many important discoveries, including those of uranium, mellitic acid, and the earth zirconia. He wrote a *System of Mineralogy*, etc.

Kléber, Jean Baptiste (*b.* 1754, *d.* 1800), distinguished himself in the wars of the French revolution, and under the Directory became commander of the army of the Sambre and Meuse. He went to Egypt with Napoleon, and on his departure remained behind as commander-in-chief. He captured Cairo, and entered into an alliance with Murat Bey, but was assassinated by an Arab.

Klein, Bernhard (*b.* 1794, *d.* 1832), German composer, was musical director and professor of singing in the university of Berlin. His chief works are the oratorios of *Job*, *Jephthah*, and *David*; *Dido*, an opera; and *Die Worte des Glaubens*, a cantata.

Kleist, Ewald Christian von (*b.* 1715, *d.* 1759), poet, born in Pomerania, wrote idylls, a descriptive poem called *Spring*, etc. He was slain in the battle of Kunersdorf.

Kleist, Heinrich Wilhelm von (*b.* 1777, *d.* 1811), poet, born at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, wrote *Robert Guiscard*, *Amphitryon*, *Prinz Heinrich von Homburg*, *Käthchen von Heilbronn*, and other dramas.

Klenze, Leo von (*b.* 1784, *d.* 1864), German architect, born at Hildesheim, studied in Berlin, Paris, and Italy. In 1815 he became architect to Maximilian I. of Bavaria. His finest buildings are at Munich. They are imitated from Greek models, though much of the detail is original.

Klingenstierna, Samuel (*b.* 1689, *d.* 1785), educated at Upsala; was professor of mathematics in that university (1730-85). He made important discoveries concerning optics.

Klopstock, Friedrich Gottlieb (*b.* 1724, *d.* 1803), German poet, born at Quedlinburg, educated in his native town and the university of Jena; paid a visit to Switzerland in 1750; while there was invited by Baron Bernstorff to Copenhagen, where he remained till 1771, when he went to Hamburgh as Danish legate. Besides his famous epic, *The Messiah*, which occupied him from 1747 to 1773, he wrote a large number of odes.

Klotz, Christian Adolph (*b.* 1738, *d.* 1771), German scholar and critic, professor of philosophy at Göttingen, and afterwards at Halle; wrote treatises on coins, ancient gems, and paintings.

Kluit, Adrian (*b.* 1735, *d.* 1795), professor at Leyden: wrote a history of the political affairs of Holland.

Kmety, Georg (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1865), during the Hungarian war of Independence held a command under Görgey on the Upper Danube, and afterwards took a prominent part in the operations of the south. He subsequently entered the Turkish army, and during the Crimean war took part with Sir F. Williams in the heroic defence of Kars. He died in London.

Knapp, Albert (*b.* 1798, *d.* 1864), a German writer of religious hymns.

Knaus, Ludwig (*b.* 1829), a German painter, born at Wiesbaden.

Kneller, Sir Godfrey (*b.* *circa* 1648, *d.* 1723), portrait-painter, born at Lübeck; settled in England in 1674, and held the office of royal painter under five successive sovereigns. Among his chief works are

The Kit-Cat Club, a series of forty-three portraits, and the *Beauties of Hampton Court.*

Knight, Charles (*b.* 1790, *d.* 1873), publisher; started *The Penny Magazine* (1832-45), and other works intended to diffuse a taste for high-class literature. He wrote *The Biography of Shakespeare*, edited *Shakespeare*, etc.

Knight, John Prescott, R.A. (*b.* 1803, *d.* 1881), portrait-painter, was secretary to the Royal Academy from 1848 to 1873.

Knight, Richard Payne (*b.* 1748, *d.* 1824), a writer on classical antiquity. He bequeathed his collection of antique bronzes, medals, and paintings to the British Museum.

Knighton, Henry, an historian of the latter part of the 14th century; wrote a *Chronicle*, extending from 950 to 1390, also an account of the deposition of Richard II.

Knighton, William (*b.* 1834), has published a *History of Ceylon*, etc.

Knoller, Martin von (*b.* 1725, *d.* 1804), a German fresco-painter.

Knolles, or **Knowles,** Sir Robert (*b. circa* 1317, *d.* 1407), a captain of free companies; distinguished himself in the wars of Edward III.

Knollis, or **Knowles,** Sir Francis (*b. circa* 1530, *d.* 1596), statesman; withdrew to the Continent during the reign of Mary, returned on the accession of Elizabeth, and was appointed vice-chamberlain and afterwards treasurer. He wrote a treatise on *The Usurpation of Papal Bishops*, etc.

Knott, Edward (*b.* 1580, *d.* 1656), a Jesuit, born in Northumberland, whose real name was Matthias Wilson. He became provincial of his order in England. His *Infidelity Unmasked* (1652) was a reply to Chillingworth's *Religion of Protestants.*

Knowles, James (*b.* 1831), architect and man of letters; edited the *Contemporary Review* from 1870 to 1877, when he started the *Nineteenth Century.*

Knowles, James Sheridan (*b.* 1784, *d.* 1862), dramatist, wrote *Virginius* (1820), *The Hunchback* (1832), and other dramas.

Knox, John (*b.* 1505, *d.* 1572), born at Gifford in East Lothian, educated at Haddington grammar school and the universities of Glasgow and St. Andrew's; was ordained priest before 1530; embraced the reformed doctrines about 1542; in consequence of the persecution to which he was subjected took refuge in the castle of St. Andrew's (1547); was a prisoner in France 1547-9; in 1549 came to England, where he exercised much influence on the course of the Reformation; during the reign of Mary resided chiefly in Switzerland. In 1559 he returned to Scotland, and so inflamed the people by his sermons against the Romish Church that riots took place in Perth, Stirling, and other towns. Throughout the religious struggle which ensued Knox was the leading spirit of the extreme Protestant party and the bitter opponent of the queen. Of his writings the best known are *The First Blast of the Trumpet* (1558), and a *History of the Reformation of Scotland.*

Knox, Robert Bent (*b.* 1808), became Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of Ireland in 1876.

Knox, Vicesimus (*b.* 1752, *d.* 1821), was headmaster of Tunbridge grammar school 1778-1811. He published *Essays, Moral and Literary*, a treatise on *Liberal Education*, etc.

Knutsford, Henry Thurstan Holland, Lord (*b.* 1825), son of Sir Henry Holland; entered Parliament in 1874; became Colonial Secretary in 1887; was raised to the peerage in 1888.

Kobell, Ferdinand (*b.* 1740, *d.* 1799), a German painter and etcher.

Koch, Joseph Anton (*b.* 1768, *d.* 1839), German painter, lived chiefly at Rome. He excelled in landscape.

Koch, Karl Heinrich Emmanuel (*b.* 1809, *d.* 1879), German naturalist and scientific explorer; published *A Journey Across Russia to the Isthmus of the Caucasus* (1842-3), *Wanderings in the East*, describing his travels in Turkey and Armenia (1846-7), and *Dendrology* (1875).

Koch, Robert, M.D. (*b.* 1843), born in the Harz Mountains; between 1879 and 1883 succeeded in identifying the germs of cattle disease, of consumption, and of cholera. In 1884 he established the existence of a bacterium as the cause of cholera. In 1885 he was appointed professor of hygiene at Berlin; in 1890 brought out a lymph for the cure of consumption.

Kock, Charles Paul de (*b.* 1794, *d.* 1871), French novelist, wrote *Le Barbier de Paris*, *André le Savoyard*, etc.

Kolbe, or **Kolben,** Peter (*b.* 1674, *d.* 1726), German traveller; wrote a *Description of the Cape of Good Hope* (1719).

Kollar, Jan (*b.* 1793, *d.* 1852), Hungarian poet and miscellaneous writer, became professor of archæology in the university of Vienna in 1849. He was an ardent advocate of "Panslavism."

Komaroff, General Alexander (*b.* 1830), commanded the Russian troops at the time of the difficulties respecting the Afghan frontier (1884). The incident at Penjdeh, when the Afghans were routed by his troops, nearly occasioned a war between England and Russia.

König, Friedrich (*b.* 1775, *d.* 1833), the inventor of the steam printing-press, was born at Eisleben. He came to England in 1806. His invention was first adopted in 1811, when a sheet of the *Annual Register* was turned out in this manner.

Körner, Karl Theodor (*b.* 1791, *d.* 1813), German poet, born in Dresden. On the outbreak of war with France he entered the Prussian army, and was slain in an engagement near Schwerin. His war songs were published after his death under the title *Leier und Schwert.*

Kosciusko, Tadeusz (*b.* 1746, *d.* 1817), Polish patriot, went to America and became aide-de-camp to Washington; in 1789 received the appointment of major-general in the Polish army; distinguished himself in the campaign of 1792, especially at the battle of Dubienka; after the submission of Stanislaus retired to Leipzig; on the outbreak of the second Polish rising, in 1794, was chosen commander-in-chief; although scantily supplied with troops, succeeded in expelling the Russians from Poland, but was finally overwhelmed at Maceiowice in October. He was imprisoned in a fortress near St. Petersburg, but released on the accession of the Emperor Paul. In 1798 he settled in France. He died at Soleure, in Switzerland.

Kosegarten, Johann Gottfried Ludwig (*b.* 1792, *d.* 1862), German Orientalist, professor at Jena (1817-24) and Greifswald (1824-62), edited and translated the *Kitāb-el-Aghāny* (1840).

Kossuth, Louis (*b.* 1802), Hungarian patriot; in 1847 was returned to the Diet as deputy for Pesth; became leader of the party of reform; held the office of minister of finance in the new Hungarian ministry, and after its fall was made president of the Committee of National Defence. In April, 1849, the Hungarians declared themselves independent, and Kossuth carried on the government from Debreczin, and afterwards from Szegedin; but, finding it impossible to act in conjunction with Görgey, he resigned in August, 1849. The ill-success of his countrymen in the field compelled him soon afterwards to flee to Turkey, whence he removed to England in 1851. Of late years he has lived chiefly in Italy.

Kotzebue, August Friedrich Ferdinand von (*b.* 1761, *d.* 1819), German man of letters; in 1781 was attached to the Prussian embassy at St. Petersburg; afterwards entered the Russian service, and in 1817 was sent by the Tzar as consul-general to Prussia. His Russian sympathies made him unpopular in Germany, and led to his assassination. His works embrace a wide range of subjects.

Krantz, Albert (*b. circa* 1450, *d.* 1517), born at Hamburg: wrote a *Chronicle of the Kingdoms of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway*, a *History of Saxony*, a *History of the Ancient Vandals*, etc.

Krapotkine, Prince Peter (*b.* 1842), Russian Nihilist; in 1871 went to Belgium and Switzerland; became an Internationalist; after his return to Russia, lectured under assumed names; was imprisoned, but escaped to Switzerland; has since taken part in the agitation carried on throughout Europe against existing social arrangements.

Krehl, Ludolf (*b.* 1826), Arabic scholar, has edited Bukhāry's *Corpus of Mahommedan Tradition.*

Kremer, Alfred von (*b.* 1828), Orientalist; was consul at Cairo (1859), Galatz (1862), and Beyrout (1870-72), in succession. His chief works are *The Leading Ideas of Islam*, and a *History of Eastern Civilisation under the Khalifs.*

Kreutzer, Conradin (*b.* 1782, *d.* 1849), German musician; resided at Vienna 1804-38, when he became kapellmeister at Cologne. He died at Vienna. His chief works are *Das Nachtlager in Granada*, and *Der Verschwender.*

Kreutzer, Rudolf (*b.* 1767, *d.* 1831), a violinist and musical composer.

Kriloff, Ivan Andreevitch (*b.* 1768, *d.* 1844), a celebrated Russian fabulist.

Krüdener, Barbara Juliana, Baroness von (*b.* 1766, *d.* 1824), religious visionary, daughter of the Count von Wietinghoff, governor of Riga; in her fifteenth year was married to Baron von Krüdener; in 1805 appeared in Paris, where she proclaimed the approach of the millennium, predicted the fall of Napoleon, and exercised considerable influence over the Emperor Alexander; was expelled from several European countries in succession, and finally withdrew to the Crimea, where she founded an institution for the reformation of criminals.

Krüger, S. J. Paul (*b.* 1825), Boer statesman; formed with Joubert and Pretorius a provisional government (December, 1881), and shortly afterwards became president of the Transvaal; held this office during the war with England; was re-elected in 1883 and 1888.

Krummacher, Friedrich Adolf (*b.* 1768, *d.* 1845), German divine, wrote *Parables*, etc. His son, FRIEDRICH WILHELM (*b.* 1796, *d.* 1868), was the author of *Elijah the Tishbite*, and other works.

Krupp, Friedrich (*b.* 1812, *d.* 1887), a German metal-founder, the inventor of the gigantic steel guns which bear his name.

Kublai Khan (Chi-Tsou) (*d.* 1294), son of Tuly Khan and grandson of Jenghis Khan, became Khagan, or Grand Khan, of the Moguls in 1259. He expelled the Kin dynasty from Northern China in 1260, and completed his conquest of the country by the overthrow of the Song dynasty in Southern China (1279). His empire extended from the Arctic Ocean to the Straits of Malacca and from Corea to Asia Minor.

Kuenen, Abraham (*b.* 1828, *d.* 1891), professor of Hebrew and the Old Testament at Leyden; has written a *Historico-Critical Investigation into the Origin and Collection of the Old Testament Books*, part of which was translated into English by Bishop Colenso.

Kugler, Franz Theodor (*b.* 1808, *d.* 1858), a German writer on the fine arts, became professor at Berlin in 1833. His chief work is a *Manual of the History of Painting.*

Kunckel, Johann (*b.* 1630, *d.* 1703), German chemist, born in Sleswick, made important discoveries, including that of the phosphorus which bears his name. He died at Stockholm.

Kuster, Ludolf (*b.* 1670, *d.* 1716), classical scholar, born in Westphalia, came to England in 1699. He was subsequently professor at Berlin, whence he removed to Holland. His works include editions of Suidas, Aristophanes, and Iamblichus's *Life of Pythagoras.*

Kutusow, Michael, Prince of Smolenskoi (*b.* 1745, *d.* 1813), Russian field-marshal, led the allied forces at Austerlitz (1805); in 1812 was given the chief command against Napoleon, and gained a brilliant victory at Smolensk.

Kyrle, John (*b.* 1664, *d.* 1724), a philanthropist, born at Ross in Herefordshire, the hero of Pope's *Man of Ross.*

L

Laar, or **Laer**, Pieter van, "Bamboccio" (*b.* 1613, *d.* *circa* 1648), Dutch artist, excelled in depicting country sports and festivals.

Laban, son of Bethuel, was father of Leah and Rachel.

Labiche, Eugène Marin (*b.* 1815, *d.* 1888), French dramatist; wrote *Embrassons-nous* (1850), *Le Voyage de Monsieur Perrichon* (1860), etc.

Lablache, Louis (*b.* 1794, *d.* 1858), actor and singer, of French extraction, born at Naples.

Laborde, Alexandre L. J., Comte de (*b.* 1774, *d.* 1842), accompanied Lucien Bonaparte to Spain in 1800; wrote *Voyage Pittoresque et Historique en Espagne*, and other works; took part in the revolution of 1830.

Laborde, Jean Benjamin de (*b.* 1734, *d.* 1794), French author and musical composer; wrote an *Essai sur la Musique Ancienne et Moderne*, and other works.

Labouchere, Henry (*b.* 1831), was in the diplomatic service from 1854 to 1864; sat in Parliament for Windsor (1865-66), and for Middlesex (1867-68); since 1880 has represented Northampton. He started *Truth* in 1877.

La Bourdonnais, Bertrand François Mahé de (*b.* 1699, *d.* *circa* 1753), officer in the French East India Company; was appointed governor of Bourbon and the Isle de France in 1734; took Madras from the English in 1746, but was recalled and imprisoned for three years in the Bastille.

Labrunie, Gerard de Nerval (*b.* 1808, *d.* 1845), an eccentric French man of letters; translated *Faust.*

La Bruyère, Jean de (*b.* 1644, *d.* 1696), French writer, born near Dourdan; author of *Les Caractères de Théophraste* (1688). Through his friendship with Bossuet he became tutor to a son of the Prince de Condé.

Lacaille, Nicholas L. de (*b.* 1713, *d.* 1762), French mathematician and astronomer.

Lacépède, Bernard de la Ville, Comte de (*b.* 1756, *d.* 1825), French naturalist, born at Agen; wrote a *Histoire des Cétacés* (1804), etc.

La Chaise, or **La Chaize d'Aix**, François de (*b.* 1624, *d.* 1709), a French Jesuit, confessor to Louis XIV.

Lachmann, Karl Konrad Friedrich Wilhelm (*b.* 1793, *d.* 1851), German philologist, professor at Berlin in 1827; published essays on the *Iliad* and the *Niebelungenlied*, etc.

La Condamine, Charles Marie de (*b.* 1701, *d.* 1774), French man of science, went with Bouguer to Peru in 1736; on his return, published an *Account of a Journey in South America* (1745), and *The Figure of the Earth Determined* (1749).

Lacordaire, Jean Baptiste Henri (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1861), French preacher, educated at the Dijon Lycée; abandoned the bar for the church; was ordained priest, 1827; became joint-editor with Lamennais of the democratic and Ultramontane *L'Avenir*, but, on its condemnation by the pope (1832) submitted to the church; was lecturer at Notre Dame 1835-6; entered the Dominican order in 1839; started *L'Ère Nouvelle* in 1848; became master of the college at Sorèze in 1854.

Lacroix, Paul (*b.* 1806, *d.* 1884), French novelist, historian, and art-critic.

Lactantius, Lucius Cœlius Firmianus (*b. circa* 250, *d. circa* 325), Latin Father, pupil of Arnobius; probably born in Africa; was converted to Christianity about 300; taught rhetoric, and had among his pupils Crispus, son of the Emperor Constantine. His chief work is *Institutiones Divinæ.*

Lælius, Caius (*b. circa* 235, *d. circa* 165 B.C.), Roman general, accompanied Scipio Africanus to Spain in 210; defeated Syphax, King of the Massæsylians (203); was consul in 190.

Lælius, Caius, Sapiens (*b. circa* 185, *d. circa* 115 B.C.), son of the preceding, accompanied Scipio Africanus to the siege of Carthage; imbibed the doctrines of Stoicism from Diogenes of Babylon and Panætius; was consul in 140; opposed the Gracchi.

Laennec, René Thèodore Hyacinthe (*b.* 1781, *d.* 1826), French physician; invented the stethoscope.

Lafayette, Marie Jean Paul Roche Yves Gilbert du Motier, Marquis de (*b.* 1757, *d.* 1834), educated at the college of Plessis; took part in the American war of Independence, and was entrusted by Washington with the defence of Virginia; was one of the earliest leaders in the French revolution, presenting his *Declaration of Rights* to the Constituent Assembly, and receiving the command of the National Guard in July, 1789; retained this post till 1791, but, by opposing mob violence, excited the animosity of the Jacobins, which was increased by his letter denouncing the clubs (June, 1792). After vainly attempting to make his presence felt in Paris, he fled over the frontier, but was captured by the Austrians (August, 1792), and remained in prison till released by Napoleon in 1797. After holding office under the Bourbons, he took part in raising Louis Philippe to the throne (1830), but afterwards opposed his government.

Laffitte, Jacques (*b.* 1767, *d.* 1844), French financier and politician; was governor of the Bank of France in 1814; was president of the Assembly which offered the throne to Louis Philippe, under whom he became minister of finance and president of the Council, but resigned in 1831.

La Fontaine, Jean de (*b.* 1621, *d.* 1695), French author; born at Château-Thierry, resided many years in Paris. Besides the *Fables*, published in three parts (1668, 1679, 1693), he wrote *Contes et Nouvelles* (1665-66-71), and *Les Amours de Psyché et de Cupidon* (1669).

Lagomarsini, Girolamo (*b.* 1698, *d.* 1773), Jesuit philologist, professor of Greek in the college at Rome.

Lagrange, Joseph Louis, Count (*b.* 1736, *d.* 1813), mathematician, of French extraction, born at Turin; became professor of mathematics in that town at the age of nineteen. In 1766 he succeeded Euler as director of the academy of Berlin. Removing to Paris in 1787, he remained there during the revolution, and was afterwards patronised by Napoleon.

Laguerre, Louis (*b.* 1663, *d.* 1721), French painter, came to England in 1683.

La Harpe, Jean François de (*b.* 1739, *d.* 1803), French author and critic, educated at the Collège d'Harcourt, His chief work is his *Cours de Littérature*, lectures delivered at the Lycée in 1786 and the following years. He took part in the French revolution, but during an imprisonment in the Bastille his views underwent a change.

La Hire, Philippe de (*b.* 1640, *d.* 1719), French mathematician and engineer.

Lainez, or **Laynez**, Jago (*b.* 1512, *d.* 1565), born in Castile; was one of the earliest disciples of Loyola, and succeeded him as general of the Jesuits in 1558. He took a prominent part in the Council of Trent and the Colloquy of Poissy.

Laing, David (*b.* 1790, *d.* 1878), Scotch antiquarian, honorary secretary to the Bannatyne Club 1823-60; wrote the *Life and Works of John Knox* (1846-64), and edited several Scottish poets.

Laing, Malcolm (*b.* 1762, *d.* 1818), born in Orkney, wrote a *History of Scotland* (1800).

Laing, Samuel (*b.* 1810), nephew of the preceding; has taken a prominent part in railway legislation.

Lairesse, Gérard (*b.* 1640, *d.* 1711), Dutch historical painter and engraver.

Lake, Gerard, Viscount (*b.* 1744, *d.* 1808), general; distinguished himself in the Mahratta war, defeating Sindia at Alleghur and Delhi, restoring Shah Allum to the throne (1803), routing Sindia's northern army at Laswaree in the same year, and in 1804-5 suppressing the rebellion of Holkar.

Lalande, Joseph Jérôme le Français de (*b.* 1732, *d.* 1807), French astronomer; was sent to Berlin to determine the parallax of the moon, and became professor of astronomy in the Collège de France. His chief work is *Traité d'Astronomie* (1764).

Lally, Thomas Arthur, Baron de Tollendal, Comte de (*b.* 1702, *d.* 1766), descended from an Irish family; was appointed commander-in-chief of the French possessions in India in 1756; captured Fort St. David (1758), but was taken prisoner by Sir E. Coote at Pondicherry (1761). On his return to France he was imprisoned in the Bastille, and finally executed.

Lally-Tollendal, Trophime Gérard, Marquis de (*b.* 1751, *d.* 1830), son of the preceding; was a deputy from the noblesse in the Constituent Assembly, where he became a prominent advocate of reform. His moderate views occasioned his withdrawal to Switzerland, and afterwards to England. He returned in 1800.

Lamar, Hon. Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus (*b.* 1825), American lawyer and politician.

Lamarck, Jean Baptiste Pierre Antoine de Monuet de (*b.* 1744, *d.* 1829), French naturalist, appointed professor of zoology in the Museum of Natural History in 1793; wrote numerous works, the chief being *Philosophie Zoologique* (1809), and a *Histoire Naturelle des Animaux sans Vertèbres* (1815-22).

Lamartine, Alphonse Marie Louis du Prat de (*b.* 1790, *d.* 1869), French author and statesman; held diplomatic posts in Italy from 1820 to the accession of Louis Philippe; travelled for two years in the East; returning in 1833, sat in the National Assembly till the revolution of 1848, when he became minister of foreign affairs, but retired, owing to what he considered the absence of liberal views among his colleagues. His chief prose works are *Histoire des Girondins* (1847), *Souvenirs d'Orient* (1835), *Le Tailleur de Pierres de St.-Point*, and *Histoire de la Restauration*.

Lamb, Lady Caroline (*b.* 1786, *d.* 1828), daughter of the Earl of Bessborough, and wife of the Hon. William Lamb, afterwards Lord Melbourne; wrote *Glenarvon*, and other novels. She is now chiefly remembered for her unhappy attachment to Lord Byron.

Lamb, Charles (*b.* 1775, *d.* 1834), essayist and poet, was born in the Temple, where his father was clerk to a bencher; received his education at Christ's Hospital; became a clerk in the South Sea House, and afterwards in the India House, retiring on a pension in 1825. His life was devoted to the care of his sister, Mary, who always remained subject to fits of insanity. Most of the *Essays of Elia* were published in the *London Magazine* between 1820 and 1826; others appeared in the *New Monthly* and the *Englishman's Magazine.* Lamb also wrote *Rosamund Gray* (1795), *John Woodville*, a drama (1799), studies of the Elizabethan dramatists, and many short lyrics. He died at Edmonton.

Lamb, Mary (*b.* 1762, *d.* 1847), sister of the preceding, in conjunction with whom she wrote *Tales from Shakespeare.*

Lamballe, Marie Thérèse de Savoie-Carignan, Princesse de (*b.* 1748, *d.* 1792), was superintendent of the household of Marie Antoinette, and shared her imprisonment in the Temple.

Lambert, Francois (*b.* 1487, *d.* 1530), French Protestant reformer, appointed professor of theology at Marburg in 1527.

Lambert, Johann Heinrich (*b.* 1728, *d.* 1777), philosopher and mathematician, born at Mülhausen, in Alsace.

Lambert, John (*b.* 1619, *d. circa* 1694), English revolutionist; fought at Marston Moor and Naseby; led the van at Dunbar; resisted the proposal to make Cromwell king, and was deprived of his commission; after the death of Cromwell, restored the Long Parliament; marched against Monk, by whom he was defeated; was exiled to Guernsey, where he lived thirty years.

Lambert, Sir John, K.C.B. (*b.* 1815), secretary to the Local Government Board from 1871 to 1882, framed a large number of Government measures, including the Metropolitan Poor Act (1867) and the Redistribution of Seats Act (1884). He also collected statistics with reference to the Irish Church and Land Bills, and the Franchise Act (1884) was based on his proposals.

Lambert of Aschaffenburg (*b. circa* 1020, *d. circa* 1080), a Benedictine monk; wrote *Annales*, including a chronicle of contemporary events in Germany.

Lambton, William (*b.* 1748, *d.* 1823), lieutenant-colonel; began the great trigonometrical survey of India in 1802, and determined an arc of the meridian from lat. 8° 23′ to lat. 21° 6′.

Lamech, the son of Methusaleh, and father of Noah.

Lamennais, Félicité Robert de (*b.* 1782, *d.* 1854), French philosopher and political writer; after a period of scepticism in youth, adopted ultra-Catholic views; was ordained in 1816; in 1821-3 published *Essais sur l'Indifférence;* between 1826 and 1830 changed his opinions, and came to regard liberty rather than authority as the main factor in human progress; in 1830 started *L'Avenir*, at once radical and Ultramontane in its views; after its condemnation by Gregory XVI. (1832), severed his connection with the Church, and identified himself with the Democratic party, publishing *Paroles d'un Croyant* in 1834. Among his later works are *Le Pays et le Gouvernement* (1840), a pamphlet for which he suffered a year's imprisonment, *Esquisse d'une Philosophie* (1841-6), and a translation of the *Divine Comedy*.

Lameth, Charles Malo François de (*b.* 1757, *d.* 1832), and Alexandre de (*b.* 1760, *d.* 1829), brothers; served together in the American war of Independence; were elected to the Constituent Assembly (1789), and exercised much influence after the death of Mirabeau. In 1792 Charles fled abroad, but Alexandre was taken prisoner by the Austrians. They returned together in 1800. Charles served under Napoleon 1809-14.

Lami, Giovanni (*b.* 1697, *d.* 1770), Italian author, professor of ecclesiastical history at Florence; wrote on history, theology, and antiquities.

Lamoricière, Christophe Léon Louis Guchault de (*b.* 1806, *d.* 1865), French general, took part in the Revolution of 1848, was banished in 1851, was appointed commander of the Papal troops in 1860, and beaten at Castelfidardo.

Lamotte, Jeanne de Valois, Comtesse de (*b.* 1757, *d.* 1791), French adventuress, notorious for her conduct in the affair of the Diamond Necklace.

La Motte-Fouqué. [*See* Fouqué.]

Lana, Francesco Terzi (*b.* 1631, *d.* 1687), an Italian Jesuit; author of *Magisterium Naturæ et Artis*.

Lancaster, Sir James (*d.* 1618), English navigator; in 1600 conducted the first trading expedition of the East India Company, and made a commercial treaty with the King of Acheen.

Lancaster, Joseph (*b.* 1771, *d.* 1838), a Quaker, the founder of the Lancastrian or monitorial system of education.

Lancisi, Giovanni (*b.* 1654, *d.* 1720), Italian physician, wrote several medical works.

Lander, Richard (*b.* 1804, *d.* 1834), and John (*b.* 1807, *d.* 1839), African explorers, brothers, were natives of Cornwall. John accompanied Clapperton's expedition in 1825-7, assuming the command after his death. In 1829-31 the brothers explored the lower course of the Niger, and published their *Journal* in 1832. Richard afterwards established a commercial settlement on the Niger, but was killed in an attack by the natives. John died in Cornwall.

Landon, Letitia Elizabeth, "L. E. L." (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1838), daughter of a Herefordshire squire; wrote the *Improvisatrice* (1824), and other poems, many of which appeared in the *Literary Gazette;* also some prose works, including *Ethel Churchill* (1836). In 1838 she married George Maclean, governor of Cape Coast, and died in Africa.

Landor, Walter Savage (*b.* 1775, *d.* 1864), descended from a good Warwickshire family; was educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Oxford, where he won a high reputation as a scholar. He next passed three years of solitude in South Wales, and there wrote *Gebir* (1798). *Simonidia* appeared in 1806, and *Count Julian* in 1811. In the same year he married, and his agricultural schemes at Llanthony Abbey resulting in failure (1814), went abroad with his wife, with whom he lived very unhappily at Florence and other places, and at last separated from her in 1835. From 1837 to 1858 he resided at Bath, and from 1858 till his death at Florence. The first series of *Imaginary Conversations* was published in 1824.

Landseer, Charles (*b.* 1799, *d.* 1879), second son of John Landseer, exhibited many pictures in the Royal Academy.

Landseer, Sir Edwin Henry (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1873), youngest son of John Landseer, born in London, showed his genius at an early age; was elected A.R.A. in 1825, and R.A. in 1830; declined the presidency in 1865. Among his chief works are *High Life* and *Low Life* (1831), *Bolton Abbey in the Olden Time* (1834), *The Old Shepherd's Chief Mourner* (1837), *Dignity and Impudence* (1839), *Night*, *Morning*, and *Children of the Mist* (1853).

Landseer, John, A.R.A. (*b.* 1769, *d.* 1852), an English engraver and writer on art.

Landseer, Thomas (*b.* 1795, *d.* 1880), engraver, eldest son of the preceding, studied under his father and Haydon. He excelled in engravings of animals.

Lane, Edward William (*b.* 1801, *d.* 1876), visited Egypt in 1825-8, 1833-5, and 1842-9, and published *The Manners and Customs of the Modern Egyptians* (1836), five volumes of an *Arabic Lexicon* (1863-74), and other works.

Lane-Poole, Stanley (*b.* 1854), grand-nephew of the preceding, to whose *Arabic Lexicon* he has added three volumes.

Lanfranc (*b.* 1005, *d.* 1089), born at Pavia, was elected prior of Bec in Normandy in 1045, and abbot of St. Stephen's, Caen, in 1062; after the Norman conquest was made Archbishop of Canterbury (1070), and brought the English Church into closer connection with the Roman See.

Lanfrey, Pierre (*b.* 1828, *d.* 1877), French historian; wrote a *Histoire de Napoléon I.*

Lang, Andrew (*b.* 1844), journalist and poet, has published *Custom and Myth* (1884), and numerous other works.

Langbaine, Gerard (*b.* 1656, *d.* 1692), wrote *An Account of the English Dramatic Poets* (1691).

Langdale, Henry Bickersteth, Lord (*b.* 1783, *d.* 1851), educated at Cambridge; was called to the bar in 1811, and became Master of the Rolls in 1836.

Langdale, Sir Marmaduke (*d.* 1661), Royalist commander.

Langevin, Sir Hector Louis (*b.* 1826), Canadian politician; appointed minister of public works in 1879.

Langham, Simon de (*b.* 1310, *d.* 1376), became Chancellor in 1364, and Archbishop of Canterbury in 1366. In 1368 he was made a cardinal. He opposed Wyclif.

Langhorne, John (*b.* 1735, *d.* 1779), besides other works, published a translation of Plutarch's *Lives*, produced in conjunction with his brother William.

Langland, William (*b. circa* 1332, *d. circa* 1400), author of *The Vision of William concerning Piers the Plowman;* is believed to have been born at Cleobury Mortimer, in Shropshire.

Langlès, Louis (*b.* 1763, *d.* 1824), French Orientalist, professor of Persian and Malay at Paris; wrote *Les Instituts Politiques et Militaires de Tamerlan*, etc.

Langtoft, Peter de, an English monk of the 14th century; wrote, in French verse, a *Chronicle of England*, translated by Robert de Brunne.

Langton, Stephen (*d.* 1228), born in Lincolnshire, studied at Paris; went to Rome in 1206, and was made a cardinal by Innocent III.; was elected Archbishop of Canterbury in 1207, but excluded from England by John till 1213.

Languet, Hubert (*b.* 1518, *d.* 1581), born at Viteaux, in Burgundy; after studying at Padua, went to Wittemberg, where he embraced the doctrines of the Reformation; in 1568 entered the service of the Elector of Saxony, and was his envoy at Paris at the time of the massacre of St. Bartholomew. His chief work is *Vindiciæ contra Tyrannos* (1579).

Laniere, Nicholas (*b.* 1568, *d.* 1646), an Italian painter and musician; patronised by Charles I. of England.

Lanjuinais, Jean Denis, Comte de (*b.* 1753, *d.* 1827), French lawyer and politician, born at Rouen; sat in the Constituent Assembly and the Convention; ably defended Louis XVI. and the Girondists; concealed himself during the Reign of Terror; withstood Napoleon; under the Bourbons was a leading exponent of Liberal views.

Lankester, Edwin Ray, F.R.S., LL.D. (*b.* 1847), zoologist, educated at St. Paul's school, and Christ Church, Oxford; was appointed professor of zoology and comparative anatomy in University College, London, in 1874, and re-elected in 1882. He has written *Fossil Fishes of the Old Red Sandstone*, *Degeneration: a Chapter in Darwinism*, and other works, and is chief editor of the *Quarterly Journal of Microscopic Science.*

Lannes, Jean, Duc de Montebello (*b.* 1769, *d.* 1809), French marshal, began life as a dyer; entered the army in 1792; distinguished himself in Italy (1796-7); accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt; commanded the advanced guard in crossing the Alps, gained the victory of Montebello, and rendered great service at Marengo (1800); was ambassador to Portugal 1801-4; fought at Austerlitz, Jena, and Friedland; went to Spain as commander-in-chief in 1808, and reduced Saragossa (1809); was mortally wounded at Aspern.

La Noue, François de (*b.* 1531, *d.* 1591), Huguenot general, "Bras de Fer"; conducted the defence of La Rochelle 1573-7; commanded the Flemish forces 1578-80; was a prisoner in the hands of the Spaniards 1580-85; took part in the wars of the League, and was slain at the siege of Lamballe.

Lansdowne, Henry Charles Keith Fitzmaurice, fifth Marquis of (*b.* 1845), was Governor-General of Canada from 1883 to 1888, when he succeeded Lord Dufferin as Viceroy of India.

Lansdowne, Henry Petty Fitzmaurice, third Marquis of (*b.* 1780, *d.* 1863), entered Parliament as a Whig in 1802; was Chancellor of the Exchequer in the "Ministry of All the Talents," Home Secretary under Canning (1826), and president of the Council under Grey (1831-41), after which he led the opposition in the Upper House.

Lanzi, Luigi (*b.* 1732, *d.* 1810), an Italian archæologist and writer on art; author of *Storia Pittorica della Italia* (1792-1806).

Lao-Tze, Chinese philosopher, lived in the middle of the 7th century B.C., and is regarded as the patriarch of the religious sect of the Taose.

La Pérouse, Jean Francois de Galaup, Comte de (*b.* 1741, *d.* 1788), French navigator; in 1782 did much damage to the English settlement on Hudson's Bay; went on a voyage of discovery to the South Sea in 1785, and was last heard of in February, 1788. In 1828 it was discovered that his ships had been wrecked on the island of Vanikoro.

Laplace, Pierre Simon, Marquis de (*b.* 1749, *d.* 1827), French astronomer and mathematician, of humble origin, born at Beaumont-en-Auge; at the age of eighteen became professor of mathematics in the École Militaire, at Paris. His chief works were *Mécanique Céleste* (1799-1825) and *Exposition du Système du Monde* (1796). Napoleon made him minister of the interior.

Lapo, Arnolfo di (*b.* 1232, *d.* 1300), a renowned Italian architect and sculptor, built the Duomo of Florence.

Lappenberg, Johann Martin (*b.* 1794, *d.* 1865), German historian, keeper of the Hamburg archives; wrote a *History of England* down to 1160, translated by Thorpe.

Larcher, Pierre Henri (*b.* 1726, *d.* 1812), French Hellenist and bibliophile, translated Herodotus. He carried on a controversy with Voltaire.

Lardner, Dionysius (*b.* 1793, *d.* 1859), son of a Dublin solicitor, educated at Cambridge; in 1827 became professor of natural history in the University of London, and set on foot his *Cabinet Encyclopædia* (1834), for which he wrote most of the scientific articles.

Lardner, Nathaniel (*b.* 1684, *d.* 1768), a learned Unitarian divine; author of a work *On the Credibility of the Gospel History.*

Larévellière Lepeaux, Louis Marie de (*b.* 1753, *d.* 1824), French revolutionist; defended the Girondists, and was forced to conceal himself; returned to the Convention in 1795, and became a member of the Directory. He invented the "Theophilanthropic" religion.

La Rochefoucauld, François, Duc de, Prince de Marsillac (*b.* 1613, *d.* 1680), French courtier and man of letters; joined the Frondeurs, and was wounded at the siege of Paris. The celebrated *Sentences et Maximes Morales* were published in 1665.

La Rochefoucauld-Liancourt, François A. F., Duc de (*b.* 1747, *d.* 1827), French politician and philanthropist; was a member of the Constituent Assembly, but left France in 1792. After travelling in the United States, he returned in 1799.

La Rochejaquelein, Henri du Verger, Comte de (*b.* 1772, *d.* 1794), born at Châtillon, in Poitou; became commander-in-chief of the Vendéans in October, 1793, and gained several victories. He was slain in single combat at Nouaillé.

La Rochejaquelein, Louis du Verger, Marquis de (*b.* 1777, *d.* 1815), brother of the preceding; headed a rising of the Vendéans during the Hundred Days, but was slain at Pont-des-Mathis.

Larrey, Dominique Jean, Baron (*b.* 1766, *d.* 1842), French military surgeon; soon after entering the army (1792) devised a scheme of *ambulances volantes* for rendering immediate help to the wounded; served in Italy (1797), Egypt (1798), and elsewhere; left several valuable works.

La Salle, Robert Cavelier de (*b.* 1643, *d.* 1687), French traveller; traced the Mississippi to its source in 1682; in 1684 attempted to establish a fortified settlement on the Gulf of Mexico, but was murdered by his companions in Texas.

Lascaris, Andreas Johannes, surnamed Rhyndacenus (*b. circa* 1445, *d.* 1535), a noble Greek; after the capture of Constantinople, was employed by Lorenzo de' Medici to rescue Greek MSS. from the Turks; was afterwards in the service of Louis XII. of France; became first principal of the Greek college established at Rome by Leo X.

Lascaris, Constantine (*d.* 1493), a noble Greek; after the capture of Constantinople, taught Greek at Rome, Naples, and elsewhere, and did much to promote the revival of learning. His *Greek Grammar* was printed in 1476.

Las Casas, Bartolomé de (*b.* 1474, *d.* 1566), studied at Salamanca; went to Hispaniola in 1502, and henceforward laboured as a missionary among the Indians; made several voyages to Spain to remonstrate against the cruelties practised towards them by the Spaniards; was Bishop of Chiapa from 1544 to 1551; died in Madrid. He wrote a *History of the Indies.*

Las Cases, Emmanuel Dieudonné, Marquis de (*b.* 1766, *d.* 1842), one of Napoleon's officers; lived with him for some time at St. Helena, but was removed by Sir Hudson Lowe. He published *Mémorial de Sainte Hélène* (1821-3).

Lasker, Edouard (*b.* 1829, *d.* 1884), German politician; for many years a solicitor in Berlin, was elected to the Prussian Diet in 1865; helped to constitute the older National

Liberal party, but differed from Bismarck on the *Kulturkampf* and other questions, and led the party of secession in 1880.

Lassalle, Ferdinand (*b.* 1825, *d.* 1864), Socialist, son of Jewish parents, born at Breslau, studied at the universities of Breslau and Berlin; was imprisoned in 1848 for inciting the working classes to armed resistance; in 1862 enunciated his *Arbeiterprogram*, calling for a revolution, not necessarily violent, which would break down the monopoly of the propertied classes, and transfer to the labourers the advantages enjoyed by the capitalists; for the next year was engaged in a contest with the Liberals and the Political Economists, opposing Schulze-Delitzsch with great bitterness; in 1863 presided over a delegation of working men at Leipzig, which resulted in the formation of a great labour union. He was killed in a duel in Switzerland.

Lassen, Christian (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1876), Norwegian Orientalist, appointed professor of Indian languages at Bonn in 1840; wrote *Indian Antiquities* (1844-62), etc.

Lasso, Orlando di (Roland de Lattre) (*b.* 1520, *d.* 1594), a famous composer of church music, to which he gave a graver and more simple character. He was born at Mons, and at an early age taken to Italy by Ferdiannd Gonzago. After spending some time at Rome, he went to Munich, and became *kapellmeister* to Albert, Duke of Bavaria.

Latham, John (*b.* 1740, *d.* 1837), ornithologist, wrote a *General History of Birds* (1821-4), etc.

Latham, Robert Gordon (*b.* 1812, *d.* 1888), philologist and ethnologist; wrote *The English Language* (1841), etc.

Latimer, Hugh (*b. circa* 1490, *d.* 1555), English reformer, son of a yeoman of Thurcaston in Leicestershire; was educated at Cambridge, entered the Church, and became famous for his eloquence and zeal as a preacher; was appointed Bishop of Worcester in 1535, but resigned in consequence of the Bill of Six Articles (1539); was imprisoned for six years in the Tower, obtaining his release on the accession of Edward VI.; in 1553 was confined in the Tower with Ridley and Cranmer; was afterwards removed to Oxford, where he was burnt, together with Ridley, on October 16th, 1555.

Latimer, William (*d.* 1545), a reviver of classical learning in England; was tutor to Cardinal Pole, and taught Greek to Erasmus.

Latouche-Tréville, Louis R. M. de V. de (*b.* 1745, *d.* 1804), a distinguished French admiral.

Latour d'Auvergne, Théophile Malo Corret de (*b.* 1743, *d.* 1800), French soldier; joined the army of the Pyrenees, and became commander of a corps of 8,000 grenadiers, which gained the name of "the infernal column." He fell at Oberhausen. He wrote on Celtic etymology and antiquities.

Latreille, Pierre André (*b.* 1762, *d.* 1833), French entomologist; wrote *Genera Crustaceorum et Insectorum* (1806-9), etc.

Laud, William (*b.* 1573, *d.* 1645), born at Reading; was educated at Reading grammar school and St. John's College, Oxford, of which he became president in 1611; was appointed chaplain to James I. in 1615, and Bishop of St. David's in 1621; exercised great influence after the accession of Charles I.; became Bishop of Bath and Wells in 1626, and of London in 1628, and in 1633 was raised to the see of Canterbury. By his endeavours to establish uniformity in the Church, to reform ecclesiastical discipline, and to introduce a more ornamental form of ritual, as well as by his support of Strafford's policy of "thorough," he rendered himself obnoxious to the Puritans, and, when the Long Parliament met, was impeached of high treason. After three years' imprisonment he was brought to trial, condemned to death by bill of attainder, and beheaded on Tower Hill.

Lauder, Sir Thomas Dick (*b.* 1784, *d.* 1848), Scottish miscellaneous writer; was an early contributor to *Blackwood's Magazine*.

Lauderdale, John Maitland, Duke of (*b.* 1616, *d.* 1682), born at Lethington in Scotland, supported Prince Charles, and was taken prisoner at Worcester; after the Restoration, administered the affairs of Scotland, and treated the Covenanters with great cruelty. He was a member of the Cabal Ministry (1670).

Laudon, or **Laudohn**, Gideon Ernst (*b.* 1716, *d.* 1790), an Austrian general in the service of Maria Theresa, defeated Frederick the Great at Hochkirchen, Kunersdorf, and Landshut; in the next reign repelled the Turks, and took Belgrade (1789).

Laurens, Henry (*b.* 1724, *d.* 1792), American statesman, became president of Congress in 1777; while on his way to the Hague as ambassador was captured by the English, and confined in the Tower, 1780-1; with Jay and Franklin signed the preliminaries to a treaty with England (November, 1782).

Laurier, Hon. Wilfrid (*b.* 1841), Canadian statesman; has led the Liberals since 1887.

Lauriston, Alexandre Jacques Bernard Law, Marquis de (*b.* 1768, *d.* 1828), entered the French artillery, became aide-de-camp to Napoleon in 1800, and was instrumental in gaining the battle of Wagram.

La Valette, Antoine Marie Chamans, Comte de (*b.* 1769, *d.* 1833), an aide-de-camp of Napoleon, whom he accompanied to Egypt, Germany, and Prussia; was condemned to death in 1815, but escaped from prison through the devotion of his wife, who changed clothes with him.

La Valette, Jean Parisot de (*b.* 1494, *d.* 1568), became grand-master of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem in 1557; successfully defended Malta against Soliman II. (1565); built Valetta, and thoroughly fortified the island.

Lavater, Johann Gaspar (*b.* 1741, *d.* 1801), minister of a church at Zurich; was an eloquent preacher, and wrote several religious works, but is best known by his *Physiognomic Fragments*, treating of the connection between the features and the character. At the capture of Zurich by Massena (1799) he was shot in the street, and died from the effects of the wound.

Laveleye, Émile Louis Victor de (*b.* 1822, *d.* 1892), writer on economics, born at Bruges; was appointed professor of political economy in the university of Liége in 1864. Among his chief works are *La Question de l'Or* (1860), *L'Instruction du Peuple* (1872), *Le Socialisme Contemporain* (1883), and *La Péninsule des Balkans* (1886).

Lavoisier, Antoine Laurent (*b.* 1743, *d.* 1794), French chemist; after studying at the Collège Mazarin, obtained the post of farmer-general (1769), and devoted much of his time to chemical experiments, resulting in a new theory of chemistry, the "anti-phlogistic" (1773-5), on which the modern science is based. In arriving at his results he was much indebted to Priestley, who made known to him his discovery of oxygen. During the revolution he was accused of adulterating tobacco, and guillotined.

Law. [*See* Ellenborough.]

Law, Edmund (*b.* 1703, *d.* 1787), divine, educated at Cambridge, became Bishop of Carlisle in 1769. He wrote *Reflections on the Life and Character of Christ*, and other works, and published an edition of Locke.

Law, John (of Lauriston) (*b.* 1671, *d.* 1729), financial projector, son of an Edinburgh goldsmith, having killed a man in a duel, fled abroad; in 1715 propounded a scheme for paying off the national debt of France, which was favoured by the Duke of Orleans, and resulted in the formation of the Mississippi Company (1717), to which was granted the sole right of trading with Louisiana, China, and other countries (1719). The company's bank soon afterwards became the Royal Bank of France, and in 1720 Law was made comptroller-general of the finances. The sums invested were for some time very large, but the public lost confidence, and a panic ensued. Law escaped to Venice, where he died in poverty.

Law, William (*b.* 1686, *d.* 1761), mystic and nonjuror, educated at Cambridge; was for some years tutor in the family of Gibbon's father, and in 1740 became chaplain to Miss Hester Gibbon at King's Cliffe. Besides the *Serious Call* (1729), he wrote several works expounding the doctrines of Jacob Boehme.

Lawes, Henry (*b.* 1600, *d.* 1662), musical composer, a gentleman of the Chapel Royal; set to music the *Comus* of Milton and the poems of Waller, Herrick, and others. His *Ayres and Dialogues* appeared in 1653.

Lawrence, Sir Henry Montgomery (*b.* 1806, *d.* 1857), entered the Bengal artillery in 1822; was appointed revenue officer in the North-West Provinces in 1829, and assistant to the resident at Ferozpur in 1838; was afterwards British resident in Nepaul; took part in the first Sikh war (1845); in 1846 was appointed resident at Lahore, and president of the Council of Regency; after the annexation of the Punjaub became president of the Board of Administration, but, differing in his views from his brother John, resigned, and was appointed agent at Rajputana; when the Mutiny broke out, was chief commissioner at Oude, and, though he was defeated by the rebels at Chinhut, did much to save India by his efforts for the defence of Lucknow.

Lawrence, John Laird Mair, Baron (*b.* 1811, *d.* 1879), Governor-General of India, brother of the preceding; entered the service of the East India Company in 1829; was in 1831 appointed assistant to the chief commissioner of Delhi, where he became officiating magistrate and collector in 1834; was selected as commissioner for the newly-annexed Sikh territory in 1846; after the second Sikh war was appointed by Lord Dalhousie a member of the board to administer the Punjaub, and, on its dissolution, chief commissioner. Here he gained such influence over the Sikhs by his good government and personal character that, on the outbreak of the Mutiny, they remained loyal, and it was mainly owing to reinforcements of Punjabis that Delhi fell, and India was saved (September, 1857). Lord Lawrence was Viceroy from 1864 to 1869.

Lawrence, Sir Thomas (*b.* 1769, *d.* 1830), portrait-painter, son of a Bristol inn-keeper, began his artistic career at Bath in 1782 by taking crayon portraits. He became a student of the Royal Academy in 1787, associate in 1791, full member in 1798 and president in 1826.

Lawrence, Sir William (*b.* 1783, *d.* 1867), a pupil of Abernethy; was surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital from 1828 to 1865. At the time of his death he was senior sergeant-surgeon to the Queen. Among his chief works are a treatise on *Hernia* (1807), *Observations on Lithotomy* (1809), and lectures on *The Natural History of Man* (1819).

Lawson, Cecil (*b.* 1851, *d.* 1882), landscape-painter, son of William Lawson, portrait-painter; sent pictures to the Academy in 1870 and the following years, but remained obscure till *A Minister's Garden* and *A Pastoral* appeared at the Grosvenor Gallery in 1878. Among his later works were *A Morning Mist* (1879), *Wharfdale* (1881), and *The Doone Valley* (1882).

Lawson, Sir Wilfrid, Bart. (*b.* 1829), member for Carlisle, temperance advocate.

Layamon, the author of *Brut*, a chronicle of Britain in verse; was a priest near Emley, on the Severn, and is supposed to have lived early in the 13th century.

Layard, Sir Austen Henry, G.C.B. (*b.* 1817), born at Paris, spent his youth chiefly in Italy; in 1839 journeyed from the Levant to the interior of Asia, and determined to explore the buried cities of Mesopotamia; with the assistance of Stratford Canning began his excavations at Birs Nimrud in 1845, and there discovered the Assyrian monuments, now in the British Museum. He subsequently entered on a parliamentary and diplomatic career, and, as ambassador to the Porte (1877), brought about the annexation of Cyprus. He published *Nineveh and Babylon* (1849-51), and other works describing his discoveries.

Leader, Benjamin Williams, A.R.A. (*b.* 1831), landscape painter.

Leake, Sir John (*b.* 1656, *d.* 1720), admiral, fought at La Hogue (1692); relieved Gibraltar (1705); reduced Barcelona and Majorca (1706); commander-in-chief in 1707.

Lear, Edward (*b.* 1813, *d.* 1888), author of the *Book of Nonsense*, etc.

Le Brun, Charles (*b.* 1619, *d.* 1690), French artist, pupil of N. Poussin; painted *The Battles of Alexander*, etc.

Lebrun, Charles François, Duke of Piacenza (*b.* 1739, *d.* 1824), French statesman; sat in the Constituent Assembly (1789) and the Council of Ancients (1796); became third consul in 1799, and chief treasurer in 1804; was governor-general of Holland 1811-13. He translated Tasso.

Le Brun, Marie (*b.* 1755, *d.* 1842), French paintress of portraits; travelled through Europe during the Revolution.

Lecky, William Edward Hartpole (*b.* 1838), has written a *History of Rationalism in Europe* (1865), *History of European Morals from Augustus to Charlemagne* (1869), and *History of England in the Eighteenth Century* (1878-90).

Le Clerc, Jean (*b.* 1657, *d.* 1736), Swiss divine, adopted Arminian views; was appointed professor of philosophy and Hebrew at Amsterdam; wrote three large *Bibliothèques*, and other works.

Lecluse, Charles de (*b.* 1526, *d.* 1609), was professor of botany at Leyden 1593-1609.

Lecocq, Alexandre Charles (*b.* 1832), French musician; has composed *La Fille de Madame Angot*, etc.

Leconte, Joseph (*b.* 1823), an American geologist.

Leconte de Lisle, Charles Marie (*b.* 1818), French poet, born in the island of Réunion; has published *Poëmes Antiques* (1853), *Poëmes Barbares* (1862), etc.

Ledochowski, Mieceslas, Cardinal (*b.* 1822, *d.* 1889), Primate of Poland; became Archbishop of Gnesen and Posen in 1866. He was imprisoned in the dungeons of Ostrowo 1874-6, owing to his resistance to the Prussian enactments affecting the Church.

Ledru-Rollin, Alexandre Auguste (*b.* 1807, *d.* 1874), French politician and lawyer, was returned to the Assembly in 1841; joined the Extreme Left; on the fall of Louis Philippe became minister of the interior in the provisional government; after failing in his candidature for the presidency and his attempts to raise an insurrection, fled to England. He was allowed to return in 1870.

Ledyard, John (*b.* 1751, *d.* 1788), American traveller, came to England in 1771; joined Captain Cook's third expedition; in 1786-8 attempted to reach Behring's Straits on foot, but was arrested at Irkootsh, and expelled from Russia; returning to England, was sent on a voyage of exploration by the African Association, but died at Cairo.

Lee, Anne (*b.* 1736, *d.* 1784), daughter of a Manchester blacksmith; went to America, and there founded the sect of Shakers.

Lee, Charles (*b.* 1730, *d.* 1782), born in Cheshire; emigrated to America (1773), and during the War of Independence became commander-in-chief of the southern colonies. He was suspended by Washington for disobedience to orders (1778).

Lee, Frederick Richard (*b.* 1798, *d.* 1879), landscape-painter, born at Barnstaple; became A.R.A. in 1834, and R.A. in 1838.

Lee, Nathaniel (*b. circa* 1657, *d.* 1691 *or* 1692), educated at Cambridge; after failing as an actor, became a dramatist, and wrote *Theodosius*, *The Rival Queens*, and other tragedies. He was confined in Bedlam 1684-8.

Lee, Robert Edward (*b.* 1807, *d.* 1870), American general, educated at West Point, entered the corps of engineers; served in the Mexican war; was superintendent of West Point 1852-5; after the outbreak of Civil war was placed in command of the army of Northern Virginia (May, 1862); repelled McClellan, and relieved Richmond; defeated the Northern army near Manassas Junction; was beaten by McClellan at Antritam (September); gained the victories of Fredericksburg (December), and Chancellorsville (May, 1863); was defeated at Gettysburg (July); fought several battles against Grant, and defended Petersburg for ten months; became general-in-chief of the Confederate armies in February, 1865; surrendered at Five Forks in April.

Lee, Samuel (*b.* 1783, *d.* 1852), began life as a carpenter; went to Cambridge (1813), where he became professor of Arabic (1819), and Hebrew (1831).

Lee, Sophia (*b.* 1751, *d.* 1824), an English novelist and dramatist.

Leech, John (*b.* 1817, *d.* 1864), son of a coffee-house keeper, educated at the Charterhouse; abandoned the study of medicine to become an artist. He is best known by his political cartoons in *Punch*. Among his other works are illustrations for the *Ingoldsby Legends* (1840), *Portraits of Children of the Mobility*, and the etchings in the *Comic History of England*, *Comic History of Rome*, and Hood's *Comic Annual*.

Leeds, Thomas Osborne, Duke of (*b.* 1631, *d.* 1712), best known as Earl Danby, minister of Charles II., and played an important part in the revolution of 1688.

Lefebvre, François Joseph, Duc de Dantzig (*b.* 1755, *d.* 1820), French marshal, son of a miller, became a general of division in 1794; displayed great bravery at Stockach (1799); assisted Napoleon in overthrowing the Directory; captured Dantzig in 1807; distinguished himself in Austria (1809), and Russia (1812); joined Napoleon on his return from Elba.

Lefebvre, Joseph (*b.* 1836), French painter; has exhibited *Pandora* (1877), *Morning Gray* (1887), *Psyche*, etc.

Lefevre, George John Shaw (*b.* 1832), educated at Cambridge; called to the bar in 1856; represented Reading 1863-85; has sat for Bradford since 1886. He became first commissioner of works in 1884, and postmaster-general in the same year.

Le Fèvre d'Étaples, Jacques (*b.* 1455, *d.* 1537), French theologian; published a French version of the Bible (1530).

Le Fort, François Jacob (*b.* 1656, *d.* 1699), born at Geneva; entered the Russian service, and was appointed grand-admiral by Peter the Great (1693).

Legaré, Hugh Swinton (*b.* 1797, *d.* 1843), American lawyer; became attorney-general of the United States in 1841.

Legendre, Adrien Marie (*b.* 1752, *d.* 1833), French mathematician, born at Toulouse, became professor of mathematics in the École Militaire at Paris about 1776; in 1782 wrote a remarkable paper on the attraction of spheroids; was in 1787 placed on a commission for connecting Paris and Greenwich geodetically, and contributed to the Academy papers on trigonometrical operations depending upon the figure of the earth, which contained, among other theorems, that known as "Legendre's." He published *Éléments de Géométrie* (1794), *Théorie des Nombres* (1798), in which he expounds the law of quadratic reciprocity, *Nouvelle Théorie des Parallèles* (1803), and *Nouvelles Méthodes pour la Détermination des Orbites des Comètes*, containing the first suggestion of the method of least squares. His most important contribution to mathematical science was that on elliptic functions.

Legge, George, Baron Dartmouth (*b.* 1648, *d.* 1691), admiral, fought against the Dutch (1671); commanded an expedition against Tangiers (1682); was in favour with James II.; failed to prevent the landing of William of Orange; took part in a Jacobite conspiracy (1690), and died a prisoner in the Tower.

Legge, James (*b.* 1815), worked as a missionary in China from 1839 to 1873; in 1875 became the first professor of Chinese at Oxford. He has edited the four *Shu* and the five *King*.

Legouvé, Ernest Wilfrid (*b.* 1807), French dramatist; has written *Beatrix* (1861), etc.

Legros, Alphonse (*b.* 1837), painter and etcher, born, of humble parentage, at Dijon; after exhibiting at the Salon, came to England in 1863, and was in 1876 appointed professor in the Slade school in University College, London. Among his best works are *Death and the Woodman* (an etching), and *Le Repas des Pauvres* (a picture).

Lehmann, Rudolf (*b.* 1819), German artist, was educated at Paris, Munich, and Rome. Among his best pictures are *Sixtus V. Blessing the Pontine Marshes*, *Grazielle*, and portraits of Lord Houghton and Mrs. Browning.

Leibnitz, Gottfried Wilhelm, Baron von (*b.* 1646, *d.* 1716), philosopher and mathematician, educated at the university of Leipzig; in 1667 went to Frankfort on the invitation of Baron von Boineburg, and became councillor to the Elector of Mainz; during visits to Paris in 1672, and to London in 1673 and 1676, became acquainted with the leading scientific men of his time; about this time discovered the differential calculus, which resembled Newton's method of fluxions so closely that it occasioned a bitter dispute between the two; in 1676 was appointed councillor and librarian to the Duke of Brunswick-Lüneberg, and spent the remainder of his life at Hanover. Among his chief works are, in philosophy, the *Essai de Théodicée* (1710) and the *Monadologie* (1714); in mathematics, *Theoria Motus Concreti* and *Theoria Motus Abstracti* (1671); in natural science, *Protagæa*, a treatise on geology.

Leicester, Robert Dudley, Earl of (*b.* 1532, *d.* 1588), son of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland; narrowly escaped execution in 1553; rose rapidly in Elizabeth's favour, and is suspected of having murdered his wife, Amy Robsart (1560), in the hope of winning her hand. He privately married Lady Sheffield (1573), and Lettice Knollys, Dowager-Countess of Essex (1578). In 1585 he commanded the English forces sent to the Netherlands; remained there for a year as governor-general of the United Provinces, and returned in 1587, but failed to effect anything.

Leidy, Joseph, M.D. (*b.* 1823, *d.* 1891), was in 1853 appointed professor of anatomy in the university of Pennsylvania. He has written *The Extinct Mammalian Fauna of Dakota and Nebraska* (1870), etc.

Leigh, Sir Edward (*b.* 1602, *d.* 1670), biblical critic; wrote *Critica Sacra* (1639).

Leighton, Alexander (*b.* 1568, *d.* 1649), Scotch divine and physician, "a fiery Puritan zealot," came to London in 1613; in 1628 published *Zion's Plea*, for which he was summoned before the Star Chamber, whipped, mutilated, and imprisoned in the Tower till 1640.

Leighton, Sir Frederick, Bart. (*b.* 1830), born at Scarborough, studied at Berlin, Frankfort, and Paris; in 1855 sent *Cimabue's Triumph* to the Royal Academy from Rome; has since exhibited *The Triumph of Music* (1856), *Hercules Wrestling with Death* (1871), *The Daphnephoria* (1876), etc.; A.R.A., 1864; R.A., 1869; President, 1878.

Leighton, Robert (*b.* 1611, *d.* 1684), theological writer, son of Alexander Leighton; was Presbyterian minister at Newbattle, near Edinburgh, 1641-53; principal of Edinburgh University, 1653-61; Bishop of Dunblane, 1661-70, and Archbishop of Glasgow, 1670-3, after which he lived in retirement at Broadhurst, in Sussex. His works, comprising sermons and a commentary on the First Epistle of St. Peter, were published after his death.

Leitner, Gottlieb W. (*b.* 1840), Orientalist, born at Pesth; appointed professor of Arabic at King's College, London, in 1861; founded the Oriental University Institute at Woking in 1884. He has carried on excavations in India, and written *Græco-Buddhistic Discoveries*, etc.

Lejay, Gui Michel (*b.* 1588, *d.* 1674), French Orientalist; published a polyglot Bible.

Le Keux, John (*b.* 1784, *d.* 1846), English architectural engraver; illustrated the works of Britton, Pugin, and Neale.

Leland, Charles Godfrey (*b.* 1824), has published *Hans Breitmann's Ballads* (1871), a translation of Heine, etc.

Leland, John (*b. circa* 1506, *d.* 1552), antiquary and linguist, educated at St. Paul's school, studied at Cambridge, Oxford, and Paris; became chaplain, librarian, and, in 1533, antiquary to Henry VIII., who commissioned him to search for antiquities, and examine the libraries of all the abbeys and colleges in the kingdom. He was prevented by insanity from completing the arrangement of the materials he collected. Most of his MSS. were afterwards placed in the Bodleian library. His *Itinerarium* and *Collectanea* were edited by Hearne (1710-15), and his *Commentarii de Scriptoribus Britannicis* by Hall (1709).

Leland, John (*b.* 1691, *d.* 1766), minister of a Dissenting congregation in Dublin; wrote in defence of Christianity.

Lella, Vittorio (*b.* 1859), an Italian mountaineer and photographer.

Lely, Sir Peter (Van der Faes) (*b.* 1617, *d.* 1680), portrait-painter; came to England in 1641, and succeeded Vandyke as painter to the king. His best-known portraits are those of the beauties of the court of Charles II.

Lemaire, Jeanne Madeline (*b.* 1850), French artist, paints chiefly in oils.

Lemaître, Frédérick (*b.* 1798, *d.* 1876), a French actor, celebrated for his realistic impersonations.

Lemoine, François (*b.* 1688, *d.* 1737), a French artist, pupil of Galloche, became professor of painting in the Academy. His chief work is *The Apotheosis of Hercules* in the palace of Versailles.

Lemon, Mark (*b.* 1809, *d.* 1870), born in

London; joined in starting *Punch* (1841), of which he was sole editor 1843-70. He also wrote many farces, melodramas, novels, songs, and essays.

Lemonnier, Pierre Charles (*b.* 1715, *d.* 1799), French astronomer; assisted Maupertuis in measuring an arc of the meridian at Tornea in the Arctic regions.

Lemprière, John (*b. circa* 1760, *d.* 1824), classical scholar, whose *Classical Dictionary* was published in 1792.

Lenau, Nicholas (Niembsch von Strehlenau) (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1850), Hungarian poet, lived chiefly at Vienna and Stuttgart; excelled as a lyrist; also wrote *Faust* (1836), *Savonarola* (1837), *Die Albigenser* (1842), and other long poems.

Lenbach, Franz (*b.* 1836), German artist; has painted portraits of Moltke, Bismarck, Döllinger, Wagner, and others.

Lenclos, Anne or Ninon de (*b.* 1616, *d.* 1706), a celebrated French beauty, who retained her attractions to a great age.

Lenfant, Jacques (*b.* 1661, *d.* 1728), French Protestant divine; settled at Berlin, and became chaplain to Frederick William of Prussia (1710). He wrote histories of the Councils of Constance and Basle.

Lenormant, François (*b.* 1837, *d.* 1883), professor of archæology at the Bibliothèque Nationale (1874-83); carried on excavations at Eleusis and elsewhere; wrote an *Ancient History of the East*, etc.

Lenthall, William (*b.* 1591, *d.* 1662), lawyer and politician; was Speaker of the House of Commons (1640-53), and again in 1654 and 1660.

Lentulus, P. Cornelius Sura (*d.* 62 B.C.), consul in 73 B.C.; joined Catiline's conspiracy. He was arrested, and strangled in prison.

Leo, Johannes, "Africanus" (*d. circa* 1526), a Moor of Granada, travelled in Africa and Asia; was captured by pirates, and carried before Leo X., who induced him to change his religion. He wrote, in Arabic, a *Description of Africa.*

Leo, Leonardo (*b.* 1694, *d.* 1744), musician, born at Naples, pupil of Scarlatti; composed two oratorios, many sacred pieces, and some operas.

Leo of Modena (Judah Arieh) (*b.* 1571, *d.* 1654), a learned Venetian rabbi; wrote *Istoria dei Riti Hebraici*, etc.

Leo III., "the Isaurian," Emperor of the East (*d.* 741), succeeded Anastatius II. in 717. In 718-19 the Saracens besieged Constantinople, but were at last defeated. By condemning the use of images, in opposition to the pope, he started the celebrated Iconoclast controversy.

Leo VI., "the Philosopher" (*b.* 865, *d.* 911), succeeded his father, Basil, in 886. During his reign the empire was overrun by the Saracens and Bulgarians. He wrote a treatise on tactics, and completed the code of laws called *Basilica.*

Leo I., "the Great," Pope (*b. circa* 309, *d.* 461), succeeded Sixtus III. in 440; zealously opposed the Manichæans and Pelagians, and secured the condemnation of the Eutychian heresy at the General Council of Chalcedon (451). He induced Attila to spare Rome (452), but it was pillaged by Genseric (455).

Leo III. (*d.* 816), on becoming Pope (795) acknowledged Charlemagne as protector of the Church; was driven from Rome in 799, but restored by Charlemagne, whom he crowned Emperor of the West in 800.

Leo IX. (Bruno), Pope (*b.* 1002, *d.* 1054), previously Bishop of Toulouse; was elected at the Diet of Worms (1048), and confirmed by the Roman clergy; made strenuous endeavours to eradicate the vices of the clergy, attacked the Normans, and was taken prisoner at Civitella (1053), but released after ten months' imprisonment.

Leo X., Pope (Cardinal Giovanni de' Medici) (*b.* 1475, *d.* 1521), son of Lorenzo the Magnificent, born at Florence; was banished with his family in 1497; travelled in Germany and Flanders, and formed a friendship with Erasmus; on his return to Italy became legate to Julius II.; was taken prisoner at Ravenna (1512); became pope in 1513. In his efforts to extend the papal dominions he allied himself at one time with France, at another with the Empire. In 1515 he signed the famous concordat with Francis I. His pontificate is one of the most brilliant periods in the history of art and literature, and is also memorable as the time when the Reformation began.

Leo XII. (Annibale della Genga), Pope (*b.* 1760, *d.* 1829), a native of Romagna, succeeded Pius VII. in 1823.

Leo XIII. (Gioacchino Pecci), Pope (*b.* 1810), son of Count Ludovico Pecci, born at Carpineto, in the Papal States, educated at the Collegio Romano and the Academy of Noble Ecclesiastics; administered the districts of Benevento, Spoleto, and Perugia successively; became Archbishop of Damietta 1843, and Bishop of Perugia 1846; was nuncio to the King of the Belgians 1843-6; was created a cardinal 1853, and in 1877 became chamberlain. He was elected pope as representative of the Moderates in 1878. Among his most important encyclicals are those concerning the Irish Nationalist movement (1888), and the Labour question (1891).

Leon, Juan Ponce de (*b.* 1460, *d.* 1521), Spanish adventurer, accompanied Columbus in 1493; received a command in Hayti; conquered Porto Rico; discovered Florida in 1512; was wounded in an expedition against the Caribs, and died in Cuba.

Leonidas, King of Sparta, defended the pass of Thermopylæ against Xerxes, King of Persia, but, owing to the treachery of a Greek named Ephialtes, was surprised in the rear, and slain, with his whole army (480 B.C.).

Leopardi, Giacomo, Count (*b.* 1798, *d.* 1837), Italian philologist and poet, born at Recanati, in the March of Ancona; after a visit to Rome (1820), where he formed a friendship with Niebuhr, rambled about Italy, settling at Naples in 1832. He wrote *Canzoni*, and lyrics, such as *La Genestra;* also *Operette Morali* (dialogues), many learned essays, including one *On the Popular Errors of the Ancients*, and translations of several classical authors. He suffered much from ill-health.

Leopold I., Duke of Austria (*b.* 1157, *d.* 1194), after taking part in the third Crusade, seized Richard I. when on his way home, and sold him to the Emperor Henry VI.

Leopold II., Duke of Austria (*b.* 1292, *d.* 1326), was son of the Emperor Albert I. He was defeated by the Swiss at Morgarten (1315).

Leopold III., Duke of Austria (*b.* 1351, *d.* 1380), son of Albert II., ruled over Suabia, Carinthia, and Tyrol. He was slain at Sempach.

Leopold I., Emperor (*b.* 1640, *d.* 1705), son of Ferdinand III., became King of Hungary in 1655, and of Bohemia in 1657; was elected emperor in 1658. The Turkish invasion was brought to a close by the victory of Montecuculi, at St. Gothard (1664). A war with France, begun in 1674, was terminated by the treaty of Nimeguen (1678). Owing to the emperor's cruel government, the Hungarians rose in revolt under Tekeli, and were aided by the Turks, who besieged Vienna, but were driven back by John Sobieski, and finally defeated by Prince Eugene near Zeuta (1697). Meanwhile Leopold was engaged in a war with France, which was ended by the peace of Ryswick (1697). His attempts to secure the throne of Spain for his son Charles led to the war of the Spanish Succession.

Leopold II., Emperor (*b.* 1747, *d.* 1792), son of Francis I. and Maria Theresa; in 1765 became Grand Duke of Tuscany, where he introduced many reforms in church and state; in 1790 succeeded to the throne of Austria, and was elected emperor; suppressed a revolt in the Netherlands; restored tranquillity in Hungary, and concluded a peace with the Turks; signed the treaty of Pilnitz with Prussia in support of Louis XVI. (1791), but died soon afterwards.

Leopold I., King of the Belgians (*b.* 1790, *d.* 1865), Duke of Saxe-Coburg, elected king by the National Congress in 1831; after a struggle with the Dutch, concluded by the Convention of 1833, applied himself to the development of the resources of the country. A commercial treaty with England was signed in 1851, and one with France in 1861.

Leopold II. (*b.* 1835), son of the preceding, married the Archduchess Maria of Austria in 1853, and succeeded his father in 1865. His reign has been marked by the quarrels of the Liberals and Roman Catholics. He is the leading spirit of the International African Association.

Leopold I., of Tuscany. [*See* **Leopold II.**, Emperor.]

Leopold II., Grand Duke of Tuscany (*b.* 1797, *d.* 1870), abdicated in 1859.

Lepidus, Marcus Æmilius (*d.* 13 B.C.), attached himself to Cæsar, with whom he was consul in 46 B.C.; after his assassination, joined Antonius and Octavianus, the three forming the first triumvirate; in 36 was worsted in a struggle with Octavianus, and banished to Circeii.

Lepsius, Karl Richard (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1884), Egyptologist, born at Naumburg, studied philology under Bopp at Berlin; edited the Egyptian *Book of the Dead* (1842); in the same year was appointed professor of Egyptology at Berlin, and led a scientific expedition to Egypt, resulting in the *Monuments of Egypt and Æthiopia* (1849-60); published his *Egyptian Chronology* in 1849; in 1866 revisited Egypt.

Lerdo de Tejada, Sebastian (*b.* 1825), Mexican politician; was minister of foreign affairs 1863-7, chief justice 1867-72, and president 1872-6.

Lerma, Francisco de Rojas y Sandoval, Duke of (*d.* 1625), was minister of Philip III. of Spain from 1598 to 1618, when he was displaced by his son, the Duke of Uzeda.

Lermontoff, Mikhail Yurevitch (*b.* 1814, *d.* 1841), Russian poet, wrote *The Novice*, *The Demon*, *The Song of the Czar*, *Ivan Vasilievitch*, etc.

Leroux, Pierre (*b.* 1798, *d.* 1871), French Socialist, son of a Paris artisan; in 1831 became a follower of St. Simon, but differed from Enfantin, and in 1840 published *De l'Humanité*, formulating the creed of the Humanitarian school.

Le Sage, Alain René (*b.* 1668, *d.* 1747), French novelist and dramatist, born at Sarzeau, in Brittany, educated in the Jesuit college at Vannes; went to Paris in 1692, learnt Spanish, and translated or imitated several Spanish dramas; in 1707 produced *Le Diable Boiteux*, and soon afterwards a comedy called *Turcaret*. *Gil Blas* was published in three parts (1715-24-35).

Leslie, Alexander, Earl of Leven (*b.* 1590, *d.* 1661), after serving under Gustavus Adolphus, became commander-in-chief of the Covenanters (1639), and defeated the royal forces at Newburn (1640). He commanded the Scots in the Parliamentary army at Marston Moor.

Leslie, Charles (*b.* 1650, *d.* 1722), Irish nonjuror; carried on controversies against Roman Catholicism, and wrote *A Short and Easy Method with the Deists* (1694); went with the Pretender to Italy in 1715; died in Ireland.

Leslie, Charles Robert (*b.* 1794, *d.* 1859), artist, born in London of American parents, brought up in America; returned to London in 1811, was elected A.R.A. in 1821, and R.A. in 1826. Most of his works illustrate incidents from Shakespeare, Molière, Cervantes, and other humorists.

Leslie, George Dunlop (*b.* 1835), son of the preceding, became A.R.A. in 1868, and R.A. in 1876.

Leslie, John (*b.* 1526, *d.* 1596), Scotch Roman Catholic priest; became Bishop of Ross in 1565; defended Queen Mary's cause at York in 1568; was implicated in Norfolk's plot, and imprisoned in the Tower 1571-3; became Bishop of Coutances in 1593; died in a monastery near Brussels.

Leslie, Sir John (*b.* 1766, *d.* 1832), mathematician, born at Largo, in Fifeshire; was educated at St. Andrews and Edinburgh, where he was professor of mathematics (1805-19), and natural philosophy (1819-32). His chief work is an *Inquiry into the Nature and Propagation of Heat* (1804). In 1810 he invented a process of artificial congelation. By means of the differential thermometer, which he claims to have invented, he carried out original investigations in photometry, hydroscopy, and the temperature of space.

Leslie, Thomas Edward Cliffe (*b.* 1827, *d.* 1882), educated at Trinity College, Dublin; became professor of political economy and jurisprudence at Belfast in 1853. His chief works are *The Land System* (1870), and *Essays in Political and Moral Philosophy* (1879). He applied the historical method to economic questions.

Lespinasse, Claire François (*b. circa* 1731, *d.* 1776), held a famous *salon*, where D'Alembert was a constant attendant. Her *Lettres* were published in 1809.

Lesseps, Ferdinand, Vicomte de (*b.* 1805), after holding various consular posts, went to Madrid as ambassador in 1848. While in Egypt, in 1854, he proposed the scheme of the Suez Canal to Said Pasha, and, a company having been formed, the canal was begun in 1859, and completed in 1869. He was also author of the Panama Canal scheme.

Lessing, Gotthold Ephraim (*b.* 1729, *d.* 1781), born at Kamenz, in Lusatia, educated at the Meissen Fürstenschule and the university of Leipzig; between 1749 and 1760 lived chiefly at Berlin, where Mendelssohn and Nicolai were his literary associates; was secretary to General Tauentzien, governor of Silesia, 1760-5; in 1770 became librarian to the Duke of Brunswick at Wolfenbüttel. By publishing Reimarus's *Wolfenbüttel Fragments* (1774), of which he was supposed to be the author, he incurred the hostility of the church. His chief works are *Laokoon* (1760), a treatise on art, and the following dramas: *Miss Sarah Sampson*, a tragedy (1755), *Minna von Barnhelm*, a comedy (1767), *Emilia Galotti*, a tragedy (1772), and *Nathan der Weise* (1779).

L'Estrange, Sir Roger (*b.* 1616, *d.* 1704), fought for Charles I.; was licenser of the press under Charles II., and set up two newspapers, the *London Gazette* (1663-5), and the *Observator* (1679-87). He wrote several political tracts.

Le Sueur, Jean François (*b.* 1760, *d.* 1837), musical composer, born near Abbeville; was appointed chapel-master of Notre Dame in 1786. He composed *Télémaque*, *La Caverne*, *Les Bardes*, and other operas.

Lethington. [*See* Maitland.]

Leucippus, Greek philosopher, disciple of Zeno and teacher of Democritus; originated the atomic theory.

Leusden, Johann (*b.* 1624, *d.* 1699), was professor of Hebrew at Utrecht 1649-99.

Leutze, Emanuel (*b.* 1816, *d.* 1868), a German historical painter.

Leuwenhoek, Antoni (*b.* 1632, *d.* 1723), Dutch naturalist; said to have discovered the spermatozoa.

Levaillant, François (*b.* 1753, *d.* 1824), French traveller, explored South Africa (1781-84).

Lever, Charles (*b.* 1806, *d.* 1872), novelist, born in Dublin; practised as a doctor in Ireland 1832-9, and at Brussels 1839-42; was appointed consul at Spezzia in 1858, and at Trieste in 1867. Among his works are *Harry Lorrequer* (1837), *Charles O'Malley* (1841), *Con Cregan*, *A Day's Ride*, etc.

Leveridge, Richard (*b.* 1670, *d.* 1758), a popular English singer.

Leverrier, Urbain Jean Joseph (*b.* 1811, *d.* 1877), French astronomer, born at St. Lô in Normandy, studied at the École Polytechnique in Paris; in 1846 discovered the planet Neptune; after his appointment to the directorship of the Paris observatory, (1854), revised the theories of planetary motion, and formed more accurate tables. He founded the Association Scientifique.

Levi, Hebrew patriarch, son of Jacob and Leah, died in Egypt.

Levi, Leone, Professor (*b.* 1821, *d.* 1888), economic writer, born at Ancona, settled in England in 1844. Among his works are *International Commercial Law*, and a *History of British Commerce* (1763-1878).

Lewald, Fanny (*b.* 1811, *d.* 1889), German novelist, has published *Die Erlöserin* (1873), *Vater und Sohn* (1881), etc.

Lewes, George Henry (*b.* 1817, *d.* 1878), miscellaneous writer; published a *History of Philosophy* (1845-6), *Life of Robespierre* (1849), *Life of Goethe* (1855), *Problems of Life and Mind* (1874-9), etc.

Lewis, Sir George Cornewall (*b.* 1806, *d.* 1863), educated at Oxford, was called to the bar in 1831; entered Parliament in 1847; was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1855, Home Secretary in 1859, and secretary for war in 1861. He wrote *The Use and Abuse of some Political Terms* (1832), *The Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion* (1850), and other works.

Lewis, John Frederick, R.A. (*b.* 1805, *d.* 1876), artist, excelled in representations of Eastern life and scenery.

Lewis, Matthew Gregory (*b.* 1775, *d.* 1818), wrote *The Monk* (1795), *The Bravo of Venice* (1804), and other blood-curdling novels; also several plays.

Lewis, Thomas Hayter (*b.* 1818), professor of architecture at University College 1865-81; wrote the articles on *Ancient* and *Modern Architecture* in the *Encyclopædia Britannica.*

Lewis, William James (*b.* 1847), educated at Oxford; became professor of mineralogy at Cambridge in 1881.

Ley, James, Earl of Marlborough (*b.* 1552, *d.* 1628), lawyer; was made chief-justice of the King's Bench in 1621, and lord-treasurer in 1625.

Leyden, John (*b.* 1775, *d.* 1811), Scottish poet and Orientalist; contributed to Scott's *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border.* He afterwards became a judge at Calcutta.

Leyden, Lukas van (Lukas Jacobs) (*b.* 1494, *d.* 1533), a celebrated painter and engraver of the Flemish school.

L'Hôpital, Guillaume de, Marquis de Saint-Mesme (*b.* 1661, *d.* 1704), French mathematician; wrote *Analyse des Infiniment-Petits* (1696).

L'Hôpital, Michel de (*b.* 1504, *d.* 1573), French statesman, went as ambassador to the Council of Trent; became chancellor of France in 1560; prevented the establishment of the Inquisition in France; caused the States-General to be assembled (1560), and secured the passing of an edict granting freedom of worship to the Protestants. His pacific policy being distasteful to the Guises, civil war broke out in 1562, and in 1568 he was deprived of his office.

Lhuyd, Edward (*b.* 1670, *d.* 1709), Welsh antiquary, keeper of the Ashmolean Museum; wrote *Archæologia Britannica*, etc.

Libanius (*b. circa* 314, *d. circa* 390), Greek rhetorician, friend of the Emperor Julian; taught at Constantinople, Athens, and Antioch. Saints Basil and Chrysostom were among his pupils.

Liberius, Bishop of Rome (*d.* 366), succeeded Julius I. in 352; supported Athanasius, and was banished by Constantine in 356; retracted in 358, and was allowed to return.

Libri-Carucci, Guglielmo Brutus Icilius Timoleon, Count (*b.* 1803, *d.* 1869), Italian mathematician, settled in London in 1848.

Lichtenberg, Georg Christoph (*b.* 1742, *d.* 1799), German humorist, professor of experimental philosophy at Göttingen; wrote *The Physiognomy of Tails* in ridicule of Lavater, etc.

Liddell, Henry George (*b.* 1811), Dean of Christ Church, Oxford (1855-91), joint author of *Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon.*

Liddon, Henry Parry, D.D. (*b.* 1829, *d.* 1890), a prominent member of the Liberal High Church Party, educated at Oxford, delivered his Bampton lectures *On the Divinity of Jesus Christ* in 1866; was appointed canon residentiary of St. Paul's in 1870.

Lie, Jonas (*b.* 1833), a Norwegian novelist; wrote *The Man with the Second Sight* (1870), *The Pilot and His Wife* (1874), etc.

Lieber, Franz (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1872), born in Berlin; after suffering imprisonment for his political opinions, went to America (1827), and became professor of history in Columbia College, South Carolina. He edited the *Encyclopædia Americana* (1829-33), and has written *Political Ethics* (1838), etc.

Liebig, Justus, Baron von (*b.* 1803, *d.* 1873), chemist, born at Darmstadt, studied at Bonn and Erlangen; went to Paris, and attracted the attention of Humboldt by a paper on fulminic acid; was appointed professor at Giessen (1824), where his laboratory became celebrated, and afterwards at Munich (1852). Among his chief works are *Organic Chemistry in its Application to Agriculture* (1840), and *Annalen der Chimie*, edited in conjunction with Wöhler.

Liebknecht, Wilhelm (*b.* 1826), German Socialist, spent thirteen years in England, and joined the International (1864); became editor of the *Demokratisches Wochenblatt* in 1867; was imprisoned from 1872 to 1875, when he took his seat in the Reichstag.

Lightfoot, John (*b.* 1602, *d.* 1675), Hebrew scholar, at first a clergyman of the Church of England; became a member of the Assembly of Divines, and represented the Presbyterians at the Savoy Conference.

Lightfoot, Joseph Barber, D.D. (*b.* 1828, *d.* 1889), became Lady Margaret professor of divinity at Cambridge in 1875; was appointed Bishop of Durham in 1879. He published valuable commentaries on St. Paul's epistles and the Apostolic Fathers, etc.

Ligne, Charles Joseph, Prince de (*b.* 1735, *d.* 1814), general in the Austrian service, born at Brussels; distinguished himself in the Seven Years' war; went to Russia as ambassador in 1782, and served in the army of Catherine II. against the Turks. His *Mélanges* give a lively picture of contemporary events.

Ligonier, John, Earl (*b.* 1678, *d.* 1770), field-marshal, distinguished himself in Marlborough's campaigns; served in Flanders, 1746-7, displaying great gallantry at the battle of Laffeldt; became commander-in-chief in 1757.

Liguori, St. Alfonso Maria de (*b.* 1696, *d.* 1787), founded the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer, for promoting the religious education of the poor (1732); was Bishop of St. Agatha dei Goti 1762-75; died in the convent of his order at Nocera dei Pagani. He wrote *Verità della Fede*, etc.

Li Hung Chang (*b.* 1823), the prime minister of China.

Lilburne, John (*b.* 1618, *d.* 1657), was imprisoned by the Star Chamber for circulating seditious libels (1636-40); served in the Parliamentary army; during the Commonwealth was frequently imprisoned for attacks on Cromwell's government.

Lillo, George (*b.* 1693, *d.* 1739), English dramatist; wrote *George Barnwell*, *Fatal Curiosity*, and *Arden of Feversham*.

Lilly, or **Lyly**, John (*b. circa* 1553, *d. circa* 1606), wrote several dramas, and about 1580 published *Euphues: the Anatomy of Wit*, the flowery language of which was much admired by Elizabeth's courtiers, and gave rise to the style of speaking and writing called "Euphuism."

Lilly, William (*b.* 1602, *d.* 1681), astrologer; was consulted by both parties during the Civil war. His *Merlinus Anglicus* was published annually from 1644 to 1681.

Lily, William (*b.* 1466, *d.* 1523), educated at Magdalen College, Oxon.; after travelling in the East, opened a school in London, in which he taught Greek. He was the first master of St. Paul's school. His *Latin Grammar* was published in 1513.

Limborch, Philip van (*b.* 1633, *d.* 1712), Dutch Arminian divine, pastor at Gouda and Amsterdam; wrote *Theologia Christiana* (1686), etc.

Linacre, Thomas (*b. circa* 1460, *d.* 1524), founder and first president of the College of Physicians; after completing his course at Oxford, studied at several Italian universities; returning to England, lectured on Greek and medicine at Oxford; became tutor and physician to Prince Arthur; took orders about 1509, and received various preferments. He wrote *De Emendata Structura Latini Sermonis*, and other works.

Lincoln, Abraham (*b.* 1809, *d.* 1865), American statesman, born in Kentucky, spent his childhood in Indiana; settled in Illinois in 1830; served in the Black Hawk War (1832); studied law, and sat in the Legislature (1834-41); was elected to Congress in 1846, and became conspicuous as an opponent of slavery. While canvassing the state for a seat in the Senate (1858), he won much popularity among the Republicans. His election to the presidency in November, 1860, was followed by the secession of the southern states, and Civil war broke out in 1861. In September, 1862, Lincoln issued a proclamation of emancipation, which took effect on January 1, 1863. He was re-elected in 1864. The success of Grant's operations brought the war to a close in 1865, and Lincoln was engaged in schemes of re-organisation, when he was shot at the theatre by an actor named Booth.

Lincoln, Robert Todd (*b.* 1843), son of the preceding; was appointed American minister to England in 1889.

Lind, Jenny (*b.* 1820, *d.* 1889), born at Stockholm, studied in Paris under Garcia (1841); visited Berlin in 1844, Vienna in 1846, London in 1847, and the United States in 1850-2; married Herr Otto Goldschmid in 1852, and withdrew from the stage, but continued to sing in oratorios and concerts.

Linde, Samuel Bogumil (*b.* 1771, *d.* 1847), of Swedish descent, born at Thorn, published a *Polish Dictionary*. He died at Warsaw.

Lindpaintner, Peter Joseph (*b.* 1791, *d.* 1858), a German musical composer.

Lindsay, Sir David (*b. circa* 1490, *d.* 1555), Scotch poet, was sent on several embassies by James V., after whose death he supported the cause of the reformers. He wrote *The Dreme*, *The Complaynt*, *A Satyre of the Three Estatis*, etc.

Lindsay, David, F.R.G.S. (*b.* 1856), born in South Australia, conducted the Arnheims exploring expedition in 1883; in 1885-6 led a private expedition across Australia from south to north.

Lindsey, Theophilus (*b.* 1723, *d.* 1808), English clergyman, resigned his living at Catterick in Yorkshire (1773), and became a Unitarian minister in London (1774-93). He wrote an *Apology*, explaining the change in his views.

Lingard, John (*b.* 1771, *d.* 1851), historian, descended from a Roman Catholic family in Lincolnshire, studied at Douay; on the establishment of Crook Hall, Durham (1794), became its vice-president, and subsequently professor of natural and moral philosophy; removed with the community to Ushaw (1808), and in 1811 withdrew to Hornby. His works are *Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Church* (1806) and a *History of England* (1819-30).

Lingen, Ralph Robert Wheeler, Baron (*b.* 1819), educated at Oxford, where he was a fellow of Balliol; called to the bar 1847; and in 1849 became secretary to the Educational Department; became permanent secretary to the Treasury in 1870; Alderman to the London County Council, 1889.

Linley, Thomas (*b. circa* 1725, *d.* 1795), musical composer, became proprietor of Drury Lane theatre in conjunction with his son-in-law, R. B. Sheridan (1776). He wrote the accompaniment to the airs in the *Beggar's Opera*, and composed several ballads.

Linnæus (Von Linné), Carl (*b.* 1707, *d.* 1778), born at Rashult, studied at the universities of Lund and Upsal, where, about 1730, he conceived the idea of a new method of classifying plants; in 1732 was sent on a scientific expedition to Lapland, the results of which he published in his *Flora Lapponica* (1737); from 1735 to 1738 superintended the garden of Georg Clifort, near Haarlem, and there wrote works explaining his system; after visiting England, became professor of medicine at Upsal (1741-8). His *Philosophia Botanica* (1751) gives a complete account of his system.

Linnell, John (*b.* 1792, *d.* 1882), artist, studied at the Academy under West and Varley; painted portraits of Blake, Mulready, Peel, Carlyle, and other famous men; in 1846 returned to landscape, and, after his removal to Red Hill (1852), usually chose his subjects from the country surrounding his home.

Linton, Eliza Lynn (*b.* 1822), has written many novels and social articles.

Linton, Sir James Drumgole (*b.* 1840), artist, was successively elected member (1867), vice-president (1883), and president (1884) of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water-Colours, and has done much towards raising it to its present position. He excels in depicting scenes of chivalry and romance.

Linton, William James (*b.* 1812), engraver and writer; has published a *History of Wood-Engraving* and other works.

Lippi, Fra Filippo (*b.* 1412, *d.* 1469), Florentine painter, educated at the monastery del Carmine, studied under Masaccio. Romantic stories are told of his life, for which there appears to be little foundation. Among his masterpieces are the frescoes in the cathedrals of Spoleto and Prato, and a *Coronation of the Virgin*, now at Florence.

Lippi, Filippino (*b.* 1460, *d.* 1504), a painter, son of the preceding.

Lippi, Lorenzo (*b.* 1606, *d.* 1664), Italian painter and poet; wrote *Il Malmantile Racquistato*.

Lippincott, Sarah Jane (*b.* 1823), an American authoress.

Lipsius, Justus (*b.* 1547, *d.* 1606), a learned critic, professor of history at Leyden, and afterwards at Louvain.

Lisle, Lady Alicia (*d.* 1685), widow of John, Viscount Lisle; was condemned to death by Jeffreys on the charges of having sheltered some of Monmouth's adherents after Sédgemoor, and executed at Winchester.

Lisle, Sir George (*d.* 1648), Royalist officer, distinguished himself at Newbury; bravely defended Colchester, but at last surrendered, and was shot.

Lisle, Joseph Rouget de (*b.* 1760, *d.* 1836), a French revolutionist; author and composer of the *Marseillaise*.

Lista y Aragon, Alberto (*b.* 1775, *d.* 1848), Spanish poet and mathematician; became editor of the *Censor* in 1820, and of the *Gaceta de Madrid* in 1833, and advocated Liberal principles. He was afterwards professor of mathematics at Madrid.

Liston, John (*b.* 1776, *d.* 1846), actor, appeared at the Haymarket in 1805, and from that time was recognised as the greatest low comedian of the day.

Liston, Robert (*b.* 1794, *d.* 1848), an eminent Scotch surgeon, practised in London.

Liszt, Abbé Franz (*b.* 1811, *d.* 1886), pianist and composer, born at Raiding, near Oldenburg, played in public at the age of nine; studied at Vienna under Czerny and Salieri, 1821-3; lived several years in Paris; afterwards worked as a teacher; between 1839 and 1849 visited the principal European towns. His symphonies were written between 1849 and 1859, while he was director of the Court Theatre at Weimar. In 1859 he went to Rome, entered a convent (1865), and henceforward wrote chiefly church music; to this period belong the oratorios *St. Elizabeth* (1865) and *Christus* (1870-5). He returned to Hungary in 1871.

Littré, Maximilien Paul Émile (*b.* 1801, *d.* 1881), French philologist, author of a *Dictionnaire de la Langue Française* (1863-1878).

Liutprand, Bishop of Cremona (*d. circa* 972), was sent on embassies to Constantinople by Berengarius (946), and Otho I. (968); sat in the council at Rome, which deposed John XII. He wrote *Antapodosis* (a history extending from 886 to 948), *De Legatione Constantinopolitana*, etc.

Liverpool, Robert Banks Jenkinson, second Earl of (*b.* 1770, *d.* 1828), statesman, entered Parliament as a Tory in 1791; became Foreign Secretary under Addington in 1801, and concluded the treaty of Amiens (1802); was Home Secretary under Pitt (1804-6) and the Duke of Portland (1807-8), and Secretary for War and the Colonies under Perceval (1809-12); formed an administration in 1812, and remained at the head of the Government till his death.

Liversidge, Prof. Archibald, president of the Royal Society of New South Wales in 1883-4.

Livingston, Edward (*b.* 1764, *d.* 1836), American lawyer and statesman, was elected to Congress in 1794; followed his profession at New Orleans (1804-23); represented that town in Congress (1823-9); entered the Senate (1829); became secretary of state (1831); was minister to France (1833-5). He wrote a celebrated *System of Penal Law* (1833).

Livingstone, David (*b.* 1813, *d.* 1873), born at Blantyre in Lanarkshire, worked during childhood and youth in a cotton-mill; was sent to South Africa by the London Missionary Society in 1840; resided for several years at various stations near the Limpopo, discovering Lake Ngami in 1849, and penetrating to the Makololo country in 1851; in 1853-4 crossed Africa from the Zambesi to the Congo, and in 1854-6 made his way from Loando to Quilimane, following the course of the Zambesi, and discovering the Victoria Falls; came to England in 1856, and published *Missionary Travels* (1857); returned to Africa as consul at Quilimane in 1858; explored the country north of the Zambesi (1858-64), discovering Lakes Shirwa and Nyassa, and in 1865 published his *Narrative* of the journey; undertook his third expedition in 1866, and spent the remainder of his life endeavouring to ascertain whether the Nile flowed from the water-system west of Lake Tanganyika. In November, 1871, he was found by Stanley at Ujiji. He died of dysentery at the village of Ilala.

Livius, Titus (*b.* 59 B.C., *d.* 17 A.D.), born at Patavium, lived chiefly at Rome, where he was patronised by Augustus. He wrote a *History of Rome* from its foundation to 9 B.C., in 142 books, of which 35 remain.

Llewelyn ap Grufydd (*b.* 1224, *d.* 1282), the last of the native princes of Wales; aided Simon de Montfort during the reign of Henry III.; on refusing to do homage to Edward I., was attacked by that king, and driven to the fastnesses of Snowdon; again took up arms in 1282, and was slain in battle.

Llorente, Juan Antonio (*b.* 1756, *d.* 1823), Spanish ecclesiastic; wrote a *Critical History of the Inquisition* (1817).

Lloyd, Charles (*d.* 1839), poet, born in Birmingham, friend of Coleridge, Southey, and Lamb; wrote *Nugæ Canoræ* (1819), etc.

Lloyd, Edward (*b.* 1845), an English tenor vocalist.

Lobau, Comte de (Georges Mouton) (*b.* 1770, *d.* 1838), French general; served in Napoleon's campaigns, earning his title by his defence of the island of Lobau on the Danube; was taken prisoner at Waterloo; took part in the revolution of 1830, and succeeded Lafayette as commander of the National Guard.

Lobeira, Vasco de (*d.* 1403), Portuguese author; wrote *Amadis de Gaul*, a famous romance of chivalry. The Portuguese original has been lost, the earliest edition now extant being a Spanish translation of 1519.

Lobel, Mathieu (*b.* 1538, *d.* 1616), born at Lille; settled in England, and became physician to James I. His *Stirpium Adversaria* was the first attempt to classify plants according to their natural orders. The Lobelia was named after him.

Lobo, Jeronimo (*b.* 1593, *d.* 1678), Portuguese Jesuit missionary; originally sent to India (1622); after labouring for nine years in Abyssinia, was expelled (1634), and returned to Goa. He died in Lisbon. His *History of Ethiopia* was translated by Dr. Johnson.

Loch, Sir Henry Brougham, G.C.M.G., chief commissioner of the Cape.

Lock, Matthew (*b.* 1635, *d.* 1677), musician, born at Exeter; composed music for *The Tempest* and *Macbeth.*

Locke, John (*b.* 1632, *d.* 1704), English philosopher, born at Wrington, in Somersetshire, educated at Westminster, studied at Christ Church, Oxford; in 1666 became acquainted with Lord Ashley, afterwards Earl of Shaftesbury; resided much in his house, and, when he became Lord Chancellor (1672), was appointed secretary for the presentation of benefices; in 1673 was made secretary to the Board of Trade; from 1675 to 1679 lived in France on account of his health; in 1683 followed Shaftesbury to Holland, where he remained till the Revolution, after which he became commissioner of appeals, and in 1695 commissioner of trade and plantations. From 1691 to his death he lived with Sir Francis Masham, at Oates, in Essex. His most important works are an *Essay Concerning Human Understanding* (1690), a *Treatise on Education* (1693), three *Letters on Toleration* (1690-2), a *Treatise on Civil Government*, and a *Vindication of the Reasonableness of Christianity* (1695).

Locke, Joseph (*b.* 1805, *d.* 1860), civil engineer, born near Sheffield; assisted George Stephenson in constructing the Manchester and Liverpool Railway (1826-30); afterwards completed the Grand Junction Railway (1837), and constructed several other lines in England and abroad.

Locker-Lampson, Frederick (*b.* 1821), has published *London Lyrics* and other *vers de société*, and edited *Lyra Elegantiarum.*

Lockhart, John Gibson (*b.* 1794, *d.* 1854), educated at Glasgow and Oxford; joined the staff of *Blackwood* in 1817; became acquainted with Sir Walter Scott (1818), whose daughter he married (1820); edited the *Quarterly Review* 1826-53; died at Abbotsford. He wrote a *Life of Burns*, *Life of Scott*, and other works, and translated *Spanish Ballads.*

Lockhart, Sir William (*b.* 1621, *d.* 1675), went to Paris as ambassador in 1655, and negotiated the alliance against the Dutch; commanded the English contingent in the war that ensued, and became governor of Dunkirk (1658); was again ambassador at Paris under Charles II.

Lockhart, William Ewart, R.S.A. (*b.* 1846), has exhibited *The Jubilee Celebration in Westminster Abbey*, etc.

Lockroy, Edouard Étienne Simon (*b.* 1838), French journalist and politician, first entered the National Assembly in 1871; in 1872 became editor of the *Peuple Souverain*, and afterwards contributed to the *Rappel;* became minister of commerce and industry in 1886, and of public instruction in 1888.

Lockyer, Joseph Norman, F.R.S. (*b.* 1836), directed the eclipse expedition to Sicily (1870) and to India (1871). He has written *Studies in Spectrum Analysis* (1872), etc.

Lodge, Edmund (*b.* 1756, *d.* 1839), Clarencieux king-at-arms; wrote *Portraits of Illustrious Personages of Great Britain*, etc.

Lodge, Oliver Joseph, F.R.S. (*b.* 1851), professor of physics at University College, Liverpool; has written *Modern Views of Electricity* (1889), and contributed to the *Philosophical Magazine.*

Lodge. Thomas (*b. circa* 1555, *d.* 1625), an English poet and miscellaneous writer. Among his dramas are *The Wounds of Civil War* (1694), and *A Looking-glass for London* (1692), written in conjunction with Robert Greene. From his *Rosalynde* (1590), Shakespeare derived the plot of *As You Like It.*

Loewe, Louis (*b.* 1809), born in Silesia; travelled in the East (1836-8) to study the Coptic, Circassian, and other languages, and accompanied Sir Moses Montefiore on many of his expeditions. He has published *A Circassian Dictionary* (1854), etc.

Loftus, Lord Augustus, G.C.B. (*b.* 1817), son of the second Marquis of Ely; was ambassador at Vienna (1858-60), Berlin (1860-2), Munich (1862-5), Berlin again (1865-8), to the North German Bund (1868-71), at St. Petersburg (1871-9); and governor of New South Wales (1879-85).

Logan, John (*b.* 1748, *d.* 1788), a Scottish divine and poet. *The Cuckoo* and other lyrics formerly attributed to him are now believed to have been written by his friend, Michael Bruce, who died in 1767. They were published by Logan as his own (1781).

Loison, Charles (*b.* 1827), known as Père Hyacinthe, French preacher, founder of the Christian Catholic Church of Switzerland.

Lolli, Antonio (*b.* 1728, *d.* 1802), an Italian violinist, born at Bergamo.

Lombardi, a family of Venetian architects and sculptors of the 16th century, famous for their decorative work of the kind called cinquecento. PIETRO LOMBARDO, son of a Lombard mason, executed the monument of Dante at Ravenna (1482). His son, TULLIO, excelled in ornamental sculpture. SANTE (*d.* 1560), son of GIULIO, and grandson of Pietro, was for many years employed on the Scuola di San Roco. Many of the Venetian palaces and churches were built by the Lombardi.

Lombroso, Cesare (*b.* 1836), Italian man of science, professor of medical jurisprudence in the university of Turin; has published *The Man of Genius* (1888), etc.

Loménie de Brienne, Étienne Charles de, Cardinal (1727, *d.* 1794), French statesman; became archbishop of Toulouse in 1763, and of Sens in 1788; succeeded Calonne (1787) as controller of the finances and chief minister. His schemes for raising money involved him in a struggle with the parliament of Paris, which ended in his resignation (1789).

Lomi, Orazio, called Gentileschi (*b.* 1563, *d.* 1646), Italian painter who settled in London.

Lomonosov, Michael (*b.* 1711, *d.* 1765), Russian poet and historian, son of a fisherman, born near Archangel; made his way to Moscow, and studied there and at St. Petersburg, where he became professor of chemistry in 1746. He wrote a *History of Russia*, and many odes and lyrics.

Long, Edwin, R.A. (*b.* 1839, *d.* 1891), painter of oriental antiquity. Among his works were *An Egyptian Feast* (1877), and *Esther and Vashti* (1879).

Long, George (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1879), classical scholar, educated at Cambridge; wrote *The Decline of the Roman Republic* (1864-9), etc.

Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth (*b.* 1807, *d.* 1882), American poet, born at Portland, in Maine, educated at Bowdoin College; after travelling in Europe, became professor of modern languages at Bowdoin in 1829, and held the same post at Harvard 1835-54. He revisited Europe in 1835-6, and again in 1842 and 1868-9. His chief volumes of poetry are *Voices of the Night* (1839), *The Spanish Student* (1843), *Evangeline* (1847), *The Golden Legend* (1851), *The Song of Hiawatha* (1855), *The Courtship of Miles Standish* (1858), and *Tales of a Wayside Inn* (1863). He also wrote *Hyperion* and other prose works, and translated the *Divine Comedy*.

Longhi, Giuseppe (*b.* 1766, *d.* 1831), an Italian engraver, professor in the academy of Milan.

Longinus, Dionysius Cassius (*b. circa* 213, *d.* 273), Platonic philosopher and rhetorician, probably born at Athens; opened a school of philosophy and rhetoric at Athens, and while there wrote his treatise *On the Sublime*. He afterwards went to Palmyra to Queen Zenobia, whose counsellor he became. When Aurelian took Palmyra, he was charged with having incited Zenobia against the Romans, and put to death.

Longley, Charles Thomas (*b.* 1794, *d.* 1868), became Archbishop of Canterbury in 1862.

Longomontanus, Christian (*b.* 1562, *d.* 1647), Danish astronomer; assisted Tycho Brahe, and was professor of mathematics at Copenhagen 1604-45.

Longpérier, Adrien de (*b.* 1816, *d.* 1882), French archæologist.

Longstreet, James (*b.* 1821), American general, served in the Confederate army during the Civil war.

Lönnrott, Elias (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1884), Finnish antiquary, discovered and published the Finnish epic *Kalevala* (1835-49).

Lopes, or **Lopez**, Fernao (*b. circa* 1380, *d. circa* 1449), a Portuguese chronicler.

Lopes, Sir Henry Charles (*b.* 1828), became lord justice of the Court of Appeal in 1885.

Lorenzetti, or **Di Lorenzo**, Pietro and Ambrogio, brothers, painters of the Siennese school, lived early in the 14th century. The allegorical frescoes in the palace of Siena were painted by Ambrogio.

Loria, Ruggero (*d.* 1305), admiral in the service of Pedro III. of Aragon; gained many victories over the French.

Lorne, John George Douglas Sutherland Campbell, Marquis of (*b.* 1845), eldest son of the Duke of Argyle, was Liberal member for Argyleshire 1868-78; married the Princess Louise, fourth daughter of Queen Victoria, in 1871; was Governor-General of Canada 1878-83.

Lorraine, Claude Gelée of (*b.* 1600, *d.* 1682), French landscape painter; settled in Rome, and acquired great celebrity.

Lorris, Guillaume de (*d. circa* 1250), the author of the *Roman de la Rose*, a poem on the art of love.

Lot, Hebrew patriarch, son of Haran, and nephew of Abraham; lived in Sodom, but was warned by angels of its coming destruction, and fled to the mountains.

Loth, Otto (*b.* 1844, *d.* 1881), a German Orientalist, professor at Leipzig.

Lothar, King of the West Franks (*b.* 941, *d.* 986), succeeded his father, Louis d'Outremer, in 954. He endeavoured to extend his dominions, but was unsuccessful both in Normandy and Lorraine. He was much thwarted in his projects by the Duke of the French, Hugh Capet.

Lothar I., Emperor of the West (*b. circa* 795, *d.* 855), succeeded his father, Louis le Débonnaire, in 840; was defeated by his brothers Louis and Charles at Fontenet (841), and compelled, by the Treaty of Verdun (843), to agree to a division of the empire, taking as his share Italy and a long, narrow tract of land, extending from the Mediterranean to the North Sea, and including what are now Holland and Provence.

Lothar (*d.* 869), son of the preceding; became on his father's death ruler over the district between Germany and Gaul, which thus received the name of "Lotharingia," preserved in "Lorraine."

Lothar II., "the Saxon," Emperor of the West (*b.* 1075, *d.* 1137), became Duke of Saxony in 1106, and was elected emperor in 1125. His rivals, Conrad of Franconia and Frederick of Suabia, took up arms, and the former was crowned by his supporters at Milan. Lothar is supposed to have done homage at his coronation to Innocent II., whom he afterwards assisted against the anti-pope Anacletus and Roger, King of Sicily.

Lotti, Antonio (*b.* 1665, *d.* 1740), Venetian musician, pupil of Legrenzi; composed operas and sacred pieces.

Lotto, Lorenzo (*b. circa* 1485, *d.* 1554), a painter of the Venetian school, lived chiefly at Bergamo.

Lotze, Rudolf Hermann (*b.* 1817, *d.* 1881), professor of philosophy at Göttingen 1845-80; wrote a *System of Philosophy* (1874), etc.

Loudon, John Claudius (*b.* 1783, *d.* 1843), landscape gardener and horticulturist; published *The Encyclopædia of Gardening* (1822), etc. His wife, Jane (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1858), wrote *The Ladies' Flower Garden* (1841).

Louis (Ludwig) "the Child" (*b.* 893, *d.* 912), son of the Emperor Arnulph, became King of the East Franks in 900. He was the last descendant of Charlemagne who ruled in Germany.

Louis (Ludwig) "the German," King of the East Franks (*b.* 806, *d.* 876), son of Louis le Débonnaire, ruled over the district lying between the Rhine and the Elbe.

Louis I. (Ludwig), the Pious, Emperor of the West (*b.* 778, *d.* 840), succeeded his father, Charlemagne, in 814. He soon afterwards named his sons Lothaire, Pepin, and Louis kings over Italy, Aquitaine, and Bavaria respectively. They frequently rebelled against him, and he was twice deposed.

Louis II. (Ludwig), Emperor (*b. circa* 822, *d.* 875), succeeded his father, Lothaire, in 855. He ruled over Italy alone.

Louis III. (Ludwig), "the Blind," Emperor (*b. circa* 880, *d. circa* 923), son of Boson, King of Burgundy, and Ermengarde, daughter of the Emperor Louis II.; was chosen ruler over Italy on the deposition of Berengar (900), who in 905 captured him, and deprived him of his sight.

Louis IV. (Ludwig), Emperor (*b.* 1286, *d.* 1347), succeeded his father, Louis, as Duke of Bavaria in 1294. In 1314 a double election to the empire took place, some of the princes declaring for Louis and others for Frederick of Austria. A war ensued, in which Louis was victorious (1322). John XXII. having attempted to depose Louis, a contest arose between the pope and the emperor, which was continued by Benedict XII. and Clement VI.

Louis I. (Ludwig), King of the West Franks. [*See* Louis I., Emperor.]

Louis II. (Ludwig), the Stammerer, King of the West Franks (*b.* 846, *d.* 879), succeeded his father, Charles the Bald, in 877.

Louis III. (Ludwig) (*b. circa* 863, *d.* 882), son of the preceding; shared the kingdom with his younger brother, Carloman (879-81).

Louis IV. (Ludwig) (*b.* 921, *d.* 954), called "d'Outremer," from having been brought up at the court of his uncle, Æthelstan of England; succeeded his father, Charles the Simple, in 936. He was constantly at variance with Hugh the Great, Duke of the French. He unsuccessfully attacked the Normans, who kept him a prisoner 944-5.

Louis V. (Ludwig), "le Fainéant" (*b.* 966, *d.* 987), the last of the Carolingian kings, succeeded his father, Lothar, in 986. He was succeeded by Hugh Capet.

Louis VI., "le Gros," King of France (*b.* 1078, *d.* 1137), succeeded his father, Philip I., in 1108. He carried on a war with Henry I. of England. He granted charters to the towns, in order to gain their support against the nobles.

Louis VII. (*b.* 1120, *d.* 1180) succeeded his father, Louis VI., in 1137. He took part in the second Crusade, 1147-9. In 1152 he divorced his wife, Eleanor of Aquitaine, who thereupon married Henry, Count of Anjou, afterwards King of England. He afterwards aided Henry's sons in their frequent revolts against their father.

Louis VIII. (*b.* 1187, *d.* 1226), son of Philip Augustus; was in 1216 offered the crown of England by the discontented barons, but, after John's death, was deserted by most of his supporters, and, on the defeat of his army at Lincoln (1217), returned to France. He succeeded his father in 1223.

He died whilst engaged in the "crusade" against the Albigenses.

Louis IX. (*b.* 1215, *d.* 1270) succeeded his father, Louis VIII., in 1226, under the regency of his mother, Blanche of Castile. In 1229 the Albigensian crusade was brought to a close, and the county of Toulouse was incorporated with the French kingdom. Henry III. of England made some unsuccessful attempts to recover his lost provinces, and in 1259 yielded them to Louis. In 1248 Louis embarked on a crusade, wasted much time in Egypt (1248-50), where he was taken prisoner, and returned from Palestine in 1254 without having effected anything. He undertook another crusade in 1270, but died whilst besieging Tunis. He was canonised in 1297.

Louis X., "le Hutin" (*b.* 1289, *d.* 1316), succeeded his father, Philip the Fair, in 1314.

Louis XI. (*b.* 1423, *d.* 1483) succeeded his father, Charles VII., in 1461. His crafty policy enabled him to establish his supremacy over his powerful vassals. His most powerful adversary was Charles, Duke of Burgundy, who in 1468 kept him three days a prisoner in the castle of Peronne. In 1481 Provence was annexed to France.

Louis XII. (*b.* 1462, *d.* 1515), son of Charles, Duke of Orleans, succeeded Charles VIII. in 1498. He laid claim to the kingdom of Naples and the duchy of Milan. In 1499 he invaded Italy, and gained possession of Milan. With the assistance of Ferdinand of Aragon he conquered Naples in 1500, but, having quarrelled with his ally, was expelled in 1503. In 1508 he united with Ferdinand, Pope Julius II., and the emperor, in the League of Cambrai against the Venetians. In 1511 Ferdinand joined Julius in the Holy League against the French, who were finally driven out of Italy by means of the Swiss in 1513. In the same year Henry VIII. invaded France, and was successful at Guinegate. In 1499 Louis married Anne, Duchess of Brittany, widow of Charles VIII. By his good government he earned the title of "Father of his People."

Louis XIII. (*b.* 1601, *d.* 1643) succeeded his father, Henri IV., in 1610. Under the government of Cardinal Richelieu the royal power greatly increased. The Huguenots lost their privileges, and La Rochelle was reduced in 1628; yet Richelieu openly aided the Protestant powers in the Thirty Years' war.

Louis XIV. (*b.* 1638, *d.* 1715), succeeded his father, Louis XIII., in 1643. His mother, Anne of Austria, was nominally regent, but the government was carried on by Cardinal Mazarin. France was then engaged in the Thirty Years' war, in which Turenne and Condé gained many successes. Peace was made in Germany by the Treaty of Westphalia (1648), but the war with Spain continued till 1659, when Louis married Maria Theresa, daughter of Philip IV. The unpopularity of Mazarin's government occasioned the rising of the Frondeurs (1648-53). After his death (1661) Louis conducted the government himself, following in financial matters the advice of his minister, Colbert. In 1665 he invaded the Netherlands, in violation of his agreement with Spain. In consequence of his attack on Holland (1672) an alliance against him was formed between Spain, the emperor, and the Elector of Brandenburg, and a war ensued, which was terminated by the Treaty of Nimeguen (1678). The Edict of Nantes was revoked in 1685. Another war, undertaken to check the growing power of France, was concluded by the Peace of Ryswick (1697). In 1700 began the war of the Spanish Succession between the rival claimants, Philip, Duke of Anjou, Louis' grandson, and the Archduke Charles of Austria, who was supported by England and the emperor.

Louis XV., "le Bien-Aimé" (*b.* 1710, *d.* 1774), succeeded his great-grandfather, Louis XIV., in 1715, under the regency of Philip, Duke of Orleans, a nephew of Louis XIV. Fleury became chief minister in 1725. The king's attempt to enforce the claim of his father-in-law, Stanislas, to the throne of Poland led to a war with the emperor (1733-8). France was next engaged in the war of the Austrian Succession, Louis supporting the claim of Charles, Elector of Bavaria (1741-8). During the Seven Years' war (1756-63) France was deprived by England of most of her colonial possessions.

Louis XVI. (*b.* 1754, *d.* 1793) succeeded his father, Louis XV., in 1774. In 1770 he had married Marie Antoinette, daughter of Maria Theresa of Austria. The finances were in complete disorder, and Louis was not fortunate in his choice of ministers. Turgot and Necker were in turn dismissed, and succeeded by the incapable Calonne (1783-7) and Loménie de Brienne (1787-8). Necker was recalled, and advised the summoning of the States-General (May, 1789), who were reconstituted as the National Assembly. The dismissal of Necker was followed by the taking of the Bastille (July 14). In October a mob of armed women from Paris made an attack on the palace of Versailles, after which the king and queen were forcibly removed to Paris. In February, 1790, a new constitution was issued, which the king found himself forced to accept. In June, 1791, Louis attempted to escape from France, but was arrested at Varennes and taken back to Paris. During the attack on the Tuileries (August, 1792) Louis fled to the Assembly, by whose order he was imprisoned, with his family, in the Temple. The Convention met in September; Louis was brought to trial, and ably defended by Malesherbes, but condemned to death, and executed on January 21, 1793.

Louis XVII. (*b.* 1785, *d.* 1795), son of Louis XVI.; was regarded as king by the Royalists after the execution of his father. He died in confinement.

Louis XVIII. (Comte de Provence) (*b.* 1755, *d.* 1824), younger brother of Louis XVI., was in favour of summoning the States-General, and gained popularity through his liberal views; left France in 1791; after visiting several European courts, resided in England (1807-14); ascended the throne of France in April, 1814, and granted a constitutional charter; was expelled by Napoleon on his return from Elba, but regained the throne in July, 1815. The ministries of the Duc de Richelieu (1815-18) and Decazes (1818-20) were liberal in their tendency, but in 1820 the ultra-Royalists gained the upper hand, and De Villèle became chief minister. In 1823 France aided Ferdinand VII. to regain the throne of Spain.

Louis Philippe, King of the French (*b.* 1773, *d.* 1850), son of Philippe (Égalité), Duke of Orleans, was during his father's lifetime known as the Duc de Chartres. He favoured the principles of the revolution, and fought against the allies, but after Neerwinden (1793) fled with Dumouriez to the Austrian army. During the following years he led a wandering life, and in 1800 came to England, where he remained till 1808. On the restoration of the Bourbons he settled in Paris. After the "July" revolution in 1830 he was proclaimed king. The people were bitterly disappointed in their "Citizen King." His government became every year more arbitrary, and at last the general discontent culminated in a revolution (February, 1848), which forced the king to seek refuge in England.

Louis I., King of Hungary, reigned from 1342 to 1382. He also ruled over Poland.

Louis II., of Hungary (*d.* 1526), was slain at the battle of Mohacs.

Louisa Augusta Wilhelmina Amelia, Queen of Prussia (*b.* 1776, *d.* 1810), daughter of Charles, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, in 1793 married the Crown Prince of Prussia, afterwards Frederick William III.

Louisa of Savoy (*b.* 1476, *d.* 1532), daughter of Philip, Duke of Savoy; was the wife of Charles d'Orléans, Comte d'Angoulême, and mother of Francis I. of France. She was regent for her son during his invasion of the Milanese, and again when he had been taken prisoner at Pavia in 1525.

Louvois, François Michel Le Tellier, Marquis de (*b.* 1641, *d.* 1691), became minister of war to Louis XIV. in 1666. His influence rivalled that of Colbert. It was by his advice that the Edict of Nantes was revoked (1685) and the Palatinate ravaged (1689).

Lovat, Simon Fraser, Lord (*b. circa* 1667, *d.* 1747), fought against the Pretender in 1715, and took Inverness, but joined in the rising of 1745, and was executed two years afterwards.

Lovelace, Richard (*b.* 1618, *d.* 1658), poet; fought for Charles I., and was imprisoned by the Parliament in 1648. He died in poverty.

Lover, Samuel (*b.* 1797, *d.* 1868), born in Dublin; abandoned miniature-painting for literature, and wrote *Handy Andy* (1842), etc.

Lowder, Charles Fuge (*b.* 1820, *d.* 1880), was vicar of St. Peter's, London Docks (1866-80).

Lowe, Major-General Sir Drury (*b.* 1830), distinguished himself in the Egyptian war (1882), taking Cairo and capturing Arabi.

Lowe, Edward Joseph, F.R.S. (*b.* 1825), an English meteorologist and botanist.

Lowe, Sir Hudson (*b.* 1769, *d.* 1844), general; was governor of St. Helena during Napoleon's captivity. He died in poverty.

Lowe, Robert, Viscount Sherbrooke (*b.* 1811, *d.* 1892), was educated at Winchester and Oxford; was called to the bar in 1842; went to Australia, and was a member of the Council of New South Wales (1843-50); returned in 1851; was elected member for Kidderminster (1852); was vice-president of the Committee of Council on Education (1859-64); led the "Adullamites" in 1866; became member for the University of London in 1868; was Chancellor of the Exchequer under Mr. Gladstone (1868-73), and Home Secretary (1873-4). In 1880 he was raised to the peerage.

Lowell, James Russell (*b.* 1819, *d.* 1891), American writer, born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, educated at Harvard, was called to the bar, but never practised; succeeded Longfellow as professor of modern languages at Harvard (1855); was minister to Spain (1877-80), and to England (1880-5). Among his principal works in verse are *The Vision of Sir Launfal*, *The Biglow Papers*, and *A Fable for Critics*, all published in 1848.

He also published *Among my Books* and *My Study Windows*, etc.

Lowth, Robert (*b.* 1710, *d.* 1787), became professor of poetry at Oxford in 1741; was afterwards appointed Bishop of Oxford (1766) and London (1777). He wrote *De Sacra Poesi Hebræorum* (1753), etc.

Lowth, William (*b.* 1661, *d.* 1732), father of the preceding; wrote a *Commentary on the Four Greater Prophets.*

Loyola, Ignatius de (Don Iñigo Lopez de Recalde) (*b.* 1491, *d.* 1566), founder of the order of Jesuits, was the son of a Spanish nobleman. He entered the army, but was disabled for life by a wound received at the siege of Pampeluna, and devoted himself to religious aims; went on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem (1523-4); while a student at Paris (1528) became acquainted with Xavier and other enthusiasts, in conjunction with whom he founded a society for converting the heathen, instructing the young, and restoring the power of the Roman Church (1534). After its organisation it was recognised by Paul III. (1540), and Loyola was chosen general, with absolute power.

Lubbock, Sir John (*b.* 1834), entered Parliament as a Liberal in 1870; in 1871 passed the Bank Holidays Act; has represented London University since 1880. He has published *Pre-Historic Times* (1865), *Ants, Bees and Wasps* (1882), *The Pleasures of Life* (1887), etc.

Lubienetski, Stanislas (*b.* 1623, *d.* 1675), Polish Socinian minister; wrote *Theatrum Cometicum*, and a *History of the Polish Reformation.*

Lucanus, Marcus Annæus (*b.* 39, *d.* 65), Roman poet, nephew of Seneca, born at Corduba, educated at Rome; was made quæstor and augur by Nero, but incurred his enmity by defeating him in a literary competition; conspired against him, and was put to death. His *Pharsalia*, describing the war between Cæsar and Pompey, is an epic in ten books.

Lucaris, Cyril (*b.* 1572, *d. circa* 1638), Patriarch of Constantinople; openly declared himself in favour of the doctrines of the Reformation, with which he had become acquainted during a visit to Germany. He was several times banished, and at last strangled.

Lucas, John Seymour, A.R.A. (*b.* 1849), an English historical painter.

Lucas, Paul (*b.* 1664, *d.* 1737), French traveller; journeyed through Egypt, Turkey, and Eastern Asia, and published works describing his travels.

Lucca, Pauline (Mme. Wallhofen) (*b.* 1842), a celebrated singer, of Jewish birth, born at Vienna.

Lucianus (*b. circa* 125), a humorous Greek writer, born at Samosata; after practising as an advocate, probably at Antioch, travelled through Greece, Italy, and Gaul, where he acquired much wealth through his rhetorical displays. At the age of forty he returned to his own land, and there wrote his principal works, ridiculing the religion and philosophy of the time. They are chiefly in the form of dialogues.

Lucilius (*d.* 102 B.C.), the first Roman satiric poet, born at Suessa Aurunca; accompanied Scipio Africanus to the siege of Numantia. Fragments of his satires remain.

Lucius I., Bishop of Rome (*d.* 253), succeeded Cornelius in 252.

Lucius II., Pope (*d.* 1145), succeeded Celestine II. in 1144.

Lucius III., Pope (*d.* 1185), succeeded Alexander III. in 1181.

Lucretius, Titus Carus, Roman poet of the first century B.C.; wrote *De Rerum Natura*, in hexameter verse, expounding the Epicurean system of philosophy. He is said to have been driven mad by a love philtre, administered by his wife, and to have committed suicide.

Lucullus, Lucius Licinius (*b. circa* 110, *d. circa* 58 B.C.), Roman general; served as quæstor under Sulla against Mithridates (88-84); was consul in 74; went as proconsul to Cilicia, and prosecuted the war against Mithridates (74-66), expelling him from Pontus, and defeating Tigranes, King of Armenia, with whom he had taken refuge. After his return to Rome he became noted for his luxurious mode of life.

Ludlow, Edmund (*b.* 1620, *d.* 1693), served in the Parliamentary army; entered Parliament in 1645; took part in the trial and condemnation of Charles I.; commanded in Ireland after the death of Ireton (1651), but resisted Cromwell's usurpation, and was recalled (1653); joined in restoring the Long Parliament; in 1660 fled to Vevey, in Switzerland, where he died.

Ludolf, Hiob (*b.* 1624, *d.* 1704), German Orientalist; wrote a *History of Abyssinia*, an Ethiopic grammar, etc.

Ludwig I., King of Bavaria (*b.* 1786, *d.* 1868), ascended the throne in 1825. In consequence of his reactionary policy he was forced to abdicate in 1848. He took great interest in art and literature.

Ludwig II., of Bavaria (*b.* 1845, *d.* 1886), ascended the throne in 1864. He rendered armed assistance in the Franco-German war, and was chosen to urge upon the King of Prussia the acceptance of the imperial throne. He was highly imaginative, and took great delight in music. In 1886 he was deposed on the ground of insanity, and soon afterwards drowned himself.

Ludwig IV., Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt (*b.* 1837, *d.* 1892), in 1862 married the Princess Alice, second daughter of Queen Victoria.

Luini, or **Lovino**, Bernardino (*d. after* 1530), Italian painter, was a follower of Leonardo da Vinci. Many of his best pictures are at Milan.

Luitpold, Prince Charles Joseph William Louis (*b.* 1821), regent of Bavaria.

Luke, St., the Evangelist, accompanied St. Paul on his missionary journeys (50-66).

Lukin, Lionel (*b.* 1742, *d.* 1834), the inventor of the life-boat.

Lulli, or **Lully**, Jean Baptiste (*b.* 1633, *d.* 1687), musical composer, born at Florence; went to Paris as a child, became musician to the court, and director of the Academy of Music. He composed many operas.

Lully, or **Lulle**, Raymond, "the Enlightened Doctor" (*b.* 1234, *d.* 1315), born at Palma, in Majorca; travelled in Africa, attempting to convert the Moors; was imprisoned at Tunis, but released by some Genoese merchants; died on his homeward journey. His logical method was much in vogue during the following centuries.

Lumsden, Lieutenant-General Sir Peter (*b.* 1829), was in 1884 appointed commissioner for settling the north-western boundary of Afghanistan.

Luna, Alvarez de (*b. circa* 1388, *d.* 1453), a Spanish statesman, minister of John II. of Castile. He was twice banished, and at last beheaded.

Lupus Servatus, abbot of Ferrières, a French writer of the 9th century. His letters throw much light on contemporary history.

Lushington, Stephen (*b.* 1782, *d.* 1873), judge of the Consistory Court (1828-38), and of the Court of Admiralty (1838-67); was an earnest opponent of slavery.

Lusignan, Guy de (*d.* 1195), King of Jerusalem, married Sybilla, daughter of Amalric I. On the death of Baldwin V. (1186) Sybilla and Guy were crowned together. He was taken prisoner at Hittin (1187), but released in the following year. During the third Crusade he had to yield the throne to Conrad of Montferrat, receiving Cyprus instead.

Luther, Martin (*b.* 1483, *d.* 1546), son of a miner, born at Eisleben, educated at Eisenach and the university of Erfurt; entered an Augustinian monastery (1505); became professor of philosophy at Wittenberg (1508); in 1510 visited Rome, where he was deeply impressed with the corruption of the church; on his return began freely to express his views on the vital points of religion, and when the Dominican Tetzel received a commission to sell indulgences, published his 95 propositions condemning the practice (1517); in 1518 held a controversy with Eck, and was summoned before the legate Cajetan at Augsburg; publicly burnt the bull issued against him by Leo X. (1520); upheld his views before the Diet of the Empire assembled at Worms (1521); was sheltered for ten months in the castle of Wartburg by Frederick, Duke of Saxony; in 1522 returned to Wittenberg. In 1524 he renounced his monastic vows, and in 1525 married Catherine von Bora. In 1530 the "Protestant" faith was formulated in the Confession of Augsburg, drawn up by Melanchthon. Luther's translation of the New Testament was published in 1524, and that of the whole Bible about ten years later.

Lutti, Benedetto (*b.* 1666, *d.* 1724), painter, born at Florence; became president of the Academy of St. Luke, at Rome.

Luttrell, Narcissus (*d. circa* 1732), a political writer, whose *Journal* furnishes many details concerning the period which followed the Revolution.

Luxembourg, François Henri de Montmorenci, Duc de (*b.* 1628, *d.* 1695), French marshal; served under Condé in the Spanish army (1653-9); commanded during the invasion of Holland (1672); distinguished himself under Condé at Senef (1674); became commander-in-chief in 1690, and gained the victories of Fleurus (1690), Steenkirk (1692), and Neerwinden (1693).

Luynes, Charles d'Albret, Duc de (*b.* 1578, *d.* 1621), a favourite of Louis XIII. of France.

Lyall, Sir Alfred Comyns (*b.* 1835), has held the posts of home secretary in India (1873-8), foreign secretary (1878-82), and lieutenant-governor of the North-West Provinces. He has published *Asiatic Studies* (1882).

Lyall, Edna (Ada Ellen Bayly), novelist, has published *Donovan* (1882), etc.

Lycurgus (*b. circa* 820 B.C.), the Spartan lawgiver, according to tradition was the son of Eunomus, King of Sparta; acted as guardian for his nephew, Polydectes; journeyed abroad to study the laws of other countries, and on his return issued his code, which sought to subordinate private interests to those of the commonwealth.

Lydgate, John (*b. circa* 1370, *d. circa* 1440), poet; in 1389 entered the Benedictine abbey of Bury St. Edmunds. He wrote *The Storie of Thebes*, *The Falls of Princes*, *The Troy Booke*, *London Lickpenny*, and other poems.

Lye, Edward (*b.* 1704, *d.* 1767), philologist, born at Totnes, published an *Anglo-Saxon and Gothic Dictionary* (1772).

Lyell, Sir Charles (*b.* 1797, *d.* 1875), geologist, born in Forfarshire, educated at Oxford; was called to the bar in 1825, but abandoned the legal profession in 1827; after travelling on the Continent, and contributing papers to the *Transactions* of the Geological Society, published *Principles of Geology* (1830-3), which substituted the Huttonian doctrines for the old "catastrophic" theory, thus raising geology to the rank of a branch of inductive science. He became president of the Geological Society in 1836, and again in 1850. He visited America in 1841 and 1845, and published narratives of both expeditions, written in a popular style. In 1863 appeared *The Antiquity of Man*, in which he gave his assent to the Darwinian theory.

Lyndhurst, John Singleton Copley, Baron (*b.* 1772, *d.* 1863), English statesman, born at Boston, Massachusetts, son of the painter Copley, came to England in 1775; studied at Cambridge; was called to the bar in 1804; entered Parliament as a Tory in 1818; became Solicitor-General in 1819, Attorney-General in 1824, and Master of the Rolls in 1826; was Lord Chancellor under Canning, Goderich, and Wellington (1827-30), Chief Baron of the Exchequer and leader of the Opposition (1830-4), and Chancellor again under Peel in 1834 and 1841-6.

Lynedoch, Thomas Graham, Baron (*b.* 1748, *d.* 1843), general, born in Perthshire; served under Sir John Moore in the Peninsular war (1808-9); won the victory of Barossa (1811), commanded the left wing at Vittoria (1813), took St. Sebastian, and, after crossing the Bidassoa, led the British army into French territory.

Lyon, Nathaniel (*b.* 1819, *d.* 1861), American general; served in the Northern army during the Civil war.

Lyons, Edmund, Lord (*b.* 1790, *d.* 1858), admiral and diplomatist, entered the navy in 1801; distinguished himself by his daring capture of Marrack, in Java (1811); commanded a vessel during the blockade of Navarino (1828); was ambassador at Athens 1835-49; in 1853 was appointed second in command of the Mediterranean squadron; planned the operations against the Russians in the Sea of Azov; was made commander-in-chief of the fleet in 1855.

Lyons, Richard Bickerton Pennell Lyons, Viscount (*b.* 1817, *d.* 1887), son of the preceding; was appointed envoy-extraordinary to the United States in 1858; in 1865 became ambassador at Constantinople, and in 1867 at Paris, where he remained during the Franco-German war.

Lyra, Nicholas de (*d.* 1340), theologian, of Jewish descent, born at Lyre, in Normandy; after his conversion to Christianity, became a monk; wrote *Postillæ Perpetuæ*, a commentary on the Bible.

Lysander (*d.* 395 B.C.), Spartan admiral and general, defeated the Athenian fleet at Notium (407 B.C.); acquired great influence over the Persians; virtually ended the Peloponnesian war by his victory at Ægos Potami (405); in 404 captured Athens, where he set up the Thirty Tyrants. He lost much of his power after the accession of the Spartan king, Agesilaus (397).

Lysias (*b.* 458, *d.* 378 B.C.), Athenian orator; went with a party of colonists to Thurii, in southern Italy (443); was expelled by the Spartan faction (411), and returned to Athens; escaped to Megara during the government of the Thirty Tyrants, and aided Thrasybulus in driving them out; passed the rest of his life at Athens.

Lysimachus (*d.* 281 B.C.), Macedonian general, on the death of Alexander the Great (323) became ruler over Thrace; after defeating Antigonus at Ipsus (301), obtained a large part of Asia Minor; in 286 seized the throne of Macedon. He was slain in battle with Seleucus.

Lysippus, a Greek sculptor of the latter part of the 4th century B.C.; executed many statues in bronze, which have all perished.

Lysons, Daniel (*d.* 1834), rector of Rodmarton, in Gloucestershire; wrote *The Environs of London* and *Magna Britannia* (1806-22).

Lysons, Samuel (*b.* 1763, *d.* 1819), brother of the preceding, born at Rodmarton; became keeper of the records in the Tower of London.

Lyte, Henry Churchill Maxwell, C.B., F.S.A. (*b.* 1848), deputy-keeper of the records; has published a *History of Eton College* (1875), etc.

Lyttleton, or **Littleton,** Edward, Lord (*b.* 1589, *d.* 1645), became Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1640, and Lord Keeper in 1641. He served in the Royalist army.

Lyttleton, or **Littleton,** Thomas (*b. circa* 1420, *d.* 1481), judge, born in Devonshire;

was a student of the Inner Temple; became king's sergeant in 1455, and judge of Common Pleas in 1462. His *Treatise on Tenures*, in Norman French, is considered the foundation of the English law of property. There is a celebrated commentary on it by Sir Edward Coke.

Lyttleton, George, Lord (*b.* 1709, *d.* 1773), entered Parliament in 1730; was Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1756-7. He wrote *Observations on the Conversion of St. Paul*, *Dialogues of the Dead*, a *History of Henry II.*, and *Poems.*

Lyttleton, George William, Lord (*b.* 1817, *d.* 1876), classical scholar, educated at Eton and Cambridge; published *Translations*, *Ephemera* (1865-72), etc. He was under-secretary for the colonies in 1846.

Lytton, Edward George Earle Lytton Bulwer-Lytton, Baron (*b.* 1803, *d.* 1873), was the son of General Earle Bulwer, of Heydon Hall, Norfolk. Among his novels, which vary greatly in subject and treatment, are *Pelham* (1828), *The Last Days of Pompeii* (1834), *Rienzi* (1835), *Ernest Maltravers* (1837), *Alice* (1838), *Zanoni* (1841), *The Last of the Barons* (1843), *Harold* (1848), *The Caxtons* (1849), *My Novel* (1853), etc. In 1838 he produced two dramas—*Richelieu* and *The Lady of Lyons.* In 1866 appeared *The Lost Tales of Miletus.* He sat in Parliament as a Liberal 1831-41; was elected as a Conservative in 1852, and was Colonial Secretary under Lord Derby in 1858. In 1866 he was raised to the peerage.

Lytton, Edward Robert Bulwer-Lytton, Earl of (*b.* 1831, *d.* 1891), son of the preceding; after holding various diplomatic posts, became minister at Lisbon in 1874; was viceroy of India 1876-80, and Ambassador at Paris (1887). He published several volumes of poetry under the pseudonym of "Owen Meredith;" also *The Ring of Amasis* (1863).

Lyveden, Robert Vernon Smith, Baron (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1873), entered Parliament as a Whig in 1821. He was president of the Board of Control 1855-8.

M

Maas, Joseph (*b.* 1847, *d.* 1886), English tenor, born at Dartford; made his first appearance in London in 1871, his last important engagement having been at the Birmingham Festival 1885.

Mably, Gabriel Bonnot de (*b.* 1709, *d.* 1785), French writer, brother of Condillac. His chief works were *Le Droit Public de l'Europe*, *Parallèle des Romains et des Français*, and *Sur les Constitutions des États-Unis de l'Amérique.*

Mabuse, Jan van (Gossaert) (*b. circa* 1470, *d.* 1532), Flemish painter, called from the place of his birth; patronised by Charles V. and Henry VII., a portrait of whose children he executed, the chief of his other works having been *The Descent from the Cross* (which has perished), *Adam and Eve*, and *The Beheading of St. John.*

Macadam, John Loudon (*b.* 1756, *d.* 1836), Scottish magistrate; invented the system of road-making called by his name, publishing in 1819 *A Practical Essay on the Repair and Preservation of Roads;* received two grants from Parliament, but declined knighthood, which was conferred on his son.

Macalister, Alexander, M.D., F.R.S. (*b.* 1844), scientific writer; is author of *Introduction to Animal Morphology* (1876), and *Morphology of Vertebrate Animals;* appointed professor of zoology at Dublin in 1869, and of anatomy 1872; made professor of anatomy at Cambridge in 1883.

MacAlister, Donald, M.D., F.R.C.P. (*b.* 1854), scientific writer; after numerous scholastic successes was at Cambridge senior wrangler and first Smith's prizeman 1877; became fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge (1877); Gulstonian lecturer and Croonian professor (1888), and Thomson lecturer at Aberdeen (1889). His chief works are *The Nature of Fever* (1887), *Antipyretics* (1888), and *The Law of the Geometric Mean.*

McArdell, James (*b.* 1710, *d.* 1765), Irish mezzotint engraver; also executed prints after Rembrandt and other masters.

McArthur, John (*b.* 1766, *d.* 1834), Australian settler, founder of the wool trade; also introduced the cultivation of the vine.

Macartney, George, Earl (*b.* 1737, *d.* 1806), Irish diplomatist: when ambassador in Russia made a treaty which was disavowed (1765); as governor of Madras organised the capture of Negapatam from the Dutch, but opposed the policy of Warren

Hastings; was afterwards ambassador in China, and finally governor of the Cape.

Macaulay, Thomas Babington, Lord (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1859), British historian and statesman: graduated at Cambridge, was called to the bar in 1826, and entered Parliament for Calne in 1830 as a Whig. He was Secretary at War (1839-41), and Paymaster-General (1846-8), and, having represented Edinburgh for many years, was created a peer in 1857. His chief works were *History of England from the Accession of James II.*, *Critical Essays*, most of which were written for the *Edinburgh Review*, and *Lays of Ancient Rome*. Many of his speeches were also published.

Macaulay, Zachary, F.R.S. (*b.* 1768, *d.* 1838), philanthropist, father of the historian; co-operated with Wilberforce in the abolition of slavery.

Macbeth (*d.* 1057) usurped the throne of Scotland in 1040, having defeated and slain Duncan, but was himself afterwards killed by Malcolm, son of the late king.

Maccabæus, Judas (*d.* 160 B.C.), Jewish priest; carried on the struggle begun by his father, Mattathias, who had driven the Syrian idolaters from Judæa; entered Jerusalem in 163, after defeating Lysias, and allied himself with the Romans, but was defeated and slain in 160.

Maccabæus, Jonathan (*d.* 144 B.C.), brother of the last-named, whom he succeeded; supported Alexander Balus against Demetrius Soter as claimant for the Syrian throne; was treacherously slain by Tryphon.

Maccabæus, Simon (*d.* 135 B.C.), brother and successor of Jonathan; made an alliance with the Romans, and, with his sons, defeated the army of Antiochus VII. in 137, but was murdered two years afterwards by his son-in-law, Ptolemy.

MacCarthy, Sir Charles (*d.* 1824), British soldier; became governor of Sierra Leone in 1822, and in the course of operations against the Ashantis, having been deserted by his native troops, was defeated, captured, and executed in January, 1824.

McCarthy, Denis Florence (*b.* 1820, *d.* 1882), Irish poet and song-writer; author of *Ballads, Poems, and Lyrics*, and of verse-translations of Calderon and other foreign poets.

McCarthy, Justin (*b.* 1830), politician and writer, born at Cork; was for some years a journalist, and entered Parliament as a Home Ruler for Longford county in 1879. He contested Derry unsuccessfully in 1885, but obtained the seat on petition after the next election. On the deposition of Mr. Parnell he became chairman of the Nationalist party. Besides his *History of Our Own Times*, and *History of the Four Georges*, his works include several novels, *A Fair Saxon*, *Dear Lady Disdain*, etc.

Macchiavelli, Niccolò di Bernardo dei (*b.* 1469, *d.* 1527), Florentine writer and statesman, son of a jurist of good family; as secretary of state at Florence from 1498 to 1512, went on several important missions, but was deprived and exiled in the latter year by the Medici. His chief works were *Il Principe*, *Istorie Fiorentine*, *Arte della Guerra*, some comedies and poems, and *Discorsi sulle Deche di Tito Livio*. In 1521 he again took part in affairs for a short time, but died in poverty a few years later.

Macchietti, Girolamo, "Del Crocefissajo" (*b.* 1535), Florentine painter; worked under Vasari at Palazzo Vecchio, and travelled much in Italy and Spain. His best pictures were *Martirio di San Lorenzo*, and the *Medea*.

McClellan, George Brinton (*b.* 1826, *d.* 1885), American general; distinguished himself in the Mexican war, and drew up a report on the organisation of European armies after a visit to the Crimea; during the Civil war commanded the army of the Potomac, but after indecisive engagements, was superseded in 1862 (November). In 1865, as a Democrat, he was the unsuccessful opponent of Lincoln for the presidency. In 1877 he was elected governor of New Jersey.

Macclesfield, Thomas Parker, Earl of (*b.* 1666, *d.* 1732), English lawyer; took part in the prosecution of Sacheverell, and in 1710 became chief justice of the Queen's Bench. In 1716 he was made baron, in 1721 an earl, and was Lord Chancellor from 1718 to 1725, when he was found guilty of selling offices and fined.

McClintock Sir Francis Leopold, D.C.L., F.R.S. (*b.* 1819), Arctic explorer, born at Dundalk, entered the navy in 1831. After some foreign service, he accompanied the expeditions in search of Franklin commanded by Sir James Ross and Captain Austin, and while with the latter made a sledge journey of 760 miles. Next year (1852) he commanded the *Intrepid* in Sir E. Belcher's expedition, and rescued McClure. In 1857 he commanded Lady Franklin's expedition, and returned in two years with the news of the discovery of her husband's death, and published an account of the voyage. In 1884 he attained the rank of admiral, and received a pension in 1887.

McClure, Sir Robert John le Mesurier (*b.* 1807, *d.* 1873), Arctic explorer; went with Back's expedition in 1836, and accompanied

Ross in 1848. In 1850, when in command of the *Investigator*, he discovered the North-West Passage, but was ice-bound for three years. Having been rescued by McClintock, he returned, was knighted, and received a reward of £5,000 for his discovery.

McCormac, Sir William (*b.* 1836), surgeon, graduated at Queen's University, Belfast; served in the Franco-German war as surgeon-in-chief of the Anglo-American ambulance, and in 1876 in Servia. He was knighted for his services in 1881 as secretary-general of the International Medical Congress, and received also many foreign decorations. His chief works are *Work under the Red Cross*, *Antiseptic Surgery*, and *Surgical Operations.*

McCormick, Cyrus Hall (*b.* 1809, *d.* 1884), American, inventor of the reaping-machine, which he patented in 1834, and afterwards improved, receiving medals at the London Exhibitions of 1851 and 1862, and the Legion of Honour in 1867. He built large works at Chicago, and founded a seminary there.

McCormick, Robert (*b.* 1800), Arctic explorer and surgeon; entered the navy in 1823, accompanied Sir Edward Parry in the *Hecla*, and went to the Antarctic regions in 1836 in the *Terror*. From 1839 to 1843 he was with the *Erebus* at the South Pole. After his return he was sent in the *North Star* in 1852 in search of Franklin, and in 1857 he laid before the Admiralty the plan carried out by McClintock.

McCosh, James (*b.* 1811), American philosophical writer, born in Scotland, where he took part in the founding of the Free Church in 1843. After holding a professorship at Queen's College, Belfast, he went in 1868 to America, and was president of the college at Princetown till 1887.

McCoy, Frederick, F.R.S., D.Sc. (*b.* 1823), British palæontologist; made investigation for the geological map of Ireland, publishing results in 1844 and 1846. He was also employed in the Imperial Geological Survey of Ireland, after which he was made professor in Queen's College, Belfast. With Sedgwick he brought out *British Palæozoic Rocks and Fossils*, and then became professor of natural science at Melbourne. He was chairman of the first Commission on the Gold Fields of Victoria, and member of several other royal commissions.

McCrie, Thomas (*b.* 1772, *d.* 1835), Scotch minister, author of *Life of John Knox* (1813), *Life of Andrew Melville*, and *History of the Reformation in Italy.*

McCulloch, Horatio, R.S.A. (*b.* 1806, *d.* 1867), Scottish landscape-painter, whose chief picture was called *Mist Rising off the Mountains*

McCulloch, John (*b.* 1773, *d.* 1835), geologist; author of *Geological Classification of Rocks*, *System of Geology*, etc.; received £7,000 for his services in the survey of Scotland.

McCulloch, John Ramsay (*b.* 1789, *d.* 1864), political economist, professor at the London University 1828-32, and afterwards controller of the Stationery Office; wrote *Principles of Political Economy* (1825), *Statistical Account of the British Empire* (1837), and other works.

McCunn, Hamish (*b.* 1868), musical composer, studied at the Royal College of Music, and produced in 1886 at the Crystal Palace his *Land of the Mountain and the Flood*, which was followed by *Bonnie Kilmeny*, *The Ship o' the Fiend*, *The Dowie Dens of Yarrow*, etc.

Macdonald, Étienne Jacques Joseph Alexandre, Marshal (*b.* 1766, *d.* 1840), French soldier of Scottish descent; commanded the army of the Rhine in 1796, and distinguished himself against Suvaroff in Italy. In 1800, while in command in Switzerland, he gained renown by his passage of the Splügen. Soon afterwards he lost the favour of Napoleon, but in 1809 was made marshal for his services at Wagram, and next year Duc de Tarente. He interceded for Napoleon with the allies, but accepted the restoration, and remained faithful to the Bourbons.

Macdonald, Flora (*b.* 1722, *d.* 1790), Scotch lady, who aided Charles Edward Stewart to escape in 1746.

Macdonald, George (*b.* 1824), poet and novelist, born in Aberdeenshire; after being an Independent minister for a short time, he retired and came to London, where he wrote *Within and Without: a Dramatic Poem*, *David Elginbrod* (1862), *Annals of a Quiet Neighbourhood*, *The Disciple, and other Poems*, *Unspoken Sermons*, and other works. In 1877 he received a Civil List pension of £100. His son, Greville (*b.* 1856), has become known as a specialist in nasal diseases.

Macdonald, Sir John Alexander (*b.* 1815, *d.* 1891), distinguished Canadian statesman, born in Glasgow, was called to the Canadian bar in 1836, and became receiver-general of Canada (1847), commissioner of crown lands (1847-8), attorney-general (1854-62 and 1864-7), prime minister in 1858, government leader in the Assembly (1864-7), and minister of militia affairs (1862-65-67). He was chairman of the London Colonial Conference of 1866-7, and was head of the new Dominion Government, as minister of justice and attorney-general, from 1867 to 1873, when he resigned on the Pacific Railway charges. From 1878 till his death he was again prime minister, being at first minister of the interior, and afterwards president of the council. In 1871 he was one of the commissioners on the *Alabama* claims, and was sworn of the Privy Council in 1879. He visited England in 1880 and 1884, on the latter occasion taking an active part in the formation of the Imperial Federation League.

Macdonald, John Blake, R.S.A. (*b.* 1829), Scotch painter, born and educated in Morayshire, came to Edinburgh in 1852, and studied under Lauder. In 1862 he painted *Prince Charlie Leaving Scotland*, and among his other works are *King James and the Witches*, *The Massacre of Glencoe* (in the National Gallery, London), and several pictures illustrative of Scott.

Macdonald, John Denis, M.D., F.R.S. (*b.* 1826), scientific writer, born at Cork, entered the navy in 1849, and went on a voyage of discovery in the South Pacific with Captain Denham in 1852. He then went in the *Icarus* to the West Indies, where he rendered invaluable services in connection with the yellow fever epidemic; and in 1880 was appointed inspector-general of hospitals. His chief works are *Sound and Colour* (dealing with the undulatory theory), *Guide to the Microscopical Examination of Drinking Water*, and *Outlines of Naval Hygiene* (1881).

Macdonald, John Hay Athole (*b.* 1836), Scotch judge; became advocate in 1859, and Queen's Counsel in 1880, and was Solicitor-General for Scotland from 1876 to 1880, and Lord Advocate 1885-6 and 1886-8, when he became lord justice clerk. He sat in Parliament for Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities (1885-8), and became Privy Councillor in 1885. As an electrician he was elected F.R.S.E. in 1886, and F.R.S. in 1888, and also published a *Treatise on the Criminal Law* and a book on *Tactics*.

McDougall, William (*b.* 1822), Canadian statesman, was elected to Parliament as a reformer in 1858; became member of the Executive Council in 1862, and provincial secretary in the coalition ministry formed to carry out federation. In 1866 he was minister of marine, and in the first Dominion Ministry was for two years minister of public works. In 1873 he was commissioner to confer on fisheries and emigration, but when subsequently offered public office he declined.

McDowell, Irvin (*b.* 1818, *d.* 1885), American general; commanded the Federalists at the defeat of Bull's Run, and afterwards served under Pope and McClellan.

McDowell, Patrick (*b.* 1799, *d.* 1870), sculptor, born at Belfast; came to England at the age of twelve, and made a name by his *Girl Reading*. He was elected R.A. in 1846, and among other works executed the statues of Pitt and Chatham in the House of Commons, and the group *Europa* in the Albert Memorial.

Macedonius I. (*d. circa* 360), Patriarch of Constantinople; forcibly appointed by Constantius, became a great persecutor, and was deposed in 360. He founded the sect called after him.

Macer, Clodius (*d.* 68), Roman governor of Africa; usurped the purple on the death of Nero, but was put to death by Galba.

Macfarren, Sir George Alexander (*b.* 1813, *d.* 1887), composer, educated at the Academy of Music, at which he became a professor of harmony in 1834. He produced *Chevy Chase* (1836), *Don Quixote*, *Charles II.*, operas; *May Day* (1856), *Robin Hood* (1861), cantatas; *Joseph*, an oratorio (1877), and many symphonies, concertos, and songs. In 1875 he was named principal of the Royal Academy of Music, and he succeeded Sterndale Bennett as professor of music at Cambridge. He was blind in his latter years.

McGhee, Thomas D. (*b.* 1825, *d.* 1868), Canadian statesman, born in Ireland; emigrated and settled at Boston in 1842, but soon returned to Ireland, where he took part in the Young Ireland movement, in consequence of which he had to leave the country for America in 1848. He went to Canada about 1856, and, having changed his views, was elected to the Canadian Parliament, and was from 1864 to 1867 president of the Executive Council, when he drafted the plan of federation, which was adopted. He was assassinated by the Fenians at Ottawa.

McGregor, John (*b.* 1797, *d.* 1857), Scotch political economist; author of *The Progress of America*, a *History of the British Empire* (1852), etc.; was elected member of Parliament for Glasgow in 1847, but was ruined by the failure of the British Bank, established by him in 1849.

MacGregor, John (*b.* 1825), philanthropist and canoeist; wrote *A Thousand Miles in the Rob Roy Canoe* (1866), etc.

McHale, John, D.D. (*b.* 1791, *d.* 1881), Catholic Archbishop of Tuam, author of translations of the Bible and the *Iliad* into Irish; was for some years professor at Maynooth.

Machault, Jean Baptiste (*b.* 1701, *d.* 1794), French financier, appointed controller-general in 1745. His plans not being adopted, he became minister of marine in 1754, but retired three years later, and died in prison during the revolution.

McIlwraith, Sir Thomas, K.C.M.G. (*b.*

1835), Australian statesman, born at Ayr, Scotland, and educated at Glasgow; emigrated to Victoria in 1854, and became a civil engineer; became minister of works in Queensland in 1873, and was premier from 1879 to 1883, and again from 1888 to 1890, when he became treasurer.

Machin, or **Machyn**, John (*d.* 1751), British astronomer, professor at Gresham College; author of the *Laws of the Moon's Motion*, and a computation of the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter.

Macias el Enamorado (15th century), Spanish poet, whose name was made celebrated by Lope de Vega and Calderon as a type of pure but unhappy love.

Macintosh, Charles, F.R.S. (*b.* 1766, *d.* 1843), Scotch chemist, and inventor of the waterproof cloak; was born in Glasgow, but transferred his business to Manchester.

McIntosh, William, F.R.S., F.R.S.E. (*b.* 1838), ichthyologist and physician, born and educated at St. Andrews, where he became professor of natural history in 1882. His chief works are *Observations and Experiments on the Shore Crab*, *The Annelida of H.M.S. "Challenger"* (1885), and *On the Development and Life-Histories of the British Food Fishes*, with E. E. Prince (1889).

Mack, Karl, Baron (*b.* 1752, *d.* 1822), Austrian general, who rose from the ranks; was defeated and made prisoner by Macdonald in Italy (1797), and was in command at the capitulation of Ulm in 1805.

Mackay, Charles, LL.D. (*b.* 1814, *d.* 1889), Scottish journalist and poet; author of *Poems* and *Extraordinary Popular Delusions*, popular songs, such as *Cheer*, *Boys*, *Cheer*, etc.

McKendrick, John Gray, F.R.S., F.R.S.E. (*b.* 1841), physiologist and surgeon, born and educated at Aberdeen (M.D., 1864), was appointed to the chair of Institute of Medicine in Glasgow in 1876, and was subsequently Fullerian professor of physiology at the Royal Institution and Thomson lecturer at the Free Church college, Aberdeen; his chief work, besides monographs on various medical subjects, is a *Text-book of Physiology* (1887).

Mackenzie, Sir Alexander (*b.* 1755, *d.* 1820), explorer; discovered the river which bears his name in 1789.

Mackenzie, Alexander (*b.* 1822), Canadian statesman, born in Perthshire; early emigrated to Canada, where he became a contractor and journalist. After sitting in the Canadian Parliament for six years, he was elected to the Dominion Legislature, and was also provincial secretary and treasurer in Ontario till 1872. From 1873 till 1878 he was premier and minister of public works for the Dominion.

Mackenzie, Alexander Campbell (*b.* 1847), composer, born in Edinburgh, and educated in Germany; became principal of the Royal Academy of Music in 1888. His chief works are *Colomba* (1884) and *The Troubadour*, operas; the *Story of Sayid* and *The Dream of Jubal*, cantatas; and *The Rose of Sharon* (1884), an oratorio.

Mackenzie, Charles Frederick (*b.* 1825, *d.* 1862), British colonial bishop; after having been for some years with Colenso in Natal, organised and became head of the Zambesi mission, but died of fever within six months of his consecration.

Mackenzie, Sir George (*b.* 1636, *d.* 1691), Scotch lawyer; as lord advocate prosecuted the Covenanters, founded the Advocate's Library, Edinburgh, and became the friend of Dryden. His chief work was *Institutions of the Laws of Scotland.*

Mackenzie, Henry (*b.* 1745, *d.* 1831), Scotch writer and comptroller of taxes, his chief works being *The Man of Feeling* (1771), *The Man of the World*, and *Julia de Roubigné.*

Mackenzie, Sir Morell (*b.* 1837, *d.* 1892), physician; born at Leytonstone, and educated in London, Paris, and Vienna; obtained the Jacksonian prize in 1863 for his *Essay on Diseases of the Larynx*, to which subject he continued to devote his studies, producing a treatise on *Diseases of the Throat and Nose*, besides several smaller works. He was knighted in 1887 for his services to the Emperor Frederick in his last illness, of which he wrote an account, which gave great umbrage to his profession, and obliged him to resign his membership of the College of Physicians.

Mackey, John (*d.* 1726), English political agent; followed James II. to France, and supplied the English Government with information of the descent on Scotland meditated by the Old Pretender; wrote *Pictures of the Court of St. Germain.*

Mackinnon, Daniel (*b.* 1791, *d.* 1832), English soldier; entered the Coldstream Guards at the age of fourteen, and served with great distinction, particularly in the defence of Hougomont on the field of Waterloo.

Mackintosh, Sir James (*b.* 1765, *d.* 1832), Whig politician and writer, friend of Canning and Romilly; first became known by his *Vindiciæ Gallicæ* (a reply to Burke's *Reflections on the French Revolution*), and gained a considerable practice at the bar. After seven years in India, he entered Parliament in 1812, became privy councillor in 1827, and commissioner for Indian affairs in

1830. His chief works were an incomplete *History of the Revolution of 1688*, and *Discourse on the Law of Nature and Nations.*

Macklin, Charles (*b.* 1690, *d.* 1797), Irish dramatist and actor; author of *The Man of the World* and *Love à la Mode.*

Maclagan, William Dalrymple (*b.* 1826), English divine, born and educated at Edinburgh; served in the army, and on his retirement in 1852 went to Cambridge. He took orders in 1856, was named Bishop of Lichfield in 1878, and succeeded Dr. Magee as Archbishop of York in 1891. He edited (with Dr. A. Weir) a series of essays called *The Church and the Age* (1870).

Maclaren, Charles (*b.* 1782, *d.* 1866), Scotch journalist and writer; established and edited for thirty years *The Scotsman*, and wrote a *Treatise on the Topography of Troy.*

Maclaurin, Colin (*b.* 1698, *d.* 1746), Scotch mathematician, professor at Aberdeen and Edinburgh, and author of *Geometria Organica*, a *System of Fluxions.*

Maclaurin, John, Lord Dreghorn (*b.* 1734, *d.* 1796), Scotch judge, son of last-named, lord of sessions (1787-96), author of *Considerations on Literary Property* (1767), and *Remarkable Cases Before the Supreme Courts of Scotland.*

Maclean. [*See* Landon.]

McLennan, John Fergus (*b.* 1827, *d.* 1881), British anthropologist; author of *Primitive Marriage*, *Studies in Ancient History* and *Essays on Totemism.* He was the chief opponent of Sir Henry Maine's views on the origin of the family.

Macleod, Norman (*b.* 1812, *d.* 1872), Scotch preacher and writer, was appointed chaplain to the Queen in 1854, and enjoyed her friendship. In 1869 he was moderator of the General Assembly. Most of his writings appeared in *Good Words*, which he edited.

Maclise, Daniel, R.A. (*b.* 1806, *d.* 1870), painter, born at Cork; studied at the Royal Academy, and first exhibited in 1829. The picture *All Hallow Eve* made his name, and he was elected A.R.A. two years later. In 1840 he produced *The Banquet Scene in Macbeth*, which was followed by *The Play Scene in Hamlet* (1842), *Moses and the Spectacles*, and the frescoes *The Meeting of Wellington and Blücher* and *The Death of Nelson*, painted for the House of Commons. He was an intimate friend of Dickens.

MacMahon, Marie Edme Patrice Maurice de (*b.* 1808), French soldier and statesman of Irish descent; served in the Algerian war of 1830, took part in the expedition to Antwerp in 1832, and in 1855 succeeded to Canrobert's command in the Crimea. For his services in Italy in 1857 he was made Duc de Magenta and marshal of France, and became governor-general of Algeria in 1864. On the outbreak of war with Prussia he was given the command of the first army corps. He shared in the disaster at Woerth, and was in chief command at Sédan (September 1st), where he was severely wounded and made prisoner. On his return to France in March, 1871, he conducted the siege of Paris against the Communists, and reorganised the army. In 1873 he was named president of the republic for seven years. In 1877 he began to entertain monarchical designs, but was defeated in the elections, and two years later retired rather than submit to the law against monarchical officers.

Macmillan, Daniel (*b.* 1813, *d.* 1857), publisher, son of a farmer in the Isle of Arran; after being in the bookselling trade at Glasgow, Cambridge, and London, he set up with his brother, Alexander, at Cambridge in 1843, but was compelled by ill-health to retire in 1856. In 1873 the publishing business, now under the guidance of Alexander (*b.* 1818), was transferred to London.

McMurdo, General Sir William, K.C.B. (*b. circa* 1819), British soldier; entered the army in 1837, and immediately went to India, where he greatly distinguished himself, especially at Meeanee. He organised the land transport corps in the Crimea, and afterwards rendered great services in connection with the Volunteer movement, being inspector-general of volunteers for five years.

Macmurrough, Dermot (12th century), King of Leinster; sought the help of the English against Roderick O'Connor, which circumstance contributed to the conquest of Ireland.

Macnab, Sir Allan Napier (*b.* 1798, *d.* 1862), Canadian statesman; when speaker of the Assembly of Upper Canada his energy mainly contributed to the suppression of the rebellion of 1837-8, after which he was knighted. He became premier of Upper Canada in 1854, and was made a baronet in 1858.

Macnaghten, Sir William (*b.* 1793, *d.* 1841), English civil servant in India; was made baronet for his conduct as envoy to Shah Sujah in 1839, but was treacherously shot by Akbar Khan in December, 1841, when conferring about the evacuation of Cabul.

Macnally, Leonard (*b.* 1750, *d.* 1820), Irish lawyer and dramatist; was in the pay of the Government while acting as advocate for the United Irishmen. His chief plays were *Robin Hood* and *Retaliation*.

Macnaughten, Right Hon. Lord (*b.* 1830), British judge; called to the bar in 1857, became Queen's Counsel in 1880, and represented Antrim as a Conservative from 1880 to 1887, when he was named lord of appeal.

Macnee, Sir Daniel (*b.* 1806, *d.* 1882), Scotch portrait-painter, his subjects being many contemporary public men; was elected member of the Scottish Academy in 1829, and president in 1876, in which year he was knighted.

M'Neill, Right Hon. Sir John (*b.* 1795, *d.* 1883), diplomatist; published in 1854 *Progress and Position of Russia in the East* as the result of his observations while envoy in Persia, and afterwards presided over the committee of inquiry into the management of the commissariat during the Crimean war.

Macpherson, James (*b.* 1738, *d.* 1796), Scottish poet; published in 1760 *Fragments of Ancient Poetry*, translated from Gaelic, and, having been assisted by subscription, travelled in Scotland, and produced two years later *Fingal* and *Temora*, which professed to be translations from poems by Ossian, a Highland prince. He was afterwards secretary to the governor of Florida, sat in Parliament for some years, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Macpherson, Sir John (*b.* 1767, *d.* 1821), British soldier; held several offices under the Nabob of Arcot, and was afterwards a chief agent in the overthrow of Hyder Ali. He was also for a short time Governor-General (1785-6).

Macready, William Charles (*b.* 1793, *d.* 1873), actor, born in London, and educated at Rugby; made his first appearance at Birmingham in 1810, and was engaged at Covent Garden in 1816. He played Richard III. in 1819, and removed to Drury Lane in 1822, and after a tour in the United States, appeared as Macbeth in 1827. He subsequently visited Paris, and held the management of Covent Garden and Drury Lane. In 1849 he nearly lost his life in a riot promoted by the friends of Forrest at the Astor Opera House, New York; and he made his last appearance at Drury Lane in 1851.

Macrinus (*b.* 164, *d.* 218), Roman Emperor, succeeded on the murder of Caracalla in 217, but was killed in a civil war which soon followed his attempts to restore discipline among the prætorians.

Macrorie, William K., D.D. (*b.* 1831), colonial bishop, educated at Winchester and Oxford; after having been rector of Wapping and vicar of Accrington, was appointed Bishop of Maritzburg in 1869, the appointment being the occasion of a protest on the ground that it was an encroachment on the diocese of Natal, held by Colenso.

MacWhirter, John (*b.* 1839), artist, born near Edinburgh; was elected associate of the Scottish Academy in 1863, and A.R.A. in 1879. His pictures are chiefly landscapes, and among them may be named *The Three Witches*, *The Lord of the Glen*, *A Highland Harvest*, and *Edinburgh from Salisbury Crag*.

McWilliam, James, F.R.S., C.B. (*d.* 1862), naval surgeon; was chief medical officer of the Niger expedition (1841), and wrote a report on yellow fever in 1846, which was printed by order of Parliament. He became medical inspector of customs in 1847.

Madan, Martin (*b.* 1726, *d.* 1790), clergyman, chaplain at the Lock Hospital; wrote *Thelyphthora*, advocating polygamy (1780-1).

Madden, Sir Frederick (*b.* 1801, *d.* 1873), archæologist, keeper of manuscripts at the British Museum; edited *Havelock the Dane*, Layamon's *Brut*, and (with J. Forshall) Wycliffe's Bible.

Madden, Richard Robert (*b.* 1798, *d.* 1886), Irish surgeon; wrote books descriptive of his travels in the East, *Life and Times of the United Irishmen*, and other works.

Madden, Samuel (*b.* 1687, *d.* 1765), Irish writer; author of *Reflections and Resolutions Proper for the Gentlemen of Ireland*, which led to the formation of the Dublin Royal Society, *Memoirs of the Twentieth Century*, and other works.

Maderno, Carlo (*b.* 1556, *d.* 1629), Italian architect, completed St. Peter's, at Rome, and built several other churches and palaces.

Madison, James (*b.* 1751, *d.* 1836), fourth president of the United States; was a member of the first Virginia Convention in 1776, and took an active part in the revolution and the affairs of the state. He reported all the debates of the Convention of 1787, wrote in the *Federalist*, was secretary of state under the presidency of Jefferson, and succeeded him in 1809.

Madoc (12th century), Welsh chieftain; said to have discovered America before Columbus, the narrative of his voyage being comprised in Hakluyt's collection.

Madox, Thomas (*d. circa* 1735), English antiquarian; author of *History and Antiquities of the Exchequer to the Reign of King John*, and *Formulare Anglicanum*, a selection of charters.

Madvig, Jean Nicholai (*b.* 1804, *d.* 1886), Danish philologist and statesman; successively minister of worship and public instruction, and professor of Latin at Copenhagen; was author of a Latin grammar, and edited several classics.

Mæcenas, Caius Cilnius (*d.* 8 B.C.), Roman statesman and patron of men of letters; carried on the government at Rome in the absence of Augustus, and entertained Horace and Virgil.

Maedler, Johann Heinrich (*b.* 1794, *d.* 1874), German astronomer, director of the Dorpat observatory; published (with Beer) *Mappe Selenographica*, and was author of a hypothesis that there is a central body, round which the polar system revolves in millions of years. He published *Investigations on the System of the Fixed Stars*, and other works.

Maelzel, Leonard (*b.* 1776, *d.* 1855), German mechanician, among his inventions having been automatic orchestras, trumpeters, and chess-players; and the metronome, an instrument for marking time in playing music.

Maffei, Francisco Scipione, Marchese di (*b.* 1675, *d.* 1755), Italian poet and archæologist; author of *Merope*, a tragedy (1714), *Le Ceremonie* (1728), *Verona Illustrata*, and other works.

Maffei, Giovanni (*b.* 1536, *d.* 1603), Italian Jesuit; author of *Vita Ignatii Loyolæ*, *Historiæ Indicæ*, etc.

Magalhaens, or **Magellan**, Fernando de (*d.* 1521), Portuguese navigator; when on a voyage round the world discovered the straits called after him, in 1520, and was killed in a conflict with the Indians a few months after.

Magee, William Connor (*b.* 1821, *d.* 1891), English divine, born at Cork, educated at Trinity College, Dublin; while incumbent of the Octagon chapel, Bath, made a name by his address on *The Voluntary System and the Established Church*. In 1864 he was named Dean of Cork. Four years after he became Bishop of Peterborough, where he continued till January, 1891, when he was named Archbishop of York.

Magendie, François (*b.* 1783, *d.* 1855), French physiologist; wrote *Leçons sur les Phénomènes de la Vie*, and other works.

Maggi, Girolamo (*d.* 1572), Italian engineer and writer, born in Tuscany; having become known by a treatise on fortification, was employed by the Venetians against the Turks in Cyprus, but on the fall of Famagosta was sent as a slave to Constantinople, where he was strangled. During his imprisonment he wrote, without books, treatises, *De Tintinnabulis* and *De Equuleo* (the rack).

Maginn, William (*b.* 1793, *d.* 1842), Irish man of letters; contributed to *Fraser* and *Blackwood*. His *Homeric Ballads* were published in 1849, and *Miscellanies* in 1885.

Magliabecchi, Antonio (*b.* 1633, *d.* 1714), Italian bibliographer, of immense learning and eccentric habits, librarian to Cosmo III. of Tuscany; left a large library at his death, now belonging to the city of Florence.

Magnentius (*d.* 353), a German, Emperor of the West; usurped the purple after the murder of Constans in 350, but was defeated at Mursa in the following year by Constantine, Emperor of the East, and died by his own hand in Gaul.

Magnol, Pierre (*b.* 1638, *d.* 1720), French botanist, physician to Louis XIV., and author of several works. Linnæus called the *Magnolia* after him.

Magnus, Johannes (*b.* 1488, *d.* 1544), Swedish historian; made Archbishop of Upsala by Gustavus Vasa, but deposed for his opposition to the reformation and secularisation of church property; went to Rome, and wrote *Historia Gothorum Suevorumque.* His brother, Olaus (*d.* 1568), who accompanied him to Rome, was present at the Council of Trent, and wrote *De Gentibus Septentrionalibus.*

Magnus I., King of Norway (*b.* 1018, *d.* 1047), went to Russia with his father, St. Olav; succeeded Knut in 1042 as King of Norway and Denmark, but sold half of the former to Harald, brother of Olav.

Magnus II. (*b.* 1035, *d.* 1069), succeeded Harald III., and shared his throne with his brother, Olav III.

Magnus III. (*b.* 1060, *d.* 1105), called "Bastod," or "The Barelegged," from his Scotch costume; was killed in an attack upon Dublin.

Magnus IV. (*d.* 1139), called "The Blind," because his eyes were put out by Harald, who dethroned him, and shut him up at Drontheim. He was afterwards restored, but was killed in a naval battle a few years after.

Magnus V. (*d.* 1143) reigned fifteen months.

Magnus VI. (*b.* 1157, *d.* 1184) succeeded in 1132, but was dethroned by Svewer, and fled to Denmark, where he was drowned.

Magnus VII. (*b.* 1238, *d.* 1280), "The Reformer," succeeded Haco V. in 1262; carried on war with the Scots and Danes, and introduced reforms.

Magnus I., King of Sweden (*b.* 1240, *d.* 1298), dethroned Waldemar in 1276; called himself "King of the Swedes and Goths," and put down a rebellion of the nobles.

Magnus II., King of Sweden (*b.* 1316, *d.* 1364), grandson of last-named, succeeded Berger in 1321, having been elected King of Norway in 1319; gave Norway to Haco in 1344, and was deprived of Sweden by him in 1361, but afterwards reigned with him, till they were both dethroned in 1363; died by a shipwreck next year.

Magnussen, Arne (*b.* 1663, *d.* 1730), Icelandic writer, professor at Copenhagen; published *Kristni-Saga* (1771), and *Orkneyinga-Saga* (1780).

Magnussen, Finn (*b.* 1781, *d.* 1848), Icelandic writer; translated *Lilien* and *Edda.*

Mago (*d.* 203 B.C.), Carthaginian general, brother of Hannibal, with whom he went to Italy in 218; carried on the war in Spain, but was defeated by Scipio in 206; landed in Italy, and captured Genoa in 205, but was defeated and mortally wounded in 203.

Magrath, John R., D.D. (*b.* 1839), English scholar, born in Guernsey, and educated at Oxford, where he was fellow of Queen's College from 1860 to 1878, when he was elected provost. His chief work is *Selections from Aristotle's Organon* (2nd edition, 1877).

Maguire, John Francis (*b.* 1815, *d.* 1872), Irish politician; was called to the Irish bar in 1843, but afterwards became a journalist. He represented Dungarvan from 1853 to 1865, and Cork from that date till his death, and was prominent as a defender of Catholic interests and a supporter of land reform, being also one of the earliest Home Rulers. He was author of *Rome and its Rulers*, a *Life of Father Mathew*, and other works.

Mahaffy, John P., D.D. (*b.* 1839), Irish scholar, educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he gained a fellowship in 1864, and became professor of ancient history in 1871; author of numerous works, the chief of which are *Prolegomena to Ancient History*, *Kant's Critical Philosophy for English Readers*, *Greek Social Life from Homer to Menander*, and *History of Classical Greek Literature.*

Mahdajee Sindia (*d.* 1794), Mahratta chief; subdued Delhi, and having formed a fine army, officered by Frenchmen, carried on war against the British, but was defeated, and became neutral after the Treaty of Salbye.

Mahdana Punt (*d.* 1686), Brahmin prime minister of Abou Hussein, last of the Golconda dynasty; opposed Aurungzebe, but was assassinated by Mogul partisans.

Mahmood of Ghuzni (*d.* 1030), Mahometan prince, whose dominions at his death extended from the Persian Gulf to the Sea of Aral, and from Kurdistan to the Sutlej; invaded India, and founded Mahometan power there; carried away the gates of Sômnath, which were brought back to India by the British.

Mahmood Shah (*b.* 1445, *d.* 1514), King of Gujerat, succeeded Kootub Shah in 1459, and reigned fifty-five years, during which he ruled well, and carried on successful war with Rajpootana and the Portuguese.

Mahmoud I., Sultan of Turkey (*b.* 1696, *d.* 1754), lost several provinces in wars with the Persians, and was obliged to give up the Crimea to Russia.

Mahmoud II. (*b.* 1785, *d.* 1839), succeeded Mustapha IV., whose relations he put to death; was obliged to cede Bessarabia to Russia, and to acknowledge the independence of Greece, the Ionian Islands, and the Slav provinces; introduced European ideas into the government, and put down the Janissaries; gave up to Russia the passage of the Dardanelles, in return for their help against Mahomet Ali, who had made Egypt independent.

Mahomet [Muhamad] (*d.* 632), was in his youth employed as a camel-driver between Mecca and Damascus by his uncle, who had adopted him, but at the age of twenty-eight married Kadichah, a rich widow. He now led a life of meditation, during which the Koran was drawn up. When at the age of forty he claimed to be a prophet, he was opposed by his family, and in 622 left Mecca for Medina (the Hegira). Here his followers increased, and were incited by him against the Arabian Jews. Mecca was stormed, and in time all Arabia and Syria conquered, but the prophet died soon after at Medina, perhaps from poisoned food.

Mahomet Ali (*d.* 1795), Nabob of the Carnatic; was helped in his struggle against Chunda Sahib by the British, while the French sided with his rival, whom he ultimately captured and executed. In his later years his kingdom was administered by the Madras government.

Mahomet Toghluk, Emperor of Delhi (*d.* 1351), succeeded Gheias-ood-deen in 1325; ruled well at first, but afterwards became a tyrant, the most cruel of his acts being the enforced migration of the people of Delhi to Doulutabad; died of fever at Scinde while on the way to repress a rebellion.

Mahomet I. (*b.* 1374, *d.* 1421), Sultan of Turkey, son of Bajazet; was the first who had a naval force, with which he attacked the fleets of Venice.

Mahomet II. (*b.* 1430, *d.* 1481), son of Amurath II., whom he succeeded in 1451. He took Constantinople two years later, and afterwards conquered Greece; was repulsed at Rhodes in 1480, but took Tarentum.

Mahomet III. (*b.* 1566, *d.* 1603), son of Amurath III., whom he succeeded in 1595, after killing all his brothers. He defeated the Christian army near the Theiss in 1596, but failed before Buda three years later.

Mahomet IV. (*b.* 1642, *d.* 1691), son of Ibrahim, who was deposed and strangled in 1648. His mother was regent for some years, during which Candia was taken under the auspices of the Kiuprili. The sultan formed an alliance in 1681 with the Hungarian Tekeli, but was defeated at the Raab and before Vienna in 1613, and subsequently lost Buda and Pesth, the final disaster being the battle of Mohacz (1687). The Morea also had been taken by Venice, and Mahomet was deposed in 1687.

Mahomet V., VI. [*See* Mahmoud I., II.]

Mahon. [*See* Stanhope.]

Mahony, Francis (*b.* 1805, *d.* 1866), Irish journalist and writer under the name of "Father Prout."

Maï, Angelo, Cardinal (*b.* 1782, *d.* 1854), Italian scholar; discovered many palimpsests, notably that of Cicero's *De Republicâ* at Milan, and left a fine library to the Vatican.

Mailath, Janos Nepomuk (*b.* 1786, *d.* 1855), Hungarian poet and historian; author of *Poems* (1824) and *History of the Magyars.*

Maillard, Olivier (15th century), French *cordelier*, and vigorous preacher under Louis XI. and Charles VIII., the former of whom he reproved unpunished. His sermons were printed in 1730.

Maillebois, Jean Desmarets, Marquis de (*b.* 1682, *d.* 1762), French marshal; served under Villars in the Spanish Succession war; drove the Imperialists from Italy in 1733-4, conquered Corsica in 1739; defeated the King of Savoy in 1745, but was obliged to evacuate Italy next year, after a defeat at Piacenza.

Maimbourg, Louis (*b.* 1610, *d.* 1686), French Jesuit; author of *Traité Historique de l'Église de Rome*, in support of the liberties of the Gallican Church, for which he was expelled from the order by command of Innocent XI., but granted a pension by the king; also wrote histories of Arianism, Lutheranism, etc.

Maimon, Solomon (*b.* 1753, *d.* 1800), Polish philosopher of Jewish extraction, opposed the views of Kant, and published *Sketch of a Transcendental Philosophy*, and *Progress of Philosophy since Leibnitz.*

Maimonides, Moses (*b.* 1135, *d.* 1204 ?), Spanish Jew, philosophical and medical writer, born at Cordova; studied under Averroes, on account of whose persecution he had to fly to Egypt, where he died; arranged the *Talmud*, edited the *Mishna*, and wrote *Guide to the Perplexed* (*More Novœlum*), a work in Arabic on critical theology.

Maine, Sir Henry James Sumner, F.R.S., D.C.L. (*b.* 1822, *d.* 1888), English jurist, educated at Cambridge, where in 1847 he became Regius professor of civil law. After being reader at the Temple, he was law member of the Council of India for seven years, and in 1870 became Corpus professor at Oxford. His chief works were *Ancient Law* (1861), *Village Communities* (1871), and *Early History of Institutions* (1875), etc. In 1871 he became member of the Secretary of State for India's Council, and in 1877 Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

Maine, Louis, Duc de (*b.* 1670, *d.* 1736), son of Louis XIV. by Madame de Montespan; was legitimated in 1673, married to the granddaughter of the Duc de Condé in 1692, and was appointed regent under the will of Louis XIV., which will was, however, set aside by the Duc d'Orléans.

Maintenon, Françoise d'Aubigné, Marquise d' (*b.* 1635, *d.* 1719), mistress, and afterwards wife, of Louis XIV.; on the death of Scarron (her husband) was made governess of Madame de Montespan's children, with the mother of whom she quarrelled, and succeeded in reconciling Louis to the queen; was secretly married to the king in 1684.

Maistre, Joseph Marie, Comte de (*b.* 1754, *d.* 1821), French philosopher; wrote *Considérations sur la France* while in Switzerland, having left France at the revolution; also wrote *Essai sur le Principe Générateur des Constitutions;* was for fourteen years Sardinian ambassador at St. Petersburg, and in his *Soirées de St. Pétersbourg* gave an account of his residence there.

Maistre, Xavier de (*b.* 1763, *d.* 1852), French novelist, brother of the last-named, with whom he lived at St. Petersburg, afterwards serving with the Russian army in the Caucasus; his chief works were *Voyage autour de ma Chambre* (1794), *La Jeune Sibérienne*, and *Le Lépreux d'Aoste.*

Maitland. [*See* Lauderdale.]

Maitland, Sir Frederick L. (*b.* 1779, *d.* 1839), British admiral, was present at Lord Howe's victory (June 1, 1794); he was captured by the French while serving under Lord St. Vincent in 1799, but soon exchanged; after various other services, received Napoleon on the *Bellerophon*, obtaining his unconditional surrender.

Maitland, John, Lord of Thirlestane (*b.* 1537, *d.* 1595), Scottish statesman and Latin poet, brother of Maitland of Lethington; was early attached to the service of Mary Stuart, and was Secretary of State and Lord Chancellor to James VI., with whom he went to Norway in 1589.

Maitland, William, of Lethington (*d.* 1573), Scottish statesman, elder son of Sir R. Maitland, the poet; was appointed in 1558 secretary of state to Mary, Queen of Scots; joined the Lords of the Congregation against her, and opposed the Darnley marriage; after some time carrying on a double policy, he once more joined her, and was tried as one of Darnley's murderers, but was acquitted, and again became her secretary; poisoned himself when captured in Edinburgh with the remnant of the Marians.

Majano, Benedetto da (*b.* 1424, *d.* 1498), Tuscan sculptor and architect, specimens of whose work are the marble pulpit of Santa Croce, Florence, the bust of Giotto, Santa Trinita, and the Strozzi palace.

Major, or **Mair**, John (*b.* 1469, *d.* 1547), Scotch writer; as professor at St. Andrews had Knox among his pupils, and also George Buchanan. His chief work was *De Historiâ Gentis Scotorum.*

Major, Richard Henry (*b.* 1818, *d.* 1891), historical writer; was appointed keeper of maps and charts in the British Museum in 1867, having previously been many years in charge of them; edited many works for the Hakluyt Society, the chief of which was *Select Letters of Christopher Columbus.* He also edited *India in the Fifteenth Century*, *Early Voyages to Terra Australis*, and wrote a *Life of Prince Henry the Navigator* (1868), for which he was decorated by the King of Portugal, receiving similar honours from the King of Italy.

Majorianus (*d.* 461), Emperor of the West; helped Ricimer to depose Avitus, and was appointed commander of the troops; assumed the purple in 457, and made wise laws, but was compelled by Ricimer to abdicate in 461.

Makart, Hans (*b.* 1840, *d.* 1884), German painter, native of Salzburg; having acquired a reputation by his *Trilogy of Modern Amorettes*, and *Plague in Florence*, was invited to Vienna, where a studio was built for him at the public expense. He afterwards painted *Katharina Cornaro at Venice*, *The Entrance of Charles V. into Antwerp*, and *Diana's Chase.*

Makrizi, Ahmed al, "Taki-ed-Din" (*b.* 1360, *d.* 1442), Arabian writer, whose works were a *Description of Egypt*, and an *Account of Saladin.*

Malabari, Behramji Merwanji (*b.* 1853), Indian poet and social reformer, son of a Parsee clerk, on whose death he was adopted by a maternal relative; as editor of the chief native journal and otherwise, wrote against infant marriages and enforced widowhood, in which cause he visited England in 1870. His chief poems are *Viti Ninod*, *Wilson Virah*, and *The Indian Muse in an English Garb.*

Malachi, Jewish prophet, flourished about 400 B.C.

Malachy, St. (*b.* 1094, *d.* 1148), Irish prelate, Archbishop of Armagh and Bishop of Connor; visited St. Bernard of Clairvaux, and died in his arms.

Malagrida, Gabriel (*b.* 1689, *d.* 1761), Italian Jesuit, sent to Portugal by his order; obtained great influence as a confessor; was condemned for complicity in the plot of Duc d'Averio against the king, and burnt alive for heresy in 1761, the Jesuits having just previously been expelled by Pombal.

Malan, Solomon Cæsar (*b.* 1812), English Orientalist, son of Cæsar Malan, chief of the "Mômiers"; was educated at Oxford, and took orders while in India; besides his translation from eleven languages of St. John, and criticisms on the Revised Version, with his *Original Notes on the Book of Proverbs*, he has executed water-colour sketches and composed chants.

Malaspina, an ancient Italian family, the most noted members of which were:—ALBERTO (12th century), its founder; CORRADO, mentioned by Dante as a follower of Frederic II. of Sicily; FRANCESCHINO (14th century), in whose house some cantos of the *Inferno* were composed; and ALESSANDRO (*d.* 1809), who led the scientific expedition of 1789-94 to North America and the Pacific.

Malaspina, Ricordano (*d.* 1281), Florentine historian; wrote a chronicle, continued by his son Giachetto to 1286, its title being *Historia Antica della Edificatione di Fiorenza.*

Malatesta, an Italian family, who gained their name from their hostility to the Church. The leading members of it were:—GIANCIOTTO, who married Francesca da Rimini, and SIGISMONDO PANDOLFO, Lord of Rimini (1429-68), who served Venice by land and sea, introduced many improvements in the art of war, was also a great patron and builder, and gave the town of Cesena the collection called Bibliotheca Malatestiana.

Malcolm, Sir John (*b.* 1769, *d.* 1833), British soldier and diplomatist; negotiated treaties with Persia (1800), Sindia, and Holkar, and again in 1810 thwarted French influence in Persia. After a short time in England he served against the Mahrattas and Pindharris; conducted the annexation of the Peishwa's dominions, and was governor of Bombay from 1827 to 1831. He wrote a *History of Persia*, and a *Life of Lord Clive.*

Malcolm I., King of Scotland (*d.* 953), succeeded Constantine III. in 938; made a treaty with Edmund, King of England. He was assassinated in a rebellion.

Malcolm II. (*b.* 953, *d.* 1033), succeeded Kenneth IV. on his defeat in battle (1003), and reigned about thirty years, being engaged in continual wars with the Danes.

Malcolm III. (*d.* 1093), succeeded Macbeth in 1057, after a period of exile in England, in a war against which country he was afterwards slain at Alnwick.

Malcolm IV. (*d.* 1165), ascended the throne in 1153; exchanged his English territories for the earldom of Huntingdon, and founded several monasteries.

Malcom Khan (*b.* 1832), Persian statesman; was at an early age sent to Paris, where he studied European institutions, and on his return became councillor to the Shah, by whom, in 1854, he was sent to conclude treaties with the European states and America. His efforts to introduce reforms in Persia were not at first successful, and from 1865 to 1872 he lived at Constantinople, after which he was recalled and given a high position. He accompanied the Shah to Europe next year, and remained in Europe as Persian envoy at the chief capitals, being present at Berlin in 1878. He resigned the London embassy in 1890.

Maldachini, Olimpia (*b.* 1594, *d.* 1656), Italian lady, favourite of Pope Innocent X., whose election she secured and obtained supreme influence in the Vatican; but was deprived of her wealth and compelled to retire by his successor, Alexander VII., although she had a hand in his election also.

Malebranche, Nicolas de (*b.* 1638, *d.* 1715), French philosopher, follower of Descartes. His chief work, whose teaching was opposed by Bossuet among others, were *Recherche de la Vérité* (1674-5), *Des Vraies et Fausses Idées*, and *Traité de Morale.*

Malesherbes, Chrétien Lamoignon de (*b.* 1721, *d.* 1794), magistrate and statesman; was appointed president of the Cours des Aides in 1750, and held office till 1771, when the Parlements were suppressed; was recalled on the accession of Louis XVI., before whom he laid a memorial on the state of the kingdom, and became minister of the household, but resigned in 1776, being unable to carry out his reforms; was recalled in 1787, but soon retired, defended Louis XVI. on his trial, and was guillotined in 1794.

Malet, Sir Edward Baldwin (*b.* 1836), English diplomatist; entered the service in 1853, became secretary of legation at Pekin 1871, was *chargé d'affaires* at Athens 1873-5, and plenipotentiary at Constantinople 1878, consul-general in Egypt 1879-83, when he became minister at Brussels, and was transferred to Berlin in 1884. He was also plenipotentiary at the Congo and Samoa conferences, and was sworn of the Privy Council in 1885.

Malibran de Beust, Maria Felicita (*b.* 1808, *d.* 1836), French singer, daughter of Manuel Garcia; made her *début* in the Italian opera in 1825, and soon afterwards married her first husband, from whom she was divorced in 1836, her second being De Beriot, the violinist. She met with much success in *Semiramis* and other operas, making tours in England, the Continent, and the United States. She died from the consequence of a fall while riding.

Malins, Sir Richard (*b.* 1805, *d.* 1882), English judge; called to the bar in 1830, distinguished himself in Festing *v.* Allen (1843), became Queen's Counsel in 1849, and sat in Parliament as a Conservative for Wallingford from 1852 to 1865, being named vice-chancellor in the following year. He retired in 1881, and was made privy councillor.

Mallemans, Claude (*b.* 1653, *d.* 1723), French physicist, invented a machine for making dials. His brother, JEAN (*d.* 1740), wrote *Histoire de l'Église*, etc.

Mallet, David (*d.* 1765), Scotch poet; came to London and changed his name from Malloch, was patronised by Pope, and in his later years wrote for the government against Byng. His chief poems were *William and Margaret* (1724), and *The Excursion.*

Mallet, Sir Louis, C.B. (*b.* 1823, *d.* 1890), secretary to the President of the Board of Trade 1848-57; served on the tariff commissions to Paris (1860) and to Vienna in 1865. In 1872 he was placed on the Indian Council. In 1874 he became Permanent Under-Secretary of State for India, retiring in 1883, when he was made a Privy Councillor,

Mallet, Paul Henri (*b.* 1730, *d.* 1807), Swiss historian, professor at Copenhagen and Geneva. His chief works were histories of Denmark, the Hanseatic League, and the House of Brunswick.

Mallet du Pan, Jacques (*b.* 1749, *d.* 1800), Swiss publicist, patronised in his early years by Voltaire, and became professor at Cassel in 1772; while at Geneva wrote *Annales Politiques* and *Memoires Historiques*; afterwards went to Paris, and reported for the *Mercure de France* the debates of the Constituent Assembly and those which followed it; was in 1792 sent by Louis XVI. to negotiate with Austria and Prussia, and soon after retired to Switzerland, whence he was driven by Bonaparte in 1798. He then came to England, and established, with great success, the *Mercure Britannique.*

Mallock, William Hurrell (*b.* 1849), English writer; was educated at Balliol, and gained the Newdigate in 1871; has written *The New Republic, Is Life Worth Living?* etc.

Malmesbury. [*See* William of Malmesbury.]

Malmesbury, James Harris, first Earl of (*b.* 1746, *d.* 1820), diplomatist, son of the author of *Hermes;* made a reputation by his conduct of the Falkland Island negotiations in 1770, after which he was ambassador at Berlin (1770-5), St. Petersburg (1775-83), and the Hague (1783-8), when he negotiated the Triple Alliance. On his return he was made baron, and voted with Fox, but joined Pitt in 1794. He was employed to bring home the Princess Caroline, and his last service was an attempt to bring about peace with the Directory in 1797. He was made an earl in 1800, when he retired from public life.

Malmesbury, James, third Earl (*b.* 1807, *d.* 1889), statesman, grandson of last-named, succeeded to the title in 1841 on the death of his brother, and travelled much on the Continent, till in 1852 he became Foreign Secretary in Lord Derby's first Ministry, which post he held under the same chief when he resumed office in 1858. In 1866 he was Lord Privy Seal, and again from 1874 to 1876 under Disraeli, after which he took little further part in affairs. He published his grandfather's diaries and correspondence, and in 1884 *Memoirs of an Ex-Minister*, an account of his own life extending from 1832 to 1873.

Malombra, Pietro (*b.* 1556, *d.* 1618), Venetian painter, pupil of Salviati. His best pictures represent the *Miracles of St. Francis de Paula* in the church dedicated to that saint at Venice, but he also executed architectural views of the city.

Malone, Edmund (*b.* 1741, *d.* 1812), Irish critic, son of an Irish judge; was born at Dublin, but removed to London, where he became the friend of Burke and Dr. Johnson, and devoted himself to literature, his chief works having been his *Historical Account of the Rise and Progress of the English Stage* and his edition of Shakespeare (1790).

Malouet, Pierre, Baron (*b.* 1740, *d.* 1814), French statesman and publicist; became commissary-general of the navy in 1776, and was sent to investigate plans for the colonisation of Guiana; advocated the principles of the English constitution in the Constituent Assembly, and had to retire to England. On his return to France he was employed by Napoleon till 1812, and during the government of the Hundred Days was minister of marine.

Malpighi, Marcello (*b.* 1628, *d.* 1694), Italian anatomist and chief physician to Pope Innocent XI.; lectured in Bologna, Pisa, and other places, and wrote works on the anatomy of plants, the physiology of the silkworm, and medical subjects. His name was given to the Malpighian genus.

Maltby, Edward (*b.* 1770, *d.* 1859), Bishop of Chichester (1831-6), and Durham (1836-56); was a great benefactor to Durham University, to which he left his library.

Maltebrun, Conrad (*b.* 1775, *d.* 1826), French writer of Danish birth; compelled to leave his country on account of his liberal opinions, first went to Sweden, but, having settled in Paris, contributed to the *Journal des Débats* and wrote *Géographie Mathématique, Physique, Politique, Précis de Géographie Universelle*, and other works.

Malthus, Thomas Robert, F.R.S. (*b.* 1766, *d.* 1834), English political economist, some time fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge; published in 1798 his *Essay on Population*, afterwards took orders, and held from 1804 the professorship of history and political economy in the East India Company's college, Haileybury.

Malus, Étienne Louis (*b.* 1775, *d.* 1812), French physicist; went to Egypt with Napoleon in 1798; discovered in 1809 the polarisation of light by reflection, and invented a repeating goniometer in 1807.

Malvasia, Carlo, Marchese di (*b.* 1616, *d.* 1693), Italian antiquary, born at Bologna, where he was professor of jurisprudence; wrote *Vite de Pittore Bolognesi.*

Mamiani della Rovere, Terenzio, Conte (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1885), Italian politician and writer; headed the rising of 1831 at Rome, and had to take refuge in France, where he wrote *Nuove Poesie*, and other works. He became minister of the interior to Pius IX. on his return to Italy, but afterwards withdrew to Piedmont, where he held office, and supported

Cavour. In 1860 he was made by Victor Emmanuel minister of education.

Mammæa, Julia (*d.* 235), Roman Empress, mother of Alexander Severus, with whom she was murdered by the soldiers.

Mamoun, Abdul Abdallah III. al (*b.* 786, *d.* 834), Abasside Khalif, son of Haroun-al-Rashcid; obtained power by the defeat of his brother Amin; headed the sect of the Motasalis, founded observatories at Bagdad and Damascus, and was a patron of the learned.

Man, Cornille van (*b.* 1621, *d.* 1706), Dutch painter; studied at Venice the works of Titian, and on his return to Delft became a fine portrait-painter, his best work being a portrait of the medical faculty of Delft, now in the Hall of Physicians there.

Manasseh, King of Judah, flourished about 698-643 B.C.

Manasseh ben Israel, Joseph (*b.* 1604, *d.* 1659), Portuguese rabbi; fled from the Inquisition to Holland, and became chief of the Amsterdam synagogue; wrote *El Conciliada Vindiciæ Judæorum*, and an address to Cromwell praying for the recall of the Jews.

Manby, George William (*b.* 1765, *d.* 1854), English sailor, invented the "life preserver" for saving life at sea, and also an apparatus for extinguishing fires on board ship; when fifty-six made a voyage to Greenland. He received £1,000 from Parliament.

Manchester, Edward Montagu, Earl of (*b.* 1602, *d.* 1671), fought on the side of the Puritans, taking part in the battles of Edgehill, Marston Moor, and Newbury. He opposed the trial of the king. At the Restoration was made Lord Chamberlain.

Mancini, Hortensia (*b.* 1646, *d.* 1699), Italian lady, niece of Mazarin, who refused her hand to Charles II. of England; was unhappy with her husband, and, after a series of adventures, settled in London on a pension, and died there.

Mancini, Maria (*b.* 1640, *d.* 1715), sister of preceding; having been sent away from Louis XIV., who was in love with her, was unhappy with the Constable of Naples, whom she married, and fled from him with Hortensia, but was refused an audience by the French king.

Mancini, Olimpia (*b.* 1640, *d.* 1708), another sister, married the Comte de Soissons, and became the mother of Prince Eugène; intrigued much at the French court, and was compelled to retire from it; was afterwards suspected of poisoning the Spanish queen, Marie Louise.

Manco Capac II. (*d. circa* 1565), the last of the Incas of Peru (the first of whom bore the same name, and lived in the 11th century); gave himself up to the Spaniards, but escaped, and organised a massacre of them in 1535; carried on a guerilla war for many years in the Andes, but was at last assassinated.

Mandeville, Bernard de (*b.* 1670, *d.* 1733), English writer, born at Dort, whose chief works were *The Fable of the Bees* (1723), and *Free Thoughts on Religion.*

Mandeville, Jehan de, probably Jehan de Bourgoigne, a French physician, the author of a notorious book of travels, chiefly compiled from Friar Odoric, Carpini, etc., which is full of extravagances and absurdities. The first English version was published in 1499 by Wynkyn de Worde.

Manes, or **Mani** (*d. circa* 274), Persian writer, painter, and physician; attempted to combine Christianity with the Magian philosophy, and founded the sect of the Manichæans; was put to death by Bahram, King of Persia.

Manetho (*fl. circa* 300 B.C.), high-priest of Heliopolis; wrote in Greek a *History of Egypt*, of which fragments remain.

Manetti, Rutilio (*b.* 1571, *d.* 1637), Italian painter of the school of Caravaggio, his best work being a *riposto* of the Holy Family in S. Pietro di Castel Vecchio at Florence. There is a picture at Sienna, his birthplace, by another artist of his name, probably related to him.

Manfredi, Eustachio (*b.* 1674, *d.* 1739), astronomer, born at Bologna; obtained a degree in law at eighteen, and, after studying under Guglielmini, was made professor of mathematics at Bologna, where he was also astronomer to the institute. He was a member of the Royal Society and the Académie des Sciences, and his chief works were *Ephemerides* (1715-50), *De Transitu Mercurii*, and *Poems.* His brother, GABRIELE (*d.* 1761), was almost as eminent, becoming chancellor of Bologna, and receiving a letter from Leibnitz in praise of his work *De Constructione Equationum Differentialium primi Gradus.*

Manfredo, or **Manfred** (*b.* 1233, *d.* 1266), Italian adventurer, natural son of the Emperor Frederick II.; recovered Naples from Pope Innocent IV., and became King of Sicily in 1258, soon after which, having been excommunicated, he allied himself with the Turks, and was defeated and slain at Benevento by his rival, Charles of Anjou, who had been given the crown of Naples and Sicily by the pope.

Mangou (*b.* 1207, *d.* 1259), Khan of the Moguls, fourth son of Genghis Khan;

succeeded to power in 1251, after a great slaughter of the royal family. He subdued Thibet, took Baghdad from the khalifs, and was killed in battle with the Chinese.

Manin, Daniele (*b.* 1804, *d.* 1857), Venetian advocate; was arrested by the Austrian government in 1848 for favouring the independence of Venice and Lombardy, but freed by the people, and made president of the republic, opposed union with Sardinia; took a leading part in the defence of Venice, after whose fall he left Italy.

Manini, Lodovico (*b.* 1726, *d. circa* 1803), the last Doge of Venice, being elected in 1789; having received the Comte d'Artois and others of the *emigrés*, and refused alliance with the French republic, was dethroned, and a republic having been set up, Venice was ceded to Austria.

Manley, Mary (*d.* 1724), English dramatic and political writer; having been deserted by her husband, led an immoral life; wrote *Memoirs of the New Atlantis*, a romance, for which the printer and publisher were prosecuted; also plays, *Lucius* (dedicated to Steele), *Royal Mischief*, etc., and *The Vindication of the Duke of Marlborough*, an able pamphlet. She wrote for Steele's *Examiner*, and conducted it for some time.

Manlius Capitolinus (*d.* 384 B.C.), Roman hero; saved the Capitol from the Goths, but was afterwards put to death on a charge of treason.

Manlius Torquatus (*fl.* 350 B.C.), killed a Gaul in single combat, and took his collar (*torques*); was named dictator 359 B.C.; put to death his son for disobeying his orders, though he had been victorious.

Manners, Lord John. [*See* Rutland, Duke of.]

Manners-Sutton, Charles (*b.* 1789, *d.* 1845), politician, son of the Archbishop; was Speaker of the House of Commons from 1817 to 1834, and was created Viscount Canterbury in the following year.

Manni, Domenico (*b.* 1690, *d.* 1788), Italian antiquary, born at Florence; member of the Academy della Crusca. His chief works were *Series of Florentine Senators*, a *Historical Treatise on Spectacles*, and *Historical Illustrations of the "Decameron" of Boccaccio.*

Manning, Henry Edward, Cardinal (*b.* 1808, *d.* 1892), English Roman Catholic prelate, educated at Harrow and Balliol; was some time fellow of Merton; subsequently took orders, and became Archdeacon of Chichester in 1840. In 1851, however, he seceded to the Roman Church, publishing *Grounds of Faith* next year. In 1865 he succeeded Wiseman as Archbishop of Westminster, and ten years later was made cardinal. He approved the Infallibility dogma of the Vatican Council of 1869, and carried on a controversy with Mr. Gladstone on the subject. He sat on several commissions, and took a leading part in bringing to a conclusion the Dock strike of 1889.

Manny, Sir Walter (*d.* 1372), English soldier, but a native of Hainault, coming to England with the queen of Edward III.; was greatly distinguished in the French wars, his chief exploits being the victory of Cadsaut (1337) over the Flemings, his two defences of Hennebon, and the reduction of Gascony. He was one of the first knights of the Garter, and founded a Carthusian convent, which was the original of the Charterhouse.

Mansart, Jules Hardouin (*b.* 1645, *d.* 1708), French architect, nephew of François Mansart, who invented "Mansarde" roofs; was the favourite of Louis XIV., for whom he designed the palace of Versailles, the châteaux of Marly, Trianon, and Clugny, the Place Vendôme, and many other buildings.

Mansel, Henry Longueville (*b.* 1820, *d.* 1871), English philosopher and theologian, one of the strongest opponents of the Broad Church school; was educated at Merchant Taylors' and Oxford, where he was successively Waynflete professor of moral philosophy and professor of ecclesiastical history, and in 1858 delivered the Bampton lectures on *The Limits of Religious Thought*. He had previously published an edition of Aldrich's *Logic*, and several works on metaphysics. His appointment to the deanery of St. Paul's in 1869 was strongly opposed.

Mansfeld, Ernst, Graf von (*b.* 1585, *d.* 1626), German soldier of fortune, natural son of Count Peter Mansfeld, a distinguished servant of Charles V., who made him governor of the Low Countries in 1592; took a prominent part in the Thirty Years' war on the Protestant side, serving first the Elector Palatine, and afterwards the Dutch; after his defeat by Wallenstein, in 1625, he resigned his command, and set out for Italy.

Mansfield, Charles Blachford (*b.* 1819, *d.* 1855), English chemist, author of *Benzole: its Nature and Utility*, and *Researches on Coal-tar;* died from the effects of burns received when experimenting.

Mansfield, William Murray, Earl of (*b.* 1704, *d.* 1793), British lawyer and statesman, called for his eloquence "silver-tongued Murray," was a son of Lord Stormont; became Solicitor-General in 1743. Although he had been accused of Jacobitism, he became Attorney-General in 1754, and Lord Chief Justice in 1756, when he received a peerage. A strong Tory, he was attacked by Junius, and was unpopular for his opinion on the law of libel. His library was burnt during the Gordon riots.

Manso, or **Manzo**, Giovanni, Marchese di Villa (*d.* 1645), Italian patron of learning, founded at Naples the Academy degli Oziosi; entertained Milton when in Italy, and was the friend of Marino and Tasso, who dedicated a dialogue to him.

Mansur, Abdallah II. al (*d.* 1775), second Abasside Khalif, succeeded his brother in 754; founded Baghdad, patronised the learned, and left a large treasure to his son.

Mantegna, Andrea, "Il Cavaliere" (*b.* 1431, *d.* 1506), Italian painter, probably a native of Padua; was adopted by Squarcione, and married the daughter of Bellini. He was one of the earliest masters of the art of engraving, and his best pictures are the nine called *The Triumph of Julius Cæsar*, which were painted for the Marquis of Mantua and purchased by Charles I., and are now at Hampton Court—several others being at the Louvre. His son, Francesco, finished several of his works.

Mantell, Gideon Algomon (*b.* 1790, *d.* 1852), English geologist, practised as a surgeon at Brighton and in London, and wrote *Organic Remains of a Former World*, and other similar works, for which he received a pension in 1851. His geological collection was bought by the British Museum.

Manteuffel, Edwin Hans Karl, Freiherr von (*b.* 1809, *d.* 1885), Prussian general; entered the Prussian service in 1827, and was appointed in 1857 chief of the military cabinet. He served in the Danish campaign of 1864, was named governor of Schleswig in the following year, and in 1866 drove the Austrians from the province, after which he defeated the Hanoverians and the South German alliance. In the war of 1870 he won the battle of Amiens when in command of the first army, and as commander of the second drove Bourbaki into Switzerland. After being head of the army of occupation in France, he was named field-marshal, and in 1879 was appointed governor of Elsass-Lothringen.

Manteuffel, Otto, Freiherr von (*b.* 1805, *d.* 1882), Prussian statesman, cousin of the last named, with whom he was brought up; was named minister of the interior in 1847, representing the Conservative party. By his conduct at Olmütz he succeeded in averting war with Austria for sixteen years, but quitted office in 1858.

Manu, Hindoo legislator, whose *Code of Laws* (*Smirti*) was translated from the Sanscrit by Sir W. Jones in 1794.

Manuel, Francisco (*b.* 1734, *d.* 1819), Portuguese poet; fled from the Inquisition to Paris, where he lived till his death; wrote odes to Albuquerque and Washington and some satiric verses, and also translated into Portuguese many of the French classics and some German authors.

Manuel, Don Juan (*d.* 1347), Castilian writer, grandson of King Fernando, was present at the battle of Salado, and wrote *El Conde de Lucanor* and other works, which are probably the earliest specimens of Castilian prose.

Manuel, Pierre Louis (*b.* 1751, *d.* 1793), French revolutionist; was elected in 1796 *procureur de la Commune*, and organised the insurrection of June 20, 1792; supported in the Convention the abolition of royalty, but voted against the death-sentence, after which he resigned his seat, but was guillotined for his conduct. On the taking of the Bastille he obtained possession of the letters of Mirabeau and Sophie Ruffey, of which, against the wishes of the family, he published a garbled edition.

Manuel Comnenus (*d.* 1180), Emperor of the East, succeeded John II. in 1143; is believed to have betrayed the Crusaders in 1147, and was engaged in continual wars with the Sultan of Iconium, Raymond of Antioch, Roger II. of Sicily (from whom he took Corfu), and with the Hungarians, Servians, and Turks.

Manuel Palæologus (*d.* 1425), Emperor of the East, reigned with his father, John VI., and alone after his death in 1391, at which time, being a hostage at the court of Bajazet, he escaped; was engaged in continual war with the Turks, visiting Venice, France, and England to obtain help against them; abdicated in favour of his son, and retired into a monastery.

Manuzio, or **Manutius**, Aldo (*b.* 1449, *d.* 1515), Italian scholar and printer, bringing out editions of the classics as early as 1490, founded the Academia d'Aldo in 1500.

Manuzio, Paolo (*b.* 1511, *d.* 1574), carried on his father's office, but was invited to Rome by Pius IV. to print the Fathers. He also, like his son, Aldo the Younger, gave much attention to Cicero.

Manzoni, Alessandro, Conte (*b.* 1785, *d.* 1873), Italian writer, grandson of Beccaria; after living some years at Paris with his mother, married and went to Milan, but, having lost the greater part of his property, was obliged to leave that city. He survived both his wives and seven children, and during his last forty years lived a very retired life. His chief works were *Hymns in Celebration of Church Festivals* (1815-22); *Il Cinque Maggio* (1823), an ode on the death of Napoleon I.; *Il Conte di Carmagnola* and *Adelchi*, dramas; *I Promessi Sposi* (1827), a romance. In 1860 he was made senator of the kingdom of Italy.

Manzuoli, Maso, "Maso di S. Friano" (*d.* 1536, *d.* 1575), painter, born at Florence, his best pictures being *The Visitation of the Virgin to Elizabeth*, now in the Vatican gallery, and a representation of the resurrection in the church of San Trinita.

Map, or Mapes, Walter (12th century), English satirical poet, chaplain to Henry II. and John; author of satires in Latin, a translation of the romance of *Saint Graal*, etc. His *Poems* were edited by Wright in 1841.

Mar, John Erskine, Earl of (*d.* 1732), Scottish politician, called "Bobbing John" from his trimming proclivities, supported the Scotch union, and was made Secretary of State in 1710; afterwards took part in the Fifteen, encountering Argyle at Sheriffmuir; followed James Edward to France, where he became one of his advisers.

Mara, Gertrude Elizabeth (*b.* 1749, *d.* 1833), German singer (*née* Schmähling), began her career as a violinist; made her *début* as a singer at Leipzig in 1771, and married soon after; sang before Frederick the Great, and visited England and all parts of the Continent.

Maraldi, Giacomo (*b.* 1665, *d.* 1729), Italian astronomer and natural philosopher, born at Perinaldo in Nice; went to Paris in 1687 on the invitation of Cassini, his uncle, became member of the Académie des Sciences, and assisted him; was afterwards consulted by Clement XI. as to the reform of the calendar, and returned to France, but died before finishing his *Catalogue of the Stars*.

Marana, Giovanni Paolo (*b.* 1642, *d.* 1693), Italian writer, whose chief work was *L'Espion du Grand Seigneur dans les Cours des Princes Chrétiens* (*The Turkish Spy*); wrote also an account of the Della Torre conspiracy to betray Savona to the Duke of Savoy (1669), for implication in which he had been imprisoned.

Marat, Jean Paul (*b.* 1743, *d.* 1793), French revolutionist, whose early life is obscure; lived some time in England, practised in France as a doctor, and published in 1779 *Découvertes sur le Feu, l'Électricité, etc.* About the time of the revolution he took up journalism, and published *L'Ami du Peuple*, an incendiary print; advocated the massacre of the aristocrats some time before September, 1792; when elected to the Convention became a chief of the Montagne, denounced the Girondins, and attempted to arrest them by mob-violence, for which he was prosecuted but acquitted; was murdered by Charlotte Corday in July.

Maratti, or Maratta, Carlo (*b.* 1625, *d.* 1713), Italian painter of the Roman school, favourite pupil of Sacchi; painted many Madonnas, *Constantine Destroying the Idols* (in St. John Lateran), *Daphne* (for Louis XIV.), *The Death of St. Francis Xavier*, *The Visitation*, and many other works, founded on long study of the old masters, and restored Raffaelle's Vatican frescoes, and those of Caracci at the Farnese Palace.

Marbeck, John (*d. circa* 1585), English musician, organist at the Chapel Royal, Windsor, probably composed the first cathedral service. He favoured the Reformation, and was condemned to be burnt for heresy, but was the only one of the accused who was pardoned. His service was called *The Book of Common Praier Noted* (1550). He also drew up the first English concordance.

Marca, Pierre de (*b.* 1594, *d.* 1662), French prelate, employed by Richelieu to answer Optatus Gallus, which he did in his *De Concordia Sacerdotii et Imperii*. He also wrote a *History of Béarn*, was minister of state under Mazarin in 1658, and had been named Archbishop of Paris just before his death.

Marceau, François Senorin Desgraviers (*b.* 1769, *d.* 1796), French republican general, served under Lafayette in 1792, commanded in La Vendée, captured Mons, and was killed at Altenkirchen in battle with the Austrians.

Marcel, Étienne (*d.* 1358), French popular leader, *prévôt des marchands* at Paris, attempted to revive the États Généraux after the battle of Poitiers, when he headed the people against the Dauphin and combined with the Jacquerie; was killed while opening the gates of Paris to the King of Navarre.

Marcellinus. [*See* Ammianus.]

Marcellis, Otho (*b.* 1613, *d.* 1673), Dutch painter, a native of Amsterdam; passed many years in Italy, and chose reptiles, insects, etc., as his chief subjects.

Marcello, Benedetto (*b.* 1686, *d.* 1739), Italian musician, born at Venice, studied under Gasparini and Lotti, and composed *Estro Poetico-Armonico* (1724-6), of which the poetry was by Giustiniani. He also wrote *Teatro alla Moda*, a satire on the musicians of the time, and other works, and held several offices in the Venetian state.

Marcellus, Marcus Claudius (*d.* 208 B.C.), Roman general, obtained the *spolia opima* in 224 B.C. from Viridomarus, a king of the Transalpine Gauls; in the second Punic war checked Hannibal, after Cannæ, at Nola; captured Syracuse in 214, but was killed two years after in a skirmish with Hannibal near Venusium. He was thrice consul. The Marcellus celebrated by Virgil (*Æneid*, vi. 883) was a descendant of the above, and son of Octavia, the sister of Augustus.

Marcellus I. (*d.* 310), Pope of Rome, succeeded Marcellinus in 308, but was banished by Maximus two years after.

Marcellus II. (*d.* 1555), succeeded Julius III., but, dying suddenly, was only pope a few weeks; had been president of the Council of Trent and secretary to Paul III., and was an advocate of reform in the church.

March, Francis Andrew (*b.* 1825), American philologist, born at Milbury, Massachusetts; was made professor of English language and comparative philology at Lafayette college, Pennsylvania in 1857; became president of the American Philological Association in 1873, and took the direction in America of Dr. Murray's *New English Dictionary on Historical Principles* in 1879. His chief works are *Method of Philological Study of the English Language* (1865), *Comparative Grammar of Anglo-Saxon* (1870), and *Introduction to Anglo-Saxon.*

March, Earl of. [*See* Mortimer.]

Marchesi, Pompeo (*b.* 1790, *d.* 1858), Italian sculptor, pupil of Canova. His best works are statues of Goethe at Frankfort and Charles Emmanuel III. at Novara, and a marble group in Milan cathedral.

Marchetti, Marco, "Marco da Faenza" (*d.* 1588), painter of the Bolognese school, whose studies of the grotesque are particularly excellent.

Marchi, Francesco de (*d. circa* 1600), engineer, born at Bologna, served Alessandro de Medici, Paul III., and Margaret of Parma; designed the fortifications of Antwerp and Piacenza, and wrote *Della Architectura Militaire*, now very rare.

Marcianus (*d.* 457), Emperor of the East, a native of Illyria, married Pulcheria, daughter of Theodosius the Younger, and was crowned in 450; helped Valentinian III. against Attila.

Marco Polo. [*See* Polo.]

Marcus Aurelius. [*See* Aurelius.]

Mardonius (*d.* 479 B.C.), Persian general; conspired against Smerdis in 521, commanded for Xerxes in Greece after Salamis, but was defeated and slain at Platæa.

Maret, Hugues, Duc de Bassano (*b.* 1763, *d.* 1839), French statesman, published in 1789 a *Bulletin of the National Assembly*; was after the revolution employed diplomatically, and in 1804 was made secretary of state by Napoleon, foreign minister in 1811, and war minister in 1813. After a period of exile, he returned to France in 1820, and after the revolution of 1830 became *pair de France* and minister of the interior.

Margaret, Saint (*b. circa* 1047, *d.* 1093), Scotch queen, wife of Malcolm III. and sister of Edgar Atheling, with whom she fled to Scotland after the battle of Hastings.

Margaret Plantagenet (*d.* 1503), sister of Edward IV. of England; married Charles the Bold, and supported the Yorkist pretenders in the reign of Henry VII.

Margaret Tudor (*b.* 1489, *d.* 1541), daughter of Henry VII., married James IV. of Scotland in 1503, and afterwards Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus—Mary Queen of Scots and Lord Darnley being descended from the respective marriages.

Margaret of Anjou (*b.* 1429, *d.* 1482), Queen of England, daughter of René of Anjou, titular King of Naples, married Henry VI. in 1445; supported Suffolk against Gloucester and afterwards Somerset against Richard, Duke of York, whom, after some reverses, she defeated at Wakefield (1460), where he was killed, but lost the battle of Towton next year, and fled to Scotland; was defeated at Hexham in 1464, and escaped to Flanders; was finally crushed by Edward at Tewkesbury, and passed the rest of her life in France.

Margaret of Austria (*b.* 1480, *d.* 1530), daughter of the Emperor Maximilian and Mary of Burgundy, married first John of Castile, and secondly Philibert of Savoy; was made governor of the Low Countries in 1507, and negotiated both the League of Cambrai (1508) and the "Paix des Dames" (1529).

Margaret of Denmark (*b.* 1353, *d.* 1412), succeeded her father Waldemar III., became queen also of Norway on the death of her husband, Haco VIII., but was soon expelled; recovered Norway in 1387, and, having defeated Albert of Mecklenburg in 1389, united the three Scandinavian kingdoms by the union of Colmar in 1397.

Margaret of France (*b.* 1553, *d.* 1615), first wife of Henri IV. and daughter of Henri II.; married just before the day of St. Bartholomew, when she had a narrow escape; separated from Henry of Navarre when he came to the French throne, and was divorced in 1599.

Margaret of Parma (*d.* 1586), natural daughter of Charles V. and husband of Ottavio Farnese, Duke of Parma; was appointed regent of the Netherlands in 1559, but retired in 1568. Alexander Farnese was her son.

Margaret of Provence (*b.* 1221, *d.* 1295), daughter of Raymond III. of Provence, and wife of Louis IX., whom she accompanied on crusade.

Margaret of Scotland (*b.* 1424, *d.* 1445), daughter of James I. of Scotland, and wife of Louis XI., with whom she lived unhappily.

Margaret of Valois (*b.* 1492, *d.* 1549), sister of Francis I. and grandmother of Henri IV.; married first the Duc d'Alençon, and secondly Henri d'Albret, titular King of Navarre; supported the reformation, and wrote *Miroir de l'Âme Pécheresse*, and *Contes et Nouvelles* (the *Heptameron*).

Margaritone d'Arezzo (*b.* 1236), Italian painter, sculptor, and architect, contemporary with Cimabue and Giotto; is thought to have been instructed by Greek painters. Some of his paintings, notably a Madonna at the church of San Francesco, are to be seen at Arezzo, where also the monument to Gregory XIII. is his work.

Marggraf, Andreas (*b.* 1709, *d.* 1782), German chemist, born at Berlin; studied metallurgy under Henckel, and practised assaying under the direction of Susmith; discovered phosphoric acid, alumina, and magnesia, and described many processes in his works.

Margolionth, David Samuel (*b.* 1858), English Orientalist, educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford, of which he became fellow and librarian, after carrying off most of the university prizes for classics and oriental languages; was elected Laudian professor of Arabic in 1889. His chief works are *Analecta Orientalia ad Poeticam Aristoteliam*, *The Commentary of Jephel ibn Ali on Daniel*, and *An Essay on the Place of Ecclesiasticus in Semitic Literature*.

Maria Adelaide (*b.* 1822, *d.* 1855), wife of Victor Emmanuel, and mother of Humbert, King of Italy.

Maria Christina, Queen of Spain (*b.* 1806, *d.* 1878), wife of Ferdinand VII., married again Don Fernando Muñoz. In 1840 she was compelled to retire to France, but returned in 1843. In 1854 she was again expelled, and finally in 1868.

Maria Christina, Queen-regent of Spain (*b.* 1858), daughter of Archduke Charles of Austria, and second wife of Alfonso XII.; became regent for his son in 1885, when her husband died.

Maria Lesczinska (*b.* 1703, *d.* 1768), daughter of Stanislas, King of Poland, and afterwards Duke of Lorraine; married Louis XV., but was very soon neglected.

Maria Theresa (*b.* 1717, *d.* 1780), Queen of Hungary, and daughter of the Emperor Charles VI.; married Francis of Lorraine in 1735, and was supported by England against the Elector of Bavaria, who claimed the empire, and was supported by France; carried on the Seven Years' war, with the help of France, against Prussia, who had obtained part of Silesia; took part, against her will, in the first partition of Poland.

Maria Theresa of Spain (*b.* 1638, *d.* 1683), Infanta of Spain, and wife of Louis XIV.

Maria of Austria (*b.* 1501, *d.* 1558), sister of Charles V., and wife of Louis II. of Hungary; was governor of the Netherlands from 1531 to 1555.

Maria I., Queen of Portugal (*b.* 1734, *d.* 1816), married Pedro, her uncle, and succeeded her father, Jose I., in 1777, when she immediately dismissed Pombal. Her health gave way, and from 1792 her son reigned in her name.

Maria II. (*b.* 1819, *d.* 1853), daughter of Pedro IV.; became queen on the abdication of her father in 1826, and married first the Duke of Leuchtenberg, and then Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

Mariamne (*d.* 28 B.C.), Jewish princess, wife of Herod the Great, by whose orders she was poisoned. He afterwards bitterly bewailed the result of his suspicions.

Mariana, Juan de (*b.* 1536, *d.* 1624), Spanish historian, had Bellarmine for his pupil at Rome; wrote *Historia de Rebus Hispaniæ* in thirty books, and translated it into Spanish, and also *De Rege et Regis Institutione*.

Marianus Scotus (*b.* 1028, *d.* 1086), Scotch monk; passed most of his life at Cologne, Fulda, and other places in Germany; wrote a chronicle from the birth of Christ to 1083.

Marie Amélie (*b.* 1782, *d.* 1866), daughter of Ferdinand II., King of the Two Sicilies, and wife of Louis Philippe, Duc d'Orléans, whom she married in 1809.

Marie Antoinette (*b.* 1755, *d.* 1793), Queen of France, daughter of the Empress Maria Theresa; married Louis XVI. when dauphin, becoming queen four years later; was much calumniated, and became unpopular with the court and people as a foreigner; fled with the king to Varennes in June, 1791, and a year after was imprisoned with him, being finally tried and guillotined in October, 1793.

Marie Louise (*b.* 1791, *d.* 1849), daughter of Francis I., Emperor of Austria; became the second wife of Napoleon in 1810, and mother of the King of Rome (Napoleon II.) next year; was made regent in 1813, but left France in 1814, obtaining the Duchy of Parma; married Count Neipperg after Napoleon's death.

Marie de' Medici (*b.* 1573, *d.* 1642), Queen of France, daughter of Francis of Tuscany; married Henri IV. in 1600, and became mother of Louis XIII., during whose minority she was regent, but was overthrown by Richelieu after a long contest, and left France in 1630.

Marignano, Gian Giacomo Medichino, Marchese di (*b.* 1497, *d.* 1555), Italian soldier of fortune, born at Milan; with Pozzino assassinated, for Francesco Sforza, Ettore Visconti, a political rival. When Sforza attempted to kill him he left Milan, and, after a time, took service with Charles V., for whom he commanded in Flanders and Italy, his greatest exploit being the capture of Siena.

Marigny, François Augier de (*d.* 1762), French writer, his chief works being *Histoire du Douzième Siècle*, and *Histoire des Arabes.*

Marillac, Louis de (*b.* 1572, *d.* 1632), French soldier, served under Henri IV., and became *marechal de France* in the reign of Louis XIII., but, having conspired with his brother against Richelieu, was tried and beheaded on charges of peculation and extortion.

Marinas, Enrico de las (*b.* 1620, *d.* 1680), Spanish painter, so called from his subjects, which were nautical; died at Rome.

Marineo, Lucio (*fl.* 1500), Spanish historian, born in Sicily; became chaplain at the court of Ferdinand and Isabella, and wrote *De Aragoniæ Regibus*, *De Rebus Hispaniæ Memorabilibus*, etc.

Marini, Benedetto (*fl.* 1600), painter, native of Urbino, combined the Lombard and Venetian schools. His best picture is that of *The Loaves and Fishes*, in the refectory of the Conventuali, Piacenza.

Marini, Giambattista (*b.* 1569, *d.* 1625), Italian poet, born at Naples; having been expelled from his father's house, went first to Rome, and afterwards to France, where he was protected and pensioned by Marie de' Medici, and wrote *L'Adone*, his chief work. His style became proverbial for its extravagance.

Marino Faliero. [*See* Faliero.]

Marinoni, Giovanni di (*b.* 1676, *d.* 1755), astronomer, patronised by the Emperor Leopold and his successors, and ennobled; invented the planimetric balance, and wrote *De Speculâ Domesticâ*, and other works. All his servants were astronomers.

Mario, Giuseppe, Marchese di Candia (*b.* 1808, *d.* 1883), operatic tenor; entered the Sardinian army in 1830, but soon resigned his commission and went to Paris, where in 1838 he made his *début* in *Robert le Diable*, subsequently visiting England and the chief Continental cities, and making his greatest successes in *Ugonotti* and *La Favorita;* married Giulia Grisi, and left the stage in 1867.

Mariotte, Edme (*d.* 1684), French natural philosopher, prior of St. Martin-sous-Beaune, near Dijon, and one of the earliest members of the Académie des Sciences; discovered the law of elastic fluids, which was called by his name, and the *punctum cœlum*, and wrote many works.

Marius, Caius (*b.* 157 B.C., *d.* 86 B.C.), Roman general; served under Scipio in Spain, conquered Jugurtha, and brought him in triumph to Rome (104 B.C.); defeated the Teutones and Cimbri (102-101); carried on war with Sylla, by whom he was defeated, and compelled to fly to Carthage (87); returned to Rome next year, and proscribed his enemies, and died of fever, after having become consul for the seventh time. He married Julia, aunt of Cæsar.

Marivaux, Pierre Carlet de Chamblain de (*b.* 1688, *d.* 1763), French dramatist and novelist; competed successfully against Voltaire in 1742 for entrance to the Academy. His chief works were *Le Jeu d'Amour*, *Le Paysan Parvenu*, *Marianne*, and travesties of Homer and *Télémaque.*

Markham, Clements Robert, C.B., F.R.S. (*b.* 1830), English geographer and writer; entered the navy in 1844, but left it seven years later for the India Office; joined the Arctic expedition of 1850, and explored Peru in 1852-4; was geographer to the Abyssinian expedition, and wrote several works, the chief of which are *Franklin's Footsteps*, *Travels in Peru and India*, *History of the Abyssinian Expedition*, and *The War between Chili and Peru, 1879-81.*

Markham, Gervase (*d. circa* 1655), poet and linguist; served as captain in the Royalist army, and wrote *Herod and Antipater* (1622), *The Poem of Poems: or, Sion's Muse*, as well as pieces on *England's Parnassus*, and some prose works on husbandry and horsemanship.

Marks, Henry Stacy (*b.* 1829), English painter, studied at the Royal Academy, of which he became an associate in 1871, and full member in 1878; exhibited at the

Academy *Toothache in the Middle Ages* (1856), *St. Francis Preaching to the Birds* (1870), *Old Friends*, and *Science in Measurement* (1879), *A Treatise on Parrots* (1885), *News in the Village* (1889), etc., and held an exhibition of *Birds* in 1889.

Marlborough, John Churchill, first Duke of (*b.* 1650, *d.* 1722), soldier and diplomatist; obtained a commission through the influence of his sister with the Duke of York, and first served under Turenne; deserted James II. at the Revolution, but, though created earl and commander-in-chief by William III., intrigued with his former master; after a period of disgrace, went to the Hague to organise the Grand Alliance; was appointed captain general and duke under Anne, and won the victories of Blenheim (1704), Ramillies (1706), Oudenarde (1708), and Malplaquet (1709), but was recalled in 1710, and dismissed on a charge of peculation. He was restored by George I. in 1714, but never fully trusted.

Marlborough, Sarah Jennings, Duchess of (*b.* 1660, *d.* 1744), married Churchill in 1678; induced Anne to desert her father, and became all-powerful at her accession; but was supplanted by Abigail Hill in 1710, and compelled to give up her offices; she left a portion of her fortune to the elder Pitt.

Marlowe, Christopher (*b.* 1564, *d.* 1593), English dramatist and poet, born at Canterbury, and educated at Cambridge. He wrote *Tamburlaine*, *Faustus*, and *Edward II.*; also (with Chapman) the poem *Hero and Leander*. He was killed in a tavern brawl at Deptford.

Marmion, Shackerley (*b.* 1602, *d.* 1639), English dramatist; squandered his fortune and entered the army; wrote *The Antiquary*, and other plays, and *Cupid and Psyche*, an epic poem.

Marmont, Auguste Frédéric Louis Viesse de, Duc de Raguse (*b.* 1774, *d.* 1852), Maréchal de France; after distinguishing himself at Lodi and Marengo, was made governor of Illyria by Napoleon in 1809; was defeated in 1812 at Salamanca by Wellington; after being with Napoleon till 1814, he deserted him on his abdication, and, remaining faithful to the Bourbons, was ambassador to Russia (1826-8), but left France after the fall of Charles X.

Marmontel, Jean François (*b.* 1723, *d.* 1799), French writer, born of humble parents in the Limousin; taught philosophy at Toulouse, where he wrote an ode which was praised by Voltaire; helped in the compilation of the *Encyclopédie;* was imprisoned in the Bastille for a satire in the *Mercure de France*, which he edited, and was appointed historiographer of France in 1771. His chief works were *Contes Moraux*, *Bélisaire*, *Les Incas*, and *Elements de Littérature.*

Marmora, Alfonso, Marchese della (*b.* 1804, *d.* 1878), Italian general and statesman; served in the Sardinian army in the war of 1848-9, and, having put down the revolt of the Mazzinists at Genoa, became lieutenant-general, and, as minister of war and marine, reorganised the army of Italy. He commanded the Sardinian detachment in the Crimea, and on his return became Cavour's war minister. During the years 1864-6 he was twice prime minister, and concluded an alliance with Prussia. He was defeated at Custozza in 1866, but was made commander of Rome when the Italians entered it. He retired in 1871, and soon after published *Un Poco Più di Luce Sugli Eventi Politici dell' anno 1866*, and *I Segreti di Stato nel Governo Costituzionale.*

Marnix. [*See* St. Aldegonde.]

Maro. [*See* Virgil.]

Maro, Johannes (*d.* 700), Syrian patriarch, founder of the Maronites.

Marochetti, Carlo, Baron (*b.* 1805, *d.* 1868), Italian sculptor; was naturalised in France in 1841, but after the revolution of 1848 came to England, where his statue of Richard I. was seen at the Exhibition of 1851. Besides his equestrian statue of Emmanuel Philibert of Savoy at Paris, he executed the Crimean Memorial, and the statue of Lord Clyde in England, and was elected R.A. in 1866.

Maroncelli, Pietro (*b.* 1795, *d.* 1846), Italian poet; companion of Silvio Pellico when in prison in the Spielberg, after his release from which he lived first in Paris, and then at New York, where he died. Besides several songs, written and set by himself, he was author of *Addizioni alle Mie Prigione di Silvio Pellico.*

Marot, Clément (*b.* 1496 ?, *d.* 1544), French poet, patronised by Francis I. and Marguerite de Valois, whose page he had been; was imprisoned for supposed heretical opinions, and eventually went to Geneva. He invented the French rondeau, and introduced the madrigal, his chief works being *L'Adolescence Clémentine*, *Cantiques de la Paix*, and *Psaumes de David.*

Marozia, or Mariuccia (10th century), Roman lady, exercised great influence in Italy; married first Alberic, Marquis of Camerino, secondly Guido, Duke of Tuscany, and lastly Hugh of Provence, King of Italy; made her son pope as John XI., and also set up and deposed several others; was finally shut up in a monastery by her eldest son, who killed her last husband.

Marpurg, Friedrich (*b.* 1718, *d.* 1795), German writer on music, born at Seehausen, in Brandenburg; was for some time director of lotteries at Berlin, and wrote *A Manual of Harmony and Composition*, a *History of the Organ*, and other works.

Marriott, Right Hon. Sir William Thackeray (*b.* 1834), English politician, born near Manchester, and educated at Cambridge; he took orders, but gave up the clerical for the legal profession, being called in 1864, and became Queen's Counsel in 1877. He entered Parliament as a Liberal in 1880, but in 1884 resigned on the *Cloture* question, and was re-elected as a Conservative, and was Judge Advocate-General in the first and second Ministries of Lord Salisbury.

Marryatt, Frederick (*b.* 1792, *d.* 1848), English novelist and sailor; entered the navy in 1806, served under Lord Cochrane, and in the Burmese war, and drew up a code of signals for the merchant service; wrote *Peter Simple*, *Midshipman Easy*, *Jacob Faithful*, and several similar works.

Marryatt, Florence, English novelist, daughter of the preceding, married first to Mr. Ross Church, and secondly to Mr. Lean; wrote many novels, *Love's Conflict*, *Tom Tiddler's Ground*, *Gentleman and Courtier*, etc., and also appeared on the stage as opera singer and actress. She edited the *Life and Letters* of her father in 1872.

Mars, Anne Françoise Monvel (*b.* 1779, *d.* 1847), French actress, daughter of Monvel, an actor; first appeared in 1792, and became *sociétaire* of the Comédie Française in 1799; played with great force in *L'Abbé de l'Epée* and in Molière, Marivaux, and Scribe; took the chief part in *Hernani* and Dumas's *Madame de Belleisle*, and made her last appearance in 1841.

Marschner, Heinrich (*b.* 1796, *d.* 1861), German musician, made joint kapellmeister of the Dresden opera by the influence of Weber, whose follower he was, his chief compositions being *Der Vampyr*, produced at Leipzig in 1828, and *Hans Heiling* at Hanover in 1831.

Marsden, Alexander (*b.* 1832), English surgeon, son of Dr. W. Marsden, entered the army in 1854, and served in the Scutari hospital, after which he was attached to the ambulance corps before Sebastopol, and on his return was appointed surgeon to the Royal Free and Cancer Hospitals. His works deal with the treatment of cancer and tumours (*A New and Successful Mode of Treating Certain Forms of Cancer*, etc.).

Marsden, William (*b.* 1754, *d.* 1836), British Orientalist and surgeon; lived in Sumatra for eight years, and published a history of it, as also a *Dictionary of the Malayan Language* (1812), *Numismata Orientalia Illustrata*, and other works; left his library to King's College, London.

Marsh, James (*b.* 1789, *d.* 1846), English chemist; discovered a test for detecting the presence of arsenic.

Marsh, Narcissus (*b.* 1638, *d.* 1713), Irish scholar, provost of Trinity College, Dublin, and successively Archbishop of Armagh and other Irish sees; established and endowed the library at Dublin called after him.

Marsh, Othniel Charles (*b.* 1831), American naturalist; after graduating at Yale, studied at Berlin, Heidelberg, and Breslau, and was appointed professor of palæontology at his old college in 1866. He led many exploring expeditions to the Rocky Mountains, the result of which was the discovery of many extinct species of vertebrates, monographs on which he contributed to the *American Journal of Science*.

Marshal, Andrew (*b.* 1742, *d.* 1813), Scotch anatomist and physician, a member of the Speculative Society; studied theology at Edinburgh, and took up medicine from curiosity; travelled with Lord Balgonie, and afterwards taught anatomy at London. His work, *The Morbid Anatomy of the Brain*, was published after his death

Marshall, Alfred (*b.* 1842), English political economist, educated at Merchant Taylors' and Cambridge, where he was second wrangler and fellow of St. John's, subsequently becoming principal of University College, Bristol. After going abroad for his health, he became fellow of Balliol in 1884, and was elected professor of political economy at Cambridge in the same year. He wrote with his wife (Miss Paley), *The Economics of Industry* in 1879, and afterwards *The Principles of Economics*.

Marshall, Arthur Milnes, M.D. (*b.* 1852), English naturalist, graduated as senior in the natural science tripos of 1874, entered Bartholomew's Hospital in 1877, and two years later was named professor of zoology at Owens College. He graduated at London as well as at Cambridge, and was elected F.R.S. in 1885. His chief work is *The Frog*, and he published, with Mr. Hurst, *Practical Zoology*.

Marshall, George William (*b.* 1839), genealogist, educated at Radley and Cambridge; compiled *The Genealogist's Guide* (1879), and edited several works for the Harleian Society, and *A Handbook to the Ancient Courts of Probate*. He became rouge croix pursuivant in 1887.

Marshall, Herbert Menzies (*b.* 1841), English painter; educated at Westminster and St. John's College, Cambridge; obtained the Royal Academy travelling studentship in architecture, but his eyesight having become injured, turned to water-colour painting. He became associate of the Water-Colour Society in 1879, and full member in 1882, and held exhibitions in 1886 and 1890 in London.

Marshall, William Calder (*b.* 1813), sculptor, born in Edinburgh; studied in London under Chantrey, and settled there about 1839, having already begun to exhibit. He was elected associate of the Scottish Academy in 1842, A.R.A. in 1844, and R.A. in 1852. Good specimens of his art are *The Broken Pitcher* (1842), *Rebecca*, and *The Dancing Girl Reposing*, besides statues in the Houses of Parliament, the Wellington monument, and the agriculture group in the Hyde Park memorial.

Marshman, Joshua (*b.* 1745, *d.* 1837), English Orientalist, went as Baptist minister to India in 1799, and translated the Scriptures into Bengali, Sanscrit, and Chinese, besides writing *Clavis Sinica*, and a translation of Confucius. His son, **J. C. Marshman** (*d.* 1877), wrote a *History of British India.*

Marsigli, Luigi (*b.* 1658, *d.* 1730), Italian writer, born at Bologna; was taken prisoner by the Turks and sent to Bosnia, but attained the rank of marshal in the imperial army after his ransom. After his dismissal for his part in the surrender of Breisach he retired to his birthplace, where he founded the Institute, and wrote *Danubius Pannonico-Mysicas*, and other works. He became a member of the Royal Society on the introduction of Newton.

Marsilio of Padua, "Menandrino" (*d.* 1328), Italian publicist; asserted the democratic principle in his *Defensor Pacis.*

Marston, John (*b. circa* 1575, *d.* 1634), English dramatist, wrote several plays (*Sophonisba*, etc.), and some satires; was imprisoned for *Eastward Ho!* with Chapman and Ben Jonson, and afterwards quarrelled with the latter, who replied to his attack with *The Poetaster*, in which he was satirised as Demetrius.

Marston, John Westland (*b.* 1820, *d.* 1890), English dramatist; came to London in 1834, and was articled to a solicitor, but soon began to write for the stage, his chief plays being *The Patrician's Daughter* (1841), *Strathmore* (1849), romantic dramas; *Borough Politics*, a comedy; *Madame de Meranie* (1856), *The Favourite of Fortune*, *Life for Life* (1868), etc., besides some lyrics and *Our Recent Actors* (1888).

Marston, Philip Bourke (*b.* 1850, *d.* 1887), English poet, son of the preceding, friend of Swinburne and Rossetti, became totally blind from cataract; wrote *Song Tide* (1870), *All in All* (1875), and *Wind Voices* (1883), and some stories.

Marsy, Balthasar (*b.* 1624, *d.* 1681), French sculptor, native of Cambrai; with his brother, Gaspar (who was admitted to the Academy of Painting in 1673, and died the next year), cast in bronze the group of Tritons and other pieces of work at Versailles; while Balthasar alone executed *Mars* and *Enceladus* in the Versailles park, and the bas-relief of the Porte St. Martin and *Boreas* and *Orithyia* in the Tuileries gardens.

Martel. [*See* Charles Martel.]

Martelière, Pierre de la (*d.* 1631), French advocate, called "Princeps Patronorum et Patronus Principum;" practised at the Paris bar during the reigns of Henri IV. and Louis XIII., and was particularly celebrated for his defence of the University of Paris against the Jesuits in 1611.

Martelli, Pietro (*b.* 1665, *d.* 1727), Italian poet; author of tragedies (*Ifigenia in Tauride*, etc.), written in a metre afterwards called by his name.

Martens, Dietrich (*d.* 1554), Flemish printer, born at Alost, probably introduced printing into the Netherlands; was the friend of Erasmus and other learned men.

Martens, Georg Friedrich von (*b.* 1756, *d.* 1821), German diplomatist, professor of law at Göttingen, and afterwards secretary to the Congress of Vienna (1814); published *Précis du Droit des Gens de l'Europe*, *Recueil des Principaux Traités de Paix*, and other standard works on international law.

Marthe, Sœur (*d.* 1824), Frenchwoman, whose real name was Anne Biget; after having served as a portress in a convent, devoted the rest of her life to the care of wounded soldiers. She was richly rewarded by the allied sovereigns for her services during the Napoleonic wars, and died at Besançon.

Martial, Marcus Valerius Martialis (*b. circa* 41, *d.* 104?), Roman poet, born in Spain, to which he returned after the death of his patron, the Emperor Domitian; wrote fourteen books of *Epigrammata*, and was the friend of Juvenal, Quintilian, and the younger Pliny.

Martignac, Jean Baptiste Gaye, Vicomte de (*b.* 1776, *d.* 1832), French statesman; supported the Bourbon cause during the Hundred Days, and after the restoration entered the Chamber of Deputies, of which he became vice-president, being also counsellor of state; became a chief adviser of

Charles X., but was dismissed in favour of Polignac, whom he eloquently defended when put on trial in 1830.

Martin, Bon Louis Henri (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1883), French historian, son of a magistrate of St. Quentin; published several novels before turning to history; wrote a *Histoire de France* in fifteen volumes; was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1872, and afterwards became senator; was member both of the Académie Française and the Académie des Sciences, and received a public funeral.

Martin, Claude (*b.* 1732, *d.* 1800), French servant of the East India Company, whom he joined after having deserted Lally; made a large fortune in the service of the Nabob of Oude, and left benefactions to Calcutta and Lucknow, as well as to Lyons.

Martin, John (*b.* 1789, *d.* 1854), English painter, educated by the father of Musso, the enamel-painter, with whom he came to London in 1806; exhibited both in the Academy and at the British Institution, though he always opposed the former. His chief pictures were *Belshazzar's Feast* (1821), *The Fall of Nineveh* (1828), and *The Judgment* (unfinished, 1854). His brother, JONATHAN (*d.* 1838), tried to set fire to York Minster in 1829.

Martin, John (*b.* 1812, *d.* 1875), Irish politician; became a member of the Young Ireland party, and married a sister of John Mitchell; was tried and sentenced to transportation for issuing the *Irish Felon* in 1848, but released in 1854; was again prosecuted in 1867 for his conduct at the funeral of Allen and Larkin, but acquitted, and, having entered Parliament in 1871, became one of the early Home Rulers, and honorary secretary to the League.

Martin, John Biddulph, Mrs., better known as Mrs. Woodhull, her first married name, political and social reformer, was born in Ohio, her father being Mr. Reuben Claflin. With her sister, now Lady Cook, she took up the cause of the political equality of women, and in 1872 was nominated for the presidency of the United States. She afterwards agitated the social question throughout the States and in England, and published *The Basis of Physical Life*, *Constitutional Equality*, and many similar works. After the death of Dr. Woodhull, she married Mr. J. B. Martin, the banker.

Martin, Raymond (13th century), Spanish Dominican missionary to the Jews and Mahometans; was a great oriental scholar, and author of *Pugio Fidei Christiani*.

Martin, St. (*d. circa* 397), born in Pannonia; after having been a soldier, he was converted to Christianity, and in 374 became Bishop of Tours. He is known as the Apostle of Gaul, which in great part he evangelised. The legend of the cloak is well known.

Martin, St. (6th century), Hungarian prelate; preached in Spain, and presided at the third Council of Brega.

Martin, Sir Samuel (*b.* 1801, *d.* 1883), judge, educated at Trinity College, Dublin; practised on the northern circuit, his name becoming known in connection with the Bloomsbury case in 1839; became Queen's Counsel in 1843, and was Liberal member for Pontefract from 1847 till 1850, when he was named Baron of the Exchequer. He was sworn of the Privy Council in 1874, when he retired from the bench.

Martin, Sarah (*b.* 1791, *d.* 1843), prison philanthropist, born near Great Yarmouth; supported herself by dress-making, and visited prisons, where she read to the inmates; founded a fund to supply them with work on their discharge, and organised a workhouse school. She died and was buried at Caistor.

Martin, Sir Theodore (*b.* 1816), British writer, born and educated at Edinburgh, where he practised as a solicitor for some years, but came to London in 1846; published, with Professor Aytoun, the *Bon Gaultier Ballads*, and soon after translations of Goethe, of Hertz's *King René's Daughter*, and other Danish works; of Horace, Catullus, Dante's *Vita Nuova*, Goethe's *Faust*, and Heine's poems. He also wrote a *Life of the Prince Consort*, for which he was knighted, and of Lord Lyndhurst, his last works having been further translations from the German, chiefly ballads (1889). He married in 1851 Miss Helen Faucit.

Martin, Thomas Ignace (*d.* 1834), French visionary; founded a sect called by his name, asserted that the son of Louis XVI. was still alive, and published a *Relation* (1817-32).

Martin I., Pope of Rome (*d.* 655), succeeded Theodore I. in 649, but was carried to Constantinople by order of Constantius in 653, on account of his condemnation of the Monothelites, whom the emperor favoured, and died in exile.

Martin II. (*d.* 884), called also Marinus I.: succeeded John VIII. in 882. He condemned Photius, Patriarch of Constantinople (q.v.).

Martin III., or **Marinus II.** (*d.* 946), succeeded Stephen VIII. in 942, and was distinguished for his benevolence to the poor and as a builder of churches.

Martin IV. (*d.* 1285) [Simon de Brie], elected in 1281; supported Charles of Anjou against Peter III. of Aragon, whom he excommunicated, as he did also the Emperor Michael Palæologus.

Martin V. (*d.* 1431) [Ottone Colonna], elected at the Council of Constance (1417), when John XXIII. was deposed, the "Great Schism" being thus brought to an end; promoted crusades against the Hussites, but did much to restore the city of Rome.

Martineau, Harriet (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1876), English writer of Huguenot descent, daughter of a Norwich surgeon; visited the United States in 1834, and the East in 1846, publishing descriptive works on her return; wrote *Deerbrook*, *The Hour and the Man* (1840), and other novels, and many tales for children, and was also author of a condensation of Comte (1853), and *History of England During the Thirty Years' Peace* (1851). She twice refused, from conscientious motives, a pension offered her by the Government.

Martineau, James (*b.* 1805), theologian, brother of the last-named, educated at Norwich and Manchester New College, York; after being minister at Little Portland Street Unitarian Chapel for more than twelve years, became principal of Manchester New College, London, in 1869. His chief works are *Essays, Philosophical and Theological* (1868), *The Relation Between Ethics and Religion* (1881), *Types of Ethical Theory* (1885), *A Study of Religion* (1888), and *The Seat of Authority in Religion* (1890). He has received honorary degrees from Harvard, Leyden, and Oxford (D.C.L.).

Martinez Campos, Arsenio (*b.* 1834), general and statesman, served in Morocco, Cuba, and against the Carlists; particularly distinguished himself at Zurugay (June, 1874); conspired against the republic (for opposition to which he had before been imprisoned) in favour of Alfonso XII., whom he placed on the throne. He finally crushed Don Carlos in March, 1876, and, having been made captain-general, was sent against the Cuban rebels. On his return, in 1879, he became minister of war and president of the Council, but resigned the same year. In 1881 he formed a coalition with Sagasta, and retained office till the autumn of 1883.

Martinez de la Rosa, Francisco (*b.* 1789, *d.* 1862), Spanish statesman and author; was transported to Africa for his Liberalism under Ferdinand VII., but in 1822 became president of the Council of State and foreign minister; published the *Statuto Real*, or definition of the constitution, in 1834, but resigned next year; took office again under Narvaez in 1843, and was again foreign secretary in 1857, and president of the Cortes in the following year; wrote *La Viuda de Padilla*, a drama, some lyrics, and *El Espiritu del Siglo.*

Martini, Giovanni (*b.* 1706, *d.* 1784), Italian Franciscan, "Padre Martini;" founded a school of music at Bologna, and wrote *Storia della Musica*, for which Frederick the Great sent him his portrait and a snuff-box.

Martini, Giuseppe San (*d.* 1750), Milanese musician; first brought the hautboy into favour by his playing; came to England in 1723.

Martinus Gallus (13th century), Polish historian; author of *Chronica Polonorum.*

Martinus Polonus (*d.* 1278), Polish Dominican, Archbishop of Gnesen; wrote *Chronicon Martinarum*, a history of popes and emperors to the year 1277.

Martinuzzi, Giorgio (*d.* 1551), Croatian statesman, Bishop of Grosswardein; as guardian of John Sigismund, governed Hungary for him, but, having quarrelled with the queen-mother, intrigued with Ferdinand of Austria, and was assassinated.

Martos, Ivan Petrovich (*d.* 1835), Russian sculptor, the best specimens of whose works are Potemkin's monument at Cherson, that of Alexander I. at Taganrog, the statue of Richelieu at Odessa, and the bronze group of patriots at Moscow.

Martyn, Henry (*b.* 1781, *d.* 1812), English Orientalist, son of a Cornish miner; took honours at Cambridge, and, having obtained a chaplaincy in India, went there in 1803. His Hindustani version of the New Testament and *Memoirs* were published after his death.

Martyn, John (*b.* 1699, *d.* 1768), English botanist, friend of Dillennius and Miller, with whom he founded the Society of the Rainbow; held a professorship at Cambridge for some years, and wrote *Historia Plantarum Rariorum*, leaving a library and valuable collection to the university.

Martyn, Thomas (*b.* 1735, *d.* 1825), his son, was educated at Cambridge, where he succeeded his father in the botanical chair in 1761; took orders, and held several benefices; wrote *Plantæ Cantabrigienses*, *Flora Rustica*, *The Antiquities of Herculaneum* (with J. Lettice), and several books of travel.

Martyr. [*See* Justin and Peter.]

Marum, Martin van (*b.* 1750, *d.* 1837), Dutch physicist; made a powerful electrical machine in 1785, and wrote *Dissertatio de Motu Fluidorum in Plantis,*

Marvell, Andrew (*b.* 1621, *d.* 1678), English politician and poet, born at Hull, which he afterwards represented in Parliament; was secretary to Milton in 1657, wrote letters to his constituents (who paid him for his services) from 1665 to 1674, and many controversial tracts of great wit, besides poems.

Marvin, Charles (*b.* 1854, *d.* 1891), traveller and writer; having spent his youth in Russia, entered the English Civil Service in 1875, which he quitted in 1878 on the disclosure of the Anglo-Russian agreement. He afterwards travelled in the Caucasus, and wrote several works on the Central Asian question (*The Russians at the Gate of Herat*, etc.), and *Our Public Offices*.

Marx, Karl (*b.* 1818, *d.* 1883), German Socialist, born at Trèves, where his father was a lawyer; educated at Bonn and Berlin; took an active part in the Liberal movement of 1840, and, after the suppression of the *Rhenish Gazette* (edited by him), he went to Paris, but had to leave it for Brussels on the demand of the Prussian government. Here, with Engels, he drew up the Communist Manifesto, which was circulated throughout Europe in 1848. Having been expelled from Belgium, he was invited to Paris, but soon went to Cologne, where he attempted to revive the *Rhenish Gazette*. He now settled in London, where he was engaged in literary work, and took an active part in the International Working Men's Association. After the secession of the Anarchist section in 1873, he took little further part in affairs, and died at Hampstead ten years later. His chief work was *Das Kapital*, but he wrote also many able pamphlets on Hegelian philosophy and economical subjects.

Mary Stewart, Queen of Scots (*b.* 1542, *d.* 1587), daughter of James V. of Scotland; was educated in France, and betrothed to the dauphin, afterwards Francis II., after whose death in 1560 she returned to Scotland. She refused to renounce her claim to the English succession, but at first temporised with the reformation; married Henry Stewart, Lord Darnley, in 1565, but became alienated from him, and probably connived at his murder two years later, after which she was carried off, ostensibly against her will, and married by Bothwell; was compelled to abdicate, and imprisoned in Lochleven; escaped, but was defeated at Langside, and fled to England (May, 1568), where she was imprisoned and executed for complicity in the Babington Plot, her connection with former conspiracies having been, though known, not susceptible of proof.

Mary Tudor, Queen of France (*b.* 1497, *d.* 1534), daughter of Henry VII.; married Louis XII. in 1514, and, after his death in the following year, Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, their daughter being the mother of Lady Jane Grey.

Mary of Burgundy (*b.* 1457, *d.* 1482), daughter of Charles the Bold; resisted the attempt of Louis XI. to dispossess her, and married Maximilian of Austria in 1477; died through a fall from her horse.

Mary of Guise (*b.* 1515, *d.* 1560), daughter of Claude, Duc de Guise; married James V. of Scotland in 1538, and became mother of Mary, Queen of Scots; as regent of Scotland, after her husband's death, opposed the reformation, till deposed in 1559 by the Lords of the Congregation.

Mary I., Queen of England (*b.* 1516, *d.* 1558), daughter of Henry VIII. by Katharine of Aragon; came to the throne in 1553, after a short struggle with Northumberland; restored the abbey lands taken by Henry VIII. and first-fruits to the Papacy; deprived and imprisoned the Protestant bishops, and, having married Philip II. of Spain, persecuted the Protestants, contrary to the promises made before her accession. The end of her reign was marked by a war, in conjunction with Spain, against France, when Calais was lost by England.

Mary II. (*b.* 1662, *d.* 1694), elder daughter of James II.; married William of Orange in 1677, and reigned with him as queen for five years.

Masaccio. [*See* Guidi.]

Masaniello (Tommaso Aniello) (*b.* 1623, *d.* 1647), Neapolitan demagogue; a fisherman, who was made chief magistrate of the city by the populace, which had risen against the Spanish administration. His conduct became overbearing, and he was assassinated eight days after.

Masclef, François (*b.* 1662, *d.* 1728), French Orientalist, published a Hebrew grammar, and applied a system of reading without vowel points to Hebrew, Chaldaic, Syriac, and Samaritan.

Masham (*née* Hill), Abigail, Lady (*d.* 1734), favourite of Queen Anne, and Tory rival of the Duchess of Marlborough, whom she supplanted in 1711, when her husband was raised to the peerage. They afterwards intrigued with the Stewarts.

Masinissa (*d.* 149 B.C.), King of Numidia, and ally of the Romans against Carthage; poisoned his wife Sophonisba, to prevent her being taken from him by Scipio.

Maskelyne, Nevil (*b.* 1732, *d.* 1811), English mathematician; astronomer-royal from 1765 till his death; observed the transit of Venus at St. Helena in 1761, and calculated the density of the earth at Schiehallien; published the *British Mariner's Guide* (1763).

Mason, James Murray (*b.* 1798, *d.* 1871), American senator, whose arrest by Captain Wilkes of the *Trent*, when proceeding to England as Confederate commissioner, caused much commotion at the time as a breach of international law.

Mason, Sir John (*d.* 1566), English statesman, son of a monk of Abingdon, where he endowed a hospital; was much employed diplomatically by Henry VIII., and made a member of the Privy Council, and, after serving her predecessors, became treasurer of the chamber to Elizabeth.

Mason, Sir Josiah (*b.* 1795, *d.* 1881), manufacturer, born at Kidderminster. After being engaged in many humble occupations, set up in Birmingham about 1824 as a maker of split rings and steel pens, of which he became the largest manufacturer. Having amassed a fortune, he established in 1860 the orphanage at Erdington, for which he was knighted in 1872. He was also the founder of the Science college at Birmingham and other institutions.

Mason, William (*b.* 1725, *d.* 1797), English poet, canon of York, and author of *Caractacus*, *Isis*, and other poems.

Masoudi (*d.* 956), Arab writer and traveller, the reputed author of *Ketab-al-Adjayb*, or, *Book of Wonders*.

Maspero, Gaston Camille Charles (*b.* 1846), French Egyptologist; after studying at the Lycée and the École Normale, was appointed in 1874 assistant professor of Egyptian archæology at the Collège de France, and subsequently succeeded Mariette Bey as keeper of the Boulak Museum. Among his works are *Histoire Ancienne des Peuples de l'Orient*, *Les Contes Populaires de l'Egypte Ancienne*, and several monographs.

Masséna, André, Duc de Rivoli and Prince of Essling (*b.* 1758, *d.* 1817), French marshal, born at Nice; served in Italy under Bonaparte, his conduct at Rivoli (1797) and as commander of Rome (1798) being particularly brilliant; defeated the Russians at Zurich in 1799, and gallantly defended Genoa in the next year. Having served in Germany, went to the Peninsula, where he was defeated at Busaco and Fuentes d'Onoro, after which he was disgraced by Napoleon; was afterwards employed by the Bourbons, and ably defended his career in the Assembly.

Massenet, Jules (*b.* 1842), French composer; obtained first prizes at the Paris Conservatoire for pianoforte and fugue, and the Prix de Rome for *David Rizzio* (1863); made his *début* at the Opéra Comique with *Le Grande Tante* (1868), and became professor of composition at the Conservatoire in 1878. Among his chief works are *Suite d'Orchestre* (Pasdeloup concerts), *Don César de Bazan* (Opéra Comique, 1873), *Eve*, an oratorio (1874), *La Vierge*, sacred legend (1880), *Hérodiade*, opera (Italian opera), and *Manon*, comic opera (1883), *Esclarmonde*, romantic opera (1889), besides popular melodies, stage music, etc.

Massey, Gerald (*b.* 1828), English writer, born of poor parents in Hertfordshire; came to London as an errand-boy at fifteen, and as secretary of the Christian Socialists became intimate with Kingsley and Maurice; wrote for literary papers, and lectured in America and the colonies, obtaining much popularity. Chief among his works are *My Lyrical Life* (poems), and *The Secret Drama of Shakespere's Sonnets*.

Massey, William N. (*b.* 1809, *d.* 1881), statesman and historian; author of *History of England under George III.*, was called to the bar in 1844, and was in Parliament from 1852 till 1865 (having been under-secretary for the Home Department and Chairman of Committee), when finance member of the Council of India and Privy Councillor. After his retirement he represented Tiverton as a Liberal from 1872 till his death.

Massillon, Jean Baptiste (*b.* 1663, *d.* 1742), French preacher; made Bishop of Clermont in 1717 by the Duke of Orleans, after having preached very eloquently before Louis XIV. on several occasions.

Massinger, Philip (*b.* 1583, *d.* 1640), English dramatist, educated at Oxford; worked with Fletcher, Middleton, and others, but lived in great poverty; his chief plays were *A New Way to Pay Old Debts*, *The City Madam*, *The Fatal Dowry*, *The Maid of Honour*, etc.

Masson, Antoine (*b.* 1636, *d.* 1702), French engraver, member of the Academy of Painting, his chief works being *The Travellers of Emmaus*, called *The Table Cloth*, after Titian.

Masson, David (*b.* 1822), Scotch writer, edited a paper at nineteen; held the chair of English literature at University College from 1852 to 1865, when he became professor of rhetoric and English literature in Edinburgh University. Chief among his writings may be named *Essays: Biographical and Critical* (1856), *A Life of John Milton* (1858-78), an edition of Milton's works (1877), and *Drummond of Hawthornden* (1874).

Mastellata, Il. [*See* Donducci.]

Masters, Maxwell Tylden, M.D., F.R.S. (*b.* 1833), English botanist; practised as a doctor in London for some years, and was lecturer on botany at St. George's Hospital from 1855 to 1868. His chief works are *Botany for Beginners*, *Plant Life* (which have been translated into French, Dutch, and Russian), and *Vegetable Teratology*.

Masters, Thomas (*d.* 1643), English poet, author of *Mensa Lubrica* (describing the game of shovelboard), and a Greek poem, which was translated by Cowley. Lord Herbert of Cherbury wrote an epitaph for him.

Mather, Cotton (*b.* 1663, *d.* 1728), Puritan minister at Boston, where he carried on a witchcraft persecution, and wrote *Memorable Providences Relating to Witchcraft* and other works.

Mather, Increase (*b.* 1639, *d.* 1723), father of preceding, born at Dorchester, Massachusetts, where his father had been pastor; became president of Harvard in 1685, and visited England to obtain a new charter for his colony in 1688. He also wrote many works.

Matheson, George, D.D., F.R.S.E. (*b.* 1842), Scottish theologian and philosopher, although he had lost his sight when a boy, graduated with great distinction at Glasgow, and afterwards took orders in the Church of Scotland. His chief works are, *Aids to the Study of German Theology* (1877), *Natural Elements of Revealed Theology* (Baird lecture, 1882), *Confucianism* (from the Giles lecture, 1882), *Can the Old Faith Live with the New?* (1885), and *Sacred Songs* (1890).

Mathew, Hon. Sir James Charles, LL.D. (*b.* 1830), English judge, educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he was senior moderator in 1860; was called to the bar in 1854, and went on the south-eastern circuit; was appointed judge of the Queen's Bench in 1881, having some time previously been a member of the Committee on the Costs of Legal Proceedings.

Mathew, Theobald (*b.* 1790, *d.* 1856), "Father Mathew," Irish temperance advocate; preached temperance in Ireland and America with great success, and earned the title of the "Apostle of Temperance."

Mathews, Charles (*b.* 1776, *d.* 1835), comedian, son of a bookseller in the Strand, educated at Merchant Taylors'; first appeared professionally in Dublin in 1794; played Don Manuel in *She Would and She Would Not* at Drury Lane in 1804; from 1808 gave entertainments and "at homes" in London and New York, and in 1828 became joint proprietor of the Adelphi. His *Memoirs* were published after his death.

Mathews, Charles James (*b.* 1803, *d.* 1878), his son, followed the same profession; married Madame Vestris in 1838, and with her managed the Olympic, being afterwards unfortunate as lessee of Covent Garden (1838-41), and the Lyceum (1847-55). In 1858 he went to America, where he married Miss Davenport, and henceforth gave up managing. He made a tour of the world (1869-72), and acted till within a few days of his death, his favourite plays being *Used Up*, *As Cool as a Cucumber*, and *My Awful Dad*.

Mathilde Bonaparte, Princesse (*b.* 1820), daughter of Jerome Bonaparte and cousin of Napoleon III.; married Prince Anatole Demidoff, but was separated four years after, and lived with Louis Napoleon till his marriage; obtained honourable mention in 1861 for pictures at the Salon de Peinture.

Matilda, or **Maud,** Queen of England (*d.* 1083), daughter of Baldwin, Count of Flanders, married her cousin William, Duke of Normandy, in 1054, and became Queen of England in 1066.

Matilda (*d.* 1151), daughter of Eustace, Count of Boulogne, and wife of King Stephen of England.

Matilda (*d.* 1118), daughter of Malcolm, King of Scotland, and Margaret, sister of Edgar the Atheling. Her marriage with Henry I. united the Saxon and Norman lines.

Matilda (*d.* 1165), her daughter; married Henry V. of Germany in 1114, and after his death Geoffrey Plantagenet, Earl of Anjou; carried on a war with Stephen for the crown which Henry I. had designed for her, the contest terminating in the Treaty of Wallingford, by which her son Henry's succession was recognised.

Matilda, Saint, Empress of Germany (*d.* 968), married Henry the Fowler in 909, and became the mother of Otho the Great.

Matilda of Tuscany (*b.* 1046, *d.* 1115), "the Great Countess," daughter of Boniface II., Duke of Tuscany; married first Godfrey of Lorraine, and secondly Guelf, Duke of Bavaria; supported Gregory VII. against the Emperor Henry IV., who made his celebrated submission at her castle of Canossa; afterwards took part with Conrad, his son, against him, separated from her husband in 1095, and afterwards made over her estates to the Papacy.

Matsys, or **Messis,** Quentin (*b. circa* 1466, *d.* 1530 or 1531), Flemish painter, originally a blacksmith, his best known pictures being *The Descent from the Cross* at Antwerp, and *The Usurers* at Windsor.

Mattathias (*d.* 166 B.C.), Jewish priest, father of the Maccabees; successfully opposed the introduction of idolatry into Jerusalem by Antiochus Epiphanes.

Mattei, Paolo da, "Paoluccio" (*b.* 1662, *d.* 1728), Neapolitan painter, skilful imitator of the great masters; was invited to Rome by Benedict XIII., and painted several pictures there. Other works of his are at Genoa, and in St. Xavier, Naples.

Matteo da Sienna (*b.* 1420, *d.* 1495), painter, "the Masaccio of the Siennese school." Besides his *Virgin with Saints and Angels* in the Sienna museum, and some *Madonne* now at Berlin, he executed some of the mosaic work in Sienna cathedral.

Matter, Jacques (*b.* 1791, *d.* 1864), French philosophical writer, received from the Académie 10,000 francs for his *De l'Influence des Mœurs sur les Lois* in 1832. He also wrote *Histoire du Gnosticisme*, *Schelling* (1842), and *Histoire de la Philosophie dans ses Rapports avec la Religion.*

Matteucci, Carlo (*b.* 1811, *d.* 1868), Italian physicist; was several times minister of public instruction, and also member of the Florence council of education. As professor of physics at Pisa he made many experiments and discoveries in animal electricity, and published *Mannuale di Telegrafia Elettrica* (1850).

Matthæus Cantacuzenus (*d. circa* 1390), eldest son and coadjutor of John VI., Emperor of the East, abdicated in 1355; wrote commentaries on the *Canticles.*

Mattheson, Johann (*b.* 1681, *d.* 1764), German musician, and friend of Handel, whom, however, he nearly killed in a duel in 1704; composed several operas (*The Pleiades*, etc.), and some sacred pieces for the organ.

Matthew Paris (*d.* 1259), English Benedictine of St. Albans; wrote *A History of England* from 1066 to the year of his death; he was a great favourite with Henry III.

Matthew of Westminster (14th century), Benedictine, possibly the author of *Flores Historiarum ab Exordio Mundi usque ad annum 1307.*

Matthews, Right Hon. Henry (*b.* 1826), statesman, born in Ceylon, where his father was a judge; was educated at Paris and London, and, having been called to the bar, made a reputation as a barrister in the Home, Tichborne, and Crawford cases; represented Dungarvan from 1868 to 1874, and, having been elected as a Conservative for Birmingham in 1886, was appointed Home Secretary in Lord Salisbury's second Ministry.

Matthews, Thomas (*b.* 1681, *d.* 1751), admiral; distinguished himself at Cape Passaro in 1718, and in an expedition against the pirates of the Indian Ocean; compelled Charles III. of Naples to sign a declaration of neutrality under threat of bombardment (1742), but was deprived of his command for his conduct in the action off Toulon in 1744.

Matthiæ, August (*b.* 1769, *d.* 1835), German philologist; author of *Encyclopedie von Philologie*, a Greek grammar, and similar works.

Matthias, Emperor of Germany (*b.* 1557, *d.* 1619), son of Maximilian II. After having been governor of the Low Countries, and Austria, and Hungary, where he was obliged to tolerate the Protestants, he took up arms against his brother, the Emperor Rudolph, who ceded him Hungary and Austria in 1608. Three years later he received the Bohemian crown, and was elected emperor in 1611. His conduct under Jesuit influence precipitated the Thirty Years' war.

Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary (*b.* 1443, *d.* 1490), was proclaimed king in 1458, soon after his release from imprisonment at Prague; maintained the throne against the emperor, and, after having engaged in successful wars with the Turks, received the Bohemian crown from the Pope on condition of extirpating the Hussites. While thus engaged a revolt took place in Hungary, supported by Poland and other powers, which combination he routed. After this he engaged in two wars with the emperor, and captured Vienna in 1485, living there till his death.

Matthieu, Pierre (*b.* 1563, *d.* 1621), French writer, historiographer to Henri IV.; author of *Histoire de Louis XI.*, *Histoire des Guerres depuis 1515 jusque à 1598*, and *La Guisiade* (a poem).

Matthisson, Friedrich von (*b.* 1761, *d.* 1831), German poet, born near Magdeburg; resided at the courts of Anhalt-Dessau and of Wurtemberg. His chief work was *Adelaide* (1788), which was set to music by Beethoven, but he also published poems, songs, and accounts of his travels.

Maturin, Charles Robert (*b.* 1782, *d.* 1824), Irish writer, born and educated at Dublin, friend of Scott and Byron; wrote *Melmoth* and other romances, *Bertram* (tragedy), produced with success at Drury Lane in 1816, and some poems.

Maturino da Firenze (*d. circa* 1528), painter of the Florentine school, pupil of Raffaelle, and friend of Caravaggio. Most of his works on the façades of Roman palaces and churches have fallen into neglect, and are known only by prints taken from them.

Maty, Matthew (*b.* 1718, *d.* 1776), Dutch physician; came to England in 1740, and, having entered the British Museum, became chief librarian in 1772. His son, Paul (*d.* 1787), was secretary to the Royal Society for some years.

Maud. [*See* Matilda.]

Maudsley, Henry, M.D. (*b.* 1835), English physician; became F.R.C.P. in 1869, and was Gulstonian lecturer next year; was professor of medical jurisprudence at University College, 1869-79, and edited for some years the *Journal of Medical Science.* His chief works are *The Physiology and Pathology of Mind* (1867), and *Natural Causes and Supernatural Seemings* (1886).

Maunder, Samuel (*b. circa* 1790, *d.* 1849), English compiler of educational works, the chief of which were *Biographical Treasury* and *Treasury of Useful Knowledge.*

Maupassant, Henri Guy de (*b.* 1850), French novelist, pupil and follower of Flaubert, under whom he studied for seven years, beginning to write in 1880. His chief works are *La Maison Tellier*, *Les Contes de la Bécasse*, *Yvette*, *Contes du Jour et de Nuit*, *Pierre et Jean*, and *Afloat.* In 1891 his mind became deranged.

Maupeou, Réné Nicolas Auguste (*b.* 1714, *d.* 1792), politician; succeeded his father as chancellor, but reversed his policy by becoming the instrument in the suppression of the *parlements* in 1771 and the establishment of the "Parlement Maupeou" in their place, incurring great unpopularity.

Maupertuis, Pierre Louis Moreau de (*b.* 1698, *d.* 1759), geometrician; went to Lapland in 1736 to measure a degree of the meridian, and published on his return *Figure de la Terre Déterminée;* went to the court of Frederick the Great in 1740, and re-organised the Academy of Berlin, of which he became president; had an historical quarrel with Voltaire, who was jealous of his influence.

Maur, Saint (*d.* 584) French Benedictine; founded many French monasteries, and the order called by his name.

Maurepas, Jean Frédéric Phélippeux, Comte de (*b.* 1701, *d.* 1781), statesman; became secretary of state in 1715, and afterwards as minister of marine brought about many reforms in the French navy; was disgraced by the influence of Madame de Pompadour in 1749, but recalled to power by Louis XVI., with whom he had much influence in his early years.

Maurice, "the Elector," Duke of Saxony (*b.* 1521, *d.* 1553), German prince, son of Henry the Pious; served under Charles V. against the Turks in 1542, and at first supported him against the Smalcaldic League, being made Elector of Saxony after Mühlberg in place of his cousin in 1547; afterwards broke with the emperor, and sided with France and the league against him, obtaining from him the peace of Passau which secured toleration, but was mortally wounded at Siverhausen in the following year.

Maurice, John Frederick Denison (*b.* 1805, *d.* 1872), English theologian and social reformer, son of a Suffolk Unitarian minister; was educated at Cambridge and Oxford, and came to London in 1827, where he for some time edited the *Athenæum.* He afterwards went to Oxford, where he first graduated, took orders in the English Church, and began to write. He became chaplain at Guy's Hospital in 1836, professor of English literature at Cambridge in 1840, and of theology at King's College, London, in 1845, and in 1847, with Kingsley and others, entered upon the Christian Socialist movement. His *Theological Essays* (1853) caused his removal from King's College, and he then organised the Great Ormond Street Working Men's College. For some years, from 1860, he held a London living, and in 1866 succeeded Grote as Knightbridge professor of moral science at Cambridge. He was twice married. His *Life*, by his son, was published in 1884. His chief works were *Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy*, and several tracts, *Subscription no Bondage*, *The Kingdom of Christ*, *What is Revelation?* etc.

Maurice of Hesse-Cassel, Augustus (*b.* 1572, *d.* 1632), founded the "Collegium Mauritianum," and wrote several learned works.

Maurice of Nassau, Prince of Orange (*b.* 1567, *d.* 1625), son of William of Orange, "the Silent;" became Stadtholder of the United Provinces and head of the army in 1587, and successfully carried on the struggle against Spain; refused peace in 1598, but consented to a truce in 1609; afterwards supported the Romanists against the Remonstrants, and put to death Barneveldt, and concluded a treaty with France and England just before his death.

Mauricius, Flavius Tiberius (*b.* 539, *d.* 602), Emperor of the East; after distinguished military service under Tiberius II. in Persia and the East, married Constantia, his daughter, and succeeded him in 582;

carried on successful wars against the Lombards and Avars, but was finally dethroned and murdered by Phocas.

Mauro (15th century), Italian geographer, a monk of Venice; made a planisphere for Alfonso V. of Portugal in 1457, and the celebrated *Mappamondo* some time afterwards.

Maury, Jean Siffrein, "the Abbé" (*b.* 1746, *d.* 1817), French ecclesiastic and politician, son of a bootmaker; became the most eloquent debater among the Royalists of the Constituent Assembly (1789-91), but was subsequently obliged to retire to Rome, where he was made cardinal; returned to Paris in 1806, and became archbishop in 1810, but was disgraced by the Bourbons at the restoration.

Maury, Matthew Fontaine (*b.* 1806, *d.* 1873), American hydrographer and naval officer, of French descent; made a voyage round the world in 1826, and was afterwards astronomer to the South Sea expedition of Thomas Jones and superintendent of the Washington observatory, where he published marine charts and sailing directions. At the Brussels Conference in 1853 his system was adopted by the several nations. His chief work was *The Physical Geography of the Sea.*

Mausolus (*d. circa* 353 B.C.), King of Caria, known to posterity by the mausoleum of Halicarnassus, erected to his memory by Artemisia, his wife.

Mavrocordato, Alessandro (*b.* 1791, *d.* 1865), Greek statesman and diplomatist; was prominent in the war of Independence, after which he was made president of the Executive Council; became president of the Assembly in 1843, when a constitution was established; was envoy at Paris from 1850 to 1854, when he again became minister, but died two years later. He was a friend of Lord Byron, who died in his arms.

Mavromichalis, Petros (*b.* 1775, *d.* 1848), Maniote chief ("Petro Bey"); took a leading part in the Greek war of Independence, driving the Turks from the Morea. He was, however, thrown into prison by Capo d'Istria, but was released, reinstated, and made senator and admiral by King Otho.

Mawe, John (*b.* 1764, *d.* 1829), English mineralogist; collected specimens in South America, and published *Treatise on Diamonds and Precious Stones*, *Travels in Brazil*, etc.

Maxentius, Marcus Valerius (*d.* 312), Roman Emperor, son of Maximianus (Aurelius); reigned some time with his father, but compelled him to resign, put to death Severus, quelled a revolt in Africa, and acted with great cruelty, but was at length defeated by Constantine and drowned in the Tiber.

Maximianus, Galerius (*d.* 311), Emperor of the East, originally a Dacian shepherd; was successful as a soldier against the Goths and Persians, and married the daughter of Diocletian, on whose abdication he was proclaimed Augustus, but, having alienated the Romans by his cruelty, was compelled to fly before his rival, Maxentius.

Maximianus, Marcus Aurelius (310), Emperor of Rome, by origin a peasant; persecuted the Christians, and carried on successful wars in Germany, but his army revolted on his return to Italy, and he was murdered in his sleep.

Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico (*b.* 1832, *d.* 1867); having been commander of the Austrian navy and governor of Venice, was made Emperor of Mexico in 1864, but was soon engaged in quelling his opponents under Juarez, by whom he was captured and shot in 1867. He was buried at Vienna in the following year.

Maximilian I., Emperor (*b.* 1459, *d.* 1519), son of Frederick III., and grandfather of Charles V., elected King of the Romans in 1486, and emperor in 1493, but not crowned; married Mary of Burgundy in 1477, and thus obtained the Netherlands. His second wife was Bianca Sforza, after the marriage with whom he formed with the Pope, Spain, and Venice a league against France. He afterwards carried on unsuccessful wars with Venice and the Swiss, but in 1513 joined that republic and Henry VIII. in a Holy League against France. His last act was the attempt to induce the Diet of Augsburg to support him against the Turks.

Maximilian II. (*b.* 1527, *d.* 1576), Emperor, son of Ferdinand I., married a daughter of Charles V., and was made regent in 1548; was elected King of Bohemia (1562) and of Hungary (1563), and became emperor in the following year; showed great toleration in his religious policy, and tried to unite the German Protestants, besides remonstrating with Philip II. on the subject of his persecutions in the Netherlands.

Maximilian I., Elector of Bavaria, "the Great Duke" (*b.* 1573, *d.* 1651), became chief of the Catholic League of Wurzburg in 1609, and defeated the Protestants at Prague; was made elector in 1623, and confirmed at the Peace of Westphalia.

Maximilian II. (*b.* 1662, *d.* 1726), son of Ferdinand became elector in 1679; joined France against the Grand Alliance, and was put to the ban of the empire, but recovered his estates at the Treaty of Baden (1714).

Maximilian Joseph I., first King of

Bavaria (*b.* 1756, *d.* 1825), succeeded Charles Theodore as elector in 1799; improved the criminal law, and granted freedom of worship to his subjects; was made king by Napoleon in 1805, but deserted him after Leipzig. He granted a charter in 1818.

Maximilian Joseph II. (*b.* 1811, *d.* 1864), son of Louis I., on whose abdication, in 1848, he succeeded. He showed himself a strong partisan of Austria, and opposed the reconstruction of Germany.

Maximinus I. (Maximin), Emperor of Rome (*d. circa* 238), by birth a Thracian shepherd and giant; was employed by Alexander Severus to organise the army, and obtained the purple after his assassination; defeated the incursions of the Germans in 236-7, but behaved with great cruelty at Rome, and was murdered with his son.

Maximinus II. (*d. circa* 315), an Illyrian shepherd; was made Cæsar on the abdication of Diocletian and Augustus in 308; shared the East with Licinius, and, attempting to conquer the whole, was defeated.

Maximus. [*See* Fabius Maximus.]

Maximus I. (Pupienus), Emperor of Rome; was elected emperor on the death of the Gordians in 238, but soon after murdered by the Prætorians.

Maximus II. (Clemens) (*d. circa* 388), rebelled against Gratian, and, having been proclaimed emperor in Britain, conquered Gaul, and was recognised in 383; subdued Italy in 387, but was defeated and beheaded by Theodosius soon after.

Maximus III. (Petronius) (*d.* 455), contributed to the ruin of Aëtius in 454; caused the murder of Valentinian III. in the following year, and succeeded him, marrying his widow, Eudoxia; fled from Rome on the approach of the Vandals, and was killed by his troops.

Max-Müller, Frederick (*b.* 1823), philologist, of German birth, son of Müller the poet; was born at Dessau, and graduated at Leipzig and Berlin, studying under Bopp, Schelling, and Fleischer. He went to Paris in 1845, and next year to England, where he was persuaded to remain by Bunsen. He settled at Oxford in 1848, was elected Taylorian professor of comparative philology in 1854, fellow of All Souls' 1858, and professor of a new chair of philology in 1868, besides holding several offices, curator of the Bodleian, etc. In 1873 he lectured in Westminster Abbey on the *Religions of the World*, delivered the first Hibbert lecture in 1878, and the Gifford lectures (Glasgow) in 1888 and 1891. Among his works may be named editions of the *Rig-Veda* and other sacred books of the East, *History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature*, *The Science of Language*, *Introduction to the Science of Religion*, and essays on mythology, biography, etc.

Max O'Rell, *nom de plume* of **Paul Blouet** (*b.* 1848), French writer, who graduated at Paris in 1864-5; entered the army in 1869, was taken prisoner at Sédan, and fought against the Commune, after which he came to England as a correspondent; was French master at St. Paul's school from 1876 to 1884, and lectured in England and America. He has written *John Bull et son Ile*, *Les Filles de John Bull*, etc.

Maxwell, James Clerk, F.R.S. (*b.* 1831, *d.* 1879), physicist, born at Kirkcudbright; after being second wrangler and Smith's prizeman, became professor of natural philosophy at Aberdeen, and of physics and astronomy at King's College (1860-8). In 1871 he was elected professor of physics at Cambridge, where he made numerous researches, resulting in *The Kinetic Theory of Gases*, *Electricity and Magnetism*, etc.

Maxwell, Mrs. [*See* Braddon.]

Maxwell, William Hamilton (*b.* 1795, *d.* 1850), Irish writer; author of a *Life of the Duke of Wellington* and several novels.

Maxwell, Sir William Stirling- (*b.* 1818, *d.* 1878), Scottish writer (assumed the name of Maxwell in 1866), son of Mr. Archibald Stirling, of Keir, Perthshire; after graduating at Cambridge, travelled in France and Spain, and represented Perthshire as a Conservative for several years. Married Hon. Mrs. Norton in 1877. His chief works were *Annals of the Artists of Spain*, and *The Cloister Life of Charles V.* He died at Venice.

May, George Augustus Chichester (*b.* 1815), Irish judge, educated at Shrewsbury and Cambridge; was called to the Irish bar in 1844, was law adviser of the Crown in Ireland 1874-5, and Attorney-General from then till 1877, when he became Lord Chief Justice of Ireland.

May, Thomas (*b.* 1594, *d.* 1650), English historical writer; after having been favoured by Charles I., became secretary and historiographer to the Long Parliament, and wrote *History of the Parliament of England.*

May, Sir Thomas Erskine, Right Hon. (*b.* 1815, *d.* 1886), historian; was called to the bar in 1838, and became clerk to the House of Commons in 1871. He wrote *A Treatise on the Laws, Privileges, Proceedings, and Usage of Parliament*, *The Constitutional History of England from 1760 to 1860*, and several other works, and was created a peer (Baron Farnborough) a few days before his death.

Mayenne, Charles de Lorraine, Duc de (*b.* 1554, *d.* 1611), French politician, son of François, Duc de Guise; became head of the Catholic League on the death of his brother, Henri, in 1588; was defeated at Arques and Ivry by Henri de Navarre, and defended Paris against him; convoked the States-General in 1593, but three years after submitted to his rival as Henri IV., and dissolved the League.

Mayer, Johann Simon (*b.* 1763, *d.* 1845), German musician, born in Bavaria, but lived chiefly in Italy, where he composed *Medea*, *Misteri Eleusini*, and other operas.

Mayer, Johann Tobias (*b.* 1723, *d.* 1762), German astronomer; taught himself mathematics, and made machines at the age of fourteen; was made professor of mathematics at Göttingen in 1750, and prepared longitudinal tables for use at sea, for which his widow received £3,000 from the English Government. He also invented the repeating circle. His son (*d.* 1830) was author of *Researches in Heat.*

Mayer, Julius Robert von (*b.* 1814, *d.* 1878), German physicist; after walking the hospitals in Munich and Paris, embarked as ship's surgeon in the service of the Dutch East India Company. After his return he elaborated his observations, and in 1845 published *Organic Movement in Connection with the Transformation of Matter.* Among his other works were *Remarks on the Mechanical Equivalent of Heat*, *Die Mechanik der Wärme*, etc. His mind was at times affected.

Mayhew, Henry (*b.* 1812, *d.* 1887), English writer; author of *London Labour and the London Poor*, *The Mormons*, and other works; was one of the founders of *Punch.*

Maynard, Sir John (*b.* 1602, *d.* 1690), English lawyer; was manager of the prosecutions of Strafford and Laud, but after this withdrew from political life; became king's serjeant at the Restoration, and was a member of Parliament for many years, being made Commissioner of the Great Seal after the abdication of James II., when nearly ninety years old.

Mayo, Richard Southwell Bourke, Earl of (*b.* 1822, *d.* 1872), statesman, educated at Trinity College, Dublin; entered Parliament as Conservative in 1847, and as Lord Naas (from 1849) continued to sit in the Commons till 1867, when he succeeded to the peerage. He was Chief Secretary for Ireland three times under Lord Derby, and under Disraeli, till in 1868 he became Governor-General of India, while serving in which capacity, though universally respected and highly successful, he was assassinated by a Punjab fanatic whilst visiting the convict settlement in the Andaman Islands.

Mayor, John Eyton Bickersteth (*b.* 1825), English scholar, born in Ceylon, and educated at Shrewsbury and St. John's, Cambridge, of which he became fellow in 1849; was university librarian from 1863 to 1867, and was elected professor of Latin in 1872. Among his works are an edition of Juvenal. *Two Lives of Nicholas Ferrar*, and Roger Ascham's *Schoolmaster.*

Mazarin, Giulio, Cardinal (*b.* 1602, *d.* 1661), French statesman, of Italian birth. After being in the diplomatic service of Spain, he came to France in 1634 as nuncio-extraordinary of the pope, and, having been favoured by Richelieu, joined him five years later in opposition to the papacy, and became naturalised in France. In 1641 he was created cardinal, and, having succeeded to the place of Richelieu soon after, supported Anne of Austria, and after having twice been exiled by his enemies' influence, was recalled by Louis XIV. in 1653, and remained supreme till his death. He had a share in the Treaty of Westphalia, and negotiated the Treaty of the Pyrenees between France and Spain.

Mazel, Abraham (*d.* 1710), a Frenchman, chief of the Camisards, whose revolt in the Cevennes he organised; after his defeat he escaped from prison, but, having engaged in a fresh revolt, was killed.

Mazeppa, Ivan Stefanovitch (*b.* 1644, *d.* 1709), Cossack hetman; for an intrigue with the wife of a Polish noble is said to have been bound to a wild horse by his master, and preserved by the Cossacks, among whom he found himself; afterwards served Peter the Great, but deserted him for Charles XII., on whose defeat he took poison.

Mazzinghi, Joseph (*b.* 1765, *d.* 1844), English musician of Corsican family, was pupil of J. Christoph Bach, and an organist at ten; became director of music at the King's Theatre in 1784, and had the (then) Princess of Wales among his pianoforte pupils. The trio *Ye Shepherds Tell Me* was his only composition of mark.

Mazzini, Giuseppe (*b.* 1805, *d.* 1872), Italian patriot, son of a professor at Genoa, joined but abandoned the Carbonari; was arrested in 1830 by the Sardinian government, and confined at Savona; went to France after his release, and from Marseilles organised "La Giovine Italia" (the Young Italy party), in consequence of which he was obliged to retire to Switzerland; carried on at Geneva a cosmopolitan agitation, and was expelled in 1836 by the Swiss government, after which he came to London. After the revolution of 1848 he again went to Italy, served under Garibaldi, and on the flight of Pius IX. became a member of the Triumvirate. The coming of the French, however, compelled him to return to England: but from London he organised more than one rising. In the events of 1859-60 he did not concur, and when elected to the Italian parliament refused to sit. He also in 1866 refused his pardon. In 1869 and 1870 he vainly attempted to excite fresh revolts, and died at Pisa in 1872. He wrote much, chiefly political and social pamphlets, which were collected by Saffi in ten volumes.

Mazzolini, Ludovico, "il Ferrarese" (*b.* 1481, *d.* 1530), Italian painter, pupil of Lorenzo Costa. Three of his pictures are in the National Gallery, but his best, *Christ Disputing with the Doctors*, is at Berlin.

Mazzuchelli, Pier Francesco, "il Morazzone" (*b.* 1571, *d.* 1622), painter, born at Morazzone, in the Milanese; became an imitator of Tintoretto and Titian. Fine altar-pieces by him are at Milan and in the Chartreuse at Paris.

Mazzuoli, Francesco. [*See* Parmigiano.]

Mazzuoli, Giuseppe, "il Bastaruolo" (*d.* 1589), Italian painter of the Farnese school, pupil of Dossi; was drowned while bathing. His pictures are in the cathedral and churches of Ferrara.

Meade, George Gordon (*b.* 1815, *d.* 1872), American general; after serving in the Mexican army, commanded for the Federals in the Civil war, superseding Butterfield in 1863 on the Potomac. He also commanded at Gettysburg, and afterwards served under Grant, and at his death was at the head of the Atlantic division.

Meagher, Thomas Francis (*b.*1823, *d.*1867), Irish agitator, "Meagher of the Sword," was born at Waterford; as a member of the Young Ireland party denounced O'Connell, and in 1848 was tried and condemned to death for participation in the Ballingarry rising, but the sentence was commuted to transportation. Having escaped from Van Diemen's Land in 1852, he lectured in America, and was called to the New York bar in 1855. During the Civil war he raised and commanded an Irish brigade for the North, and had been acting-governor of Montana for two years when he was drowned in the Missouri at Fort Benton.

Mecherino. [*See* Beccafumi.]

Mechi, John Joseph (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1880), British agriculturist, son of a naturalised Italian; set up as a cutler, and patented a razor strop. Having bought some land in Essex, he tried upon it with success deep drainage and steam-power, and wrote several works descriptive of his improvements (*How to Farm Profitably*, etc.). In 1856 he became sheriff of London, in which year he also received a testimonial from agriculturists. The difficulties of his later years were not due to failure in farming.

Meckel, Johann Friedrich (*b.* 1781, *d.* 1833), held several professorships at Halle; was one of the founders of teratology, and wrote several works on comparative anatomy, *Handbuch der Pathologischen Anatomie*, etc.

Mede, or **Mead**, Joseph (*b.* 1586, *d.* 1638), English theologian, professor of Greek at Cambridge, and author of *Clavis Apocalyptica.*

Medici, Grand Dukes of Tuscany:—

COSIMO I. (*b.* 1519, *d.* 1574), a descendant of Cosimo de' Medici; became duke in 1537, and was created Grand Duke by Pope Pius V. in 1569. He acquired Sienna, and re-established the university of Pisa and the Laurentian library.

FRANCESCO I. (*b.* 1541, *d.* 1587), son of Cosimo, whom he succeeded; ruled tyrannically, and quarrelled with France, Venice, and Genoa; was assassinated with Bianca Capello, and succeeded by his son, the Car dinal Francesco.

COSIMO II. (*b.* 1590, *d.* 1621), succeeded Ferdinando I. in 1609, and aided the Emperor Ferdinand III. in his war with the Turks. He was succeeded by FERDINANDO II.

COSIMO III. (*b.* 1642, *d.* 1723), succeeded Ferdinando II. in 1670; made an unhappy marriage with Marguerite Louise d'Orléans, who, united with his son, caused him great trouble.

GIOVANNI, or GIANGASTARE (*d.* 1737), was the last Grand Duke of Tuscany, which, by the Treaty of Seville, passed to Francis of Lorraine.

Medici, Alessandro (*b.* 1510, *d.* 1537), natural son of Lorenzo, or of Clement VII.; was expelled in 1527, but restored by Charles V. three years later, and created duke or doge in 1532; was assassinated by Lorenzino in 1537.

Medici, Cattarina dei (*b.* 1519, *d.* 1589), Queen of France, daughter of Lorenzo, Duke of Urbino; married Henri II., when Duke of Orleans (1533), after whose death she was regent for their sons, Francis II. and Charles IX., over whom she exercised great influence. Her great aim was to hold the balance between the Guises and the Huguenots, and her hostility to the latter has been much exaggerated.

Medici, Cosimo (the Elder) (*b.* 1389, *d.* 1464), called "Padre della Patria," headed the popular party against the Albizzi, and after his return from exile became real ruler of Florence, where he was a great patron of literature and art, and established a library. His son, Pietro (*d.* 1469), though secure in his position, was not a successful ruler.

Medici, Giovanni (*b.* 1360, *d.* 1428), son of Salvestro, and founder of the greatness of his family; served Florence as a diplomatist, and became *gonfaloniere* in 1421. He made a large fortune as a banker.

Medici, Giuliano (the Younger) (*b.* 1478, *d.* 1516), brother of Pietro; returned to Florence by the help of the Spaniards in 1512, and became chief of the state, after which he continued subject to the Papacy, now in the hands of his brother, Leo X.

Medici, Lorenzo, "il Magnifico" (*b.* 1448, *d.* 1492), son of Pietro, became dominant in Florence after the suppression of the Pazzi, by whom his brother, Giuliano, had been murdered (1478). His alliance with Venice and Milan excited the jealousy of the Papacy, and Sixtus IV. excommunicated Florence on his account. He was reconciled, however, with Innocent VIII., and his son, Giovanni, was made cardinal. He was a great patron and collector of manuscripts.

Medici, Lorenzo (the Younger), son of Pietro; ruled in Florence from 1513, and was created Duke of Urbino in 1516.

Medici, Lorenzo di Pier Francesco, or **Lorenzino** (*d.* 1548), related to Alessandro, and called "the Tuscan Brutus" for his murder of him; was killed at Venice by order of the Grand Duke Cosimo I.

Medici, Pietro (the Younger) (*b.* 1471, *d.* 1503), son of Lorenzo; was educated by Politian, and succeeded his father in 1492, but ruled badly, and, having surrendered Florence to Charles VIII. of France, was compelled to leave the city (1494). After an unsuccessful attempt, three years later, to seize it, he joined the French at Naples, and was drowned in the Garigliano in 1503.

Medina, Sir John Baptist (*b.* 1659, *d.* 1711), Belgian portrait-painter; came to London in 1686, and was knighted in Scotland. His portrait of himself is in the Florence gallery, and in the Surgeons' Hall at Edinburgh there are paintings by him.

Meding, Oskar (*b.* 1829), German novelist ("Gregor Samarow"); was for some time a Prussian administrator, but in 1859 entered the service of Hanover, accompanying the king to Frankfort in 1863. After the deposition of the king he took no further part in affairs, and finally settled at Berlin. His chief works are *For Sceptre and Crown*, a romance (1872-6), *Heights and Depths* (1879-80), and others, under his *nom de plume*, as well as *Memorien zur Zeitgeschichte*, *A Biography of William I., Emperor*, etc., under his own name.

Medlicott, Henry Benedict (*b.* 1829), Irish geologist, educated in France, and at Trinity College, Dublin; was elected F.R.S. in 1877, and received the Woolaston medal in 1888. He was engaged in the Irish, English, and Indian geological surveys, and was director of the Geological Society of India from 1876 to 1887. His works include *A Manual of the Geology of India*, papers in the *Journal* of the Geological Society (Indian), records of the survey, and *Agnosticism and Faith* (1888).

Meel, Jan (*b.* 1599, *d.* 1664), Flemish painter, pupil of Andrea Sacchi, and one of the first painters of secular subjects, his best works being hunting-pieces executed for the Duke of Savoy.

Meer, Jan Van der, or **Meeren,** "the Old" (*b.* 1627, *d.* 1691), Flemish painter, born at Schoonhoven, his chief subjects having been sea-pieces and battle-pieces.

Meer, Jan Van der, "the Younger" (*b.* 1665, *d.* 1698), Flemish painter, perhaps a son of the last-named; belonged to the school of Berghem, and is considered his best pupil. He is sometimes known as De Jonghe.

Meer Allum (*d.* 1809), minister of the Nizam; was taken prisoner by the Mahrattas after the battle of Kurdla, and after his release made treaties with Lord Wellesley against them. A reservoir near Hyderabad was made by him, and his family have become hereditary prime ministers.

Meer Cassim became Nabob of Bengal on the deposition of Meer Jaffier in 1760, having to cede three provinces for the office. He afterwards raised an army against the English, and allied himself with the Vizier of Oude, but was defeated by Hector Munro, and disappeared soon after.

Meer Jaffier, Subadar of Bengal (*d.* 1765), created nawab by Clive after the battle of Plassey, when he had deserted Suraja Doula and joined the English; was deposed in 1760, but reinstated after the rebellion of Meer Cassim, his son-in-law.

Meer Joomba (*d.* 1662), Mahometan general and statesman, of humble birth; after having been a diamond merchant at Golconda, became prime minister there, and was subsequently grand-vizier at Delhi under Aurungzebe.

Mehemed (Ahmohade dynasty) (*d.* 1213), succeeded Yakub Almansur in 1199 as ruler of Spain and North Africa; proclaimed war against the Christians in 1209, and was defeated at Las Navas de Tolosa three years later by the kings of Castile, Aragon, and Navarre.

Mehemed I., Ommiad Khalif of Spain (*b.* 822, *d.* 866), succeeded Abderahman II. in 852; carried on unsuccessful wars with Alfonso III. of Leon.

Mehemed II. (*d.* 1010), usurped the throne in 1009, but was next year deposed and beheaded.

Mehemed III. (*d.* 1025), dethroned and killed Abderahman V. in 1024, but was deposed and poisoned soon after.

Mehemed Ali (Mohammed Ali), Pasha of Egypt (*b.* 1769, *d.* 1849), Albanian by birth; went to Egypt to support Abercromby against the French, and some years afterwards (1805) assumed the government in defiance of the Turkish pasha. He treacherously massacred the Mamelukes both in 1805 and 1811, conquered Nubia and Arabia, and assisted the sultan against the Greeks, while he also reformed the Egyptian administration. After the Greek war he rebelled against the sultan, and his son Ibrahim conquered Syria in 1831. However, the European Powers interfered when he claimed hereditary rights, and, though the pasha treacherously obtained possession of the Turkish fleet in 1839, he was driven out of Syria in the following year, when the English took Acre, and compelled him by treaty to recognise the suzerainty of the sultan in Egypt. He became imbecile a year before his death.

Mehemet Ali Pasha (*b.* 1827, *d.* 1878), Turkish general and statesman, of German birth (Charles Detroit); deserted the Mecklenburg merchant-service, and became a Mahometan at Constantinople. He served under Omar Pasha in the Crimean war, became pasha in 1867, and in 1873 suppressed the brigands on the Greek frontier. He was commander-in-chief during part of the Russo-Turkish war, and was Turkish plenipotentiary at the Berlin Congress, but was assassinated in Albania in the same year.

Mehemed Askia (*b.* 1462, *d.* 1537), Sultan of Timbuctoo; formed the whole of the Soudan into a Mahometan state.

Méhul, Étienne Nicolas (*b.* 1763, *d.* 1817), Belgian musician, pupil of Gluck at Paris; composed *Joseph*, an oratorio, *Euphrosine et Coradin*, and several other operas, besides setting several republican songs, *Le Chant du Départ*, etc.

Meilhac, Henri (*b.* 1832), French dramatist, collaborated with L. Halévy.

Meissonier, Jean Louis Ernest (*b.* 1813, *d.* 1891), painter, born at Lyons; attracted attention by his *Little Messenger* in 1836, and continued to exhibit at the Paris Salon for many years; his best pictures distinguished for minute detail being the *Napoleon Cycle*, among which the picture called *1814* was sold in 1887 for the highest price ever obtained during an artist's lifetime (£34,000). An exhibition of his works was held in Paris in 1884, and was largely attended. Meissonier served in the Italian campaign and the early part of the Franco-Prussian war, and was colonel at the siege of Paris.

Mela, Pomponius (1st century), Roman geographer, perhaps identical with Annæus Mela mentioned in Tacitus and Pliny as a conspirator against Nero; was born in Spain, and wrote *De Situ Orbis*, which has been many times translated (into English by Arthur Golding in 1585).

Melancthon, Philip (*b.* 1497, *d.* 1560), German reformer; studied under Reuchlin, and was appointed professor of Greek at Wittemberg at an early age, thus becoming acquainted with Luther. He drew up the Confession of Augsburg, of which he sent a copy to the patriarch of Constantinople inviting his adhesion; and by his moderation as well as his writings (*Loci Communes Theologici*, etc.) did much to help the reformation. Melancthon is the Greek form of Schwarzerd (= black earth).

Melbourne, William Lamb, second Viscount (*b.* 1779, *d.* 1848), British statesman, educated at Cambridge and Glasgow Universities; was called to the bar in 1804, and entered Parliament in the following year as a supporter of Fox. He was Chief Secretary for Ireland under Canning in 1827, and, having succeeded to the peerage, was Home Secretary under Earl Grey from 1830 to 1834, in which year he became Premier. After a few months in Opposition, he again held that position till 1841, but from that year took little further part in affairs. His brother, a diplomatist of some distinction, who had been created Baron Beauville in 1839, succeeded as third viscount (*d.* 1853).

Melchiades, or **Miltiades**, Saint (*d.* 314), was elected pope in 311, and condemned the Donatists in 313.

Melchthal, Arnold von (*d.* 1317), Swiss patriot; by the conspiracy of Grütli prepared the way for Wilhelm Tell, the immediate cause of the movement being cruelty inflicted on the elder Melchthal by the Austrians.

Meldola, Raphael (*b.* 1849), chemist, of Jewish descent, grandson of a chief rabbi of the same name; was sent by the Royal Society in 1875 in charge of the Nicobar

Island expedition to observe the total eclipse. He was appointed professor of chemistry in the Finsbury Technical College in 1885, and elected F.R.S. in 1886. His chief works are *Inorganic Chemistry*, an annotated translation of Weismann's *Theory of Descent*, and a *Report* on the East Anglian earthquake of 1884.

Melek Chah, surnamed Djelal Eddyn (*d.* 1093), Seljukide Sultan of Persia; founded an observatory at Bagdad, and built many towns throughout his empire, which he greatly extended.

Melek el Adel (*b.* 1143, *d.* 1218), Sultan of Egypt and Damascus, and younger brother of Saladin, to whom he was of great assistance in his struggle with the Crusaders. By a treaty with Richard I. he was to have married that king's sister, but she refused her consent, and in 1217 he was defeated and carried to Damietta by Andrew II. of Hungary.

Melek el Afdahl (*d.* 1225), King of Damascus and Jerusalem; succeeding his father Saladin, having previously annihilated a body of Templars near Tiberias, was deposed by his brother.

Melek el Kamel (Meledin) (*d.* 1239), son of El Adel, whom he succeeded on the throne of Egypt; was obliged to cede Jerusalem to the Emperor Frederick II., whom he had called in to help him against his brother; was a great patron of science and art, and built the grand college at Cairo.

Melek el Moadham Touran Chah (*d.* 1250), brother of Meledin, whom he assassinated and succeeded; defeated the Crusaders under St. Louis, but afterwards alienated the Mamelukes, and ended by his fall the dynasty of Ayoub.

Melendez Valdez (*b.* 1753, *d.* 1817), Spanish poet, founder of the Salamanca school; was professor of philosophy in that university, and subsequently obtained several regal offices; was exiled on the fall of Jovellanos, and, though restored by the revolution of Aranjuez, died in great poverty at Montpellier. Among his poems were odes to *Truth* and *Winter*.

Melho, Philip de (*b.* 1723, *d.* 1790), Cingalese, the first who was converted, preached in Dutch, Portuguese, and Tamil, and translated into the latter dialect the New Testament and part of the Old.

Meli, Giovanni (*b.* 1740, *d.* 1815), Sicilian poet, who has been called the modern Theocritus, his chief works (some of which have been translated into English and German) being *La Fata Galante*, *Bucoliche*, and *Elegie, Epistole, and Favole.*

Melikoff, Loris, Count (*b.* 1824, *d.* 1888), Russian general, greatly distinguished in Armenia during the Crimean war; as commander of the army of the Caucasus, compelled the Turks to evacuate Kars, and was created governor of Astrakhan in 1878. As minister of the interior he attempted to crush the Nihilists by repression mingled with moderate reforms, but resigned after the assassination of the Tzar in 1881.

Melissus (5th century B.C.), Eleatic philosopher, mentioned by Aristotle and others; commanded the Samian fleet against Athens in the Peloponnesian war.

Mellon, Harriet (*d.* 1837), English actress; played Lydia Languish at Drury Lane in 1795, and ten years later made a great hit as Violante in *The Honeymoon.* In 1815 she married Mr. Coutts, the banker, and retired from the stage. Her second husband was the Duke of St. Albans. The bulk of her property was left to the present Baroness Burdett-Coutts.

Melloni, Macedonio (*b.* 1798, *d.* 1854), Italian physicist; lived in exile for many years on account of his liberal opinions, but on his return to Italy became professor of physics at Naples and director of the Vesuvius observatory. He discovered "diathermancy" (transmission of heat).

Melmoth, William (*b.* 1710, *d.* 1799), English scholar; published in 1747 a translation of the *Letters of Pliny*, and afterwards those of Cicero. His father (*d.* 1743) was the author of the once popular work, *The Importance of a Religious Life.*

Melozzo, or **Melozzi da Forli** (*fl. circa* 1470), painter of the Bolognese school, distinguished as one of the earliest masters of perspective. One of his best pictures, *The Ascension*, is in the Quirinal, having been removed thither from the vault of the Church of the Apostles.

Melvil, or **Melville**, Sir James (*b.* 1535, *d.* 1607), Scotch statesman; after serving several foreign princes, followed Mary Stewart on her return to Scotland, and gave her much sound advice, being also entrusted with missions to the court of Elizabeth, which he described, *inter alia*, in his *Memoirs*.

Melville, Andrew (*b.* 1545, *d. circa* 1622), Scotch reformer; after having been professor at Geneva, returned to Scotland, where he became principal of St. Andrews. Having been imprisoned for his opposition to Episcopacy, he fled to Berwick, and was committed to the Tower of London for similar proceedings in England, after his liberation from which he became a professor at Sedan.

Melville, George John Whyte (*b.* 1821, *d.* 1878), novelist and song writer; entered the army in 1839, and retired ten years later, but served in the Turkish contingent during the Crimean war. Among his works were *Kate Coventry*, *The Interpreter*, etc.

Melville, Henry Dundas, Viscount (*b.* 1740, *d.* 1811), statesman; held various offices under Pitt, on whose resignation he was raised to the peerage. He was impeached, but acquitted, on a charge of peculation.

Melzi d'Eril, Francesco, Duc de Lodi (*b.* 1753, *d.* 1816), Italian statesman; after having been chamberlain to Maria Theresa, became vice-president of the Italian republic, but retired into private life on the abdication of Napoleon.

Memling or **Memlinc,** Hans (*d.* 1494), Flemish painter of the school of van Eyck, born in or near Bruges, is said to have served Charles the Bold as soldier and painter. His *chef-d'œuvre* is the *Shrine of St. Ursula* in St. John's Hospital, Bruges, where he lived some time after the death of his patron.

Memmi, Simone (*b.* 1284, *d.* 1344), Italian painter in the manner of Giotto, born at Sienna, painted for his friend, Petrarch, a portrait of Laura. Frescoes by his hand are at Florence (Santa Novella) and Pisa, in the Campo Santo.

Menabrea, Luigi, Marchese di Val-Dora (*b.* 1809), Italian general and statesman; was employed diplomatically by Charles Albert, and became chief officer in the ministries of war and foreign affairs. In the war of Independence, as head of the engineers, he conducted the siege of Peschiera, and was present at Solferino. He was made senator by Victor Emmanuel, and as lieutenant-general directed the operations at Gaëta and Capua; was minister of marine in 1861, and plenipotentiary to Germany in 1866. From 1867 to 1869 he was head of the Italian government, and was afterwards ambassador in Vienna, London, and Paris. He was created marquis in 1875.

Menahem (*d.* 761 B.C.), King of Israel, became tributary to Pul, King of Assyria, in 771 B.C.

Menander (*b.* 342, *d.* 291 B.C.), Athenian poet, founder of the new school of comedy, to which Plautus and Terence belonged. Fragments only of his works remain.

Mendelssohn, Moses (*b.* 1729, *d.* 1786), German Jewish philosopher, friend and pupil of Lessing; wrote *Phaedo* (1767), *Letters on the Sensations*, and other works.

Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, Felix (*b.* 1809, *d.* 1847), German musical composer, son of a Hamburg merchant, and grandson of Moses; was educated by Zelter and Berger, and produced an opera at eighteen. He first came to London in 1829, and after a course of travel became musical director at Düsseldorf, which he left for Leipzig in 1837. In 1841 he became *kapellmeister* to the King of Prussia, and he was much in England from time to time. His chief compositions are *St. Paul* and *Elijah*, oratorios; the *Lobgesang;* and *Lieder ohne Wörter.*

Mendès, Catulle (*b.* 1843), French poet, born at Bordeaux, was fined and imprisoned for publishing when under age; afterwards wrote *Philomela* (lyrics), *Contes Épiques*, *Poësies*, and some novels—*Les Folies Amoureuses*, *Les Mères Ennemies*, *Méphistophila*, etc.

Mendizabal, Juan Alvarez y (*d.* 1853), Spanish statesman; after the failure of the conspiracy of 1819 came to England, and became a merchant, but returned to Spain in 1835, and was made minister of finance. He convoked the Cortes, suppressed the remaining monasteries, and after a brief retirement resumed office till 1837. From 1841 to 1843 he was again, under Espartero, finance minister.

Mendoza, Diego Hurtada da (*b.* 1503, *d.* 1575), Spanish statesman and writer; was governor of Siena, and ambassador at Rome under Charles V., but was expelled from court by Philip II. While at Venice he collected Greek MSS., which he left to the Escurial, and published the first complete edition of Josephus. His chief original works were *Lazarillo de Tormes*, a satirical romance, and *La Guerra de Granada.*

Mendoza, Inigo, Marques da Santillana (*b.* 1398, *d.* 1458), Spanish poet, founder of the Italian school of poetry; distinguished himself in battle against Navarre, and wrote *Comedieta da Ponza*, *Una Serranilla*, and other works.

Mendoza, Pedro (*d.* 1537), Spanish captain, who sailed to South America and founded Buenos Ayres in 1535, but died on the return voyage.

Mendoza, Pedro Gonzalez da (*b.* 1428, *d.* 1495), statesman, son of Inigo, was chancellor of Castile and Leon in the time of Ferdinand and Isabella; was called "the great cardinal of Spain."

Menedemus (*d. circa* 277 B.C.), Greek philosopher, founder of the Eretrian school; is said to have helped to translate the Septuagint.

Meng-Tseu (4th century B.C.), Chinese philosopher, grandson of Confucius; visited the courts of several princes, and wrote a work called by his name.

Mengotti, Francesco, Conte (*b.* 1743, *d.* 1830), Italian economist; employed by the Venetian government and Napoleon, supported free trade in corn, and wrote a treatise on hydraulics.

Mengs, Anton Rafael (*b.* 1728, *d.* 1779), German painter; studied at the Vatican under his father, and was court-painter to Augustus of Saxony, after whose death he was employed by the King of Spain and Clement XIV. His *Apollo and the Muses,* in the Villa Albani, and the *Apotheosis of Trajan,* at Madrid, are his best works. The altar-piece at All Souls', Oxford, is by him.

Menno, Simonis (*b.* 1496, *d.* 1561), Dutch Anabaptist, founded the sect called after him; was proscribed by Charles V., but escaped.

Menou, Jacques, Baron de (*b.* 1750, *d.* 1810), French general, supported the revolution, and advocated the arming of the National Guard; after his defeat by La Rochejaquelein in La Vendée he was cashiered, and narrowly escaped death at the hands of the Convention. Having accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt, he took the name of Abdallah, and became a Mahometan, and, succeeding to the command of the French troops, was defeated by Abercromby in 1804, after which he returned to France.

Menschikoff, Alexander Danilovitch (*b.* 1672, *d.* 1729), Russian statesman, by birth a pastry-cook; served as aide-de-camp to Peter the Great, and, among other services, won the victory of Kalisch (1706) over the Swedes; helped to place on the throne Catherine I., after whose death he was banished to Siberia, where he died.

Menschikoff, Alexander Sergeivitch (*b.* 1789, *d.* 1869), Russian general, descendant of last-named; entered the army in 1812, and went through the close of the Napoleonic war as aide-de-camp; was disgraced by Alexander I., but restored by Nicholas, who employed him against Persia. He was wounded in Turkey in 1828, and was ambassador at Constantinople at the time of the Crimean war, in which he was commander-in-chief of the Russian forces. On the death of Nicholas he retired.

Mentel, Johann (*d.* 1478), is said to have begun to print books at Strasburg in 1458.

Menzel, Adolf Erdmann (*b.* 1815), German painter, was appointed in 1856 to a professorship at the Berlin Academy. His chief subjects are drawn from the period of Frederick the Great, and include *The Round Table of Frederick the Great* (1850), *Frederick at the Battle of Hochkirchen* (1856), etc. Among his other pictures, of which an exhibition was held at Paris in 1885, may be named *Blücher and Wellington at Waterloo* and *The Modern Cyclops* (1872-5).

Menzel, Wolfgang (*b.* 1798, *d.* 1873), German critic, son of a Silesian doctor; was a leader of the Burschenschaft movement at Jena, which he was obliged to leave after the death of Kotzebue. He attacked in his *Streckverse* Goethe and all the great names of the preceding generation, and also Heine and the leaders of the young German group of writers.

Mercadante, Saverio (*b.* 1797, *d.* 1870), Italian composer, born near Bari; was *maestro di capella* at Novara, and afterwards director of the Naples conservatorio. His chief works were *L'Apotheosi d'Ercole,* cantata, *Elisa e Claudio, I Briganti* (Paris, 1836), and *Il Giuramento* (Milan, 1837), operas; and some opera *bouffes.*

Mercator (Kremer), Gerard (*b.* 1512, *d.* 1594), German geographer; made globes for Charles V., and the marine charts which bear his name.

Mercie, Marcus Antoine (*b.* 1845), French sculptor, in 1868 obtained the *prix de Rome.* His *Gloria Victis* (1874) was purchased by the government, and among his other works may be named *The Genius of the Arts,* exhibited in 1877, the plaster model of the bas-relief for Michelet's tomb in Père Lachaise, and a statue of Arago.

Mercier, Louis Sébastien (*b.* 1740, *d.* 1814), French writer, called "Le Singe de Jean Jacques," for his attacks on philosophy and science, wrote *Tableau de Paris* (1781-8), *Essai sur l'Art Dramatique publier l'An 2440,* and some plays and novels.

Meredith, George (*b.* 1828), novelist and poet, was born in Hampshire, and educated chiefly in Germany. He left law for literature, publishing *Poems* in 1851, *The Shaving of Shagpat* (1855), *The Ordeal of Richard Feverel* (1859), *Evan Harrington* (1861), *Rhoda Fleming* (1865), *The Egoist* (1879), *Diana of the Crossways* (1885), and *One of Our Conquerors* (1891), besides several volumes of poems and other works of fiction.

Meredith, Owen. [*See* Lytton.]

Merian, Maria Sybilla (*b.* 1647, *d.* 1717), Swiss painter and entomologist, daughter of an engraver at Frankfort; wrote *Histoire des Insectes de l'Europe et de l'Amérique.* Many of her drawings are in the Sloane collection, British Museum.

Mérimée, Prosper (*b.* 1803, *d.* 1870), French writer, and son of the author of *De la Peinture à l'Huile;* he was made inspector-general of historic monuments in 1831, and elected to the Academy in 1844. He wrote *Le Théâtre de Clara Gazul*, etc., a collection of pretended Illyrian songs, *La Jacquerie*, *Un Chronique de Charles IX.*, *Monuments Historiques*, *Mélanges Historiques et Littéraires*, several collections of romances, and after his death appeared *Lettres à une Inconnue*, and *Lettres à une Autre Inconnue*. He was a strong Bonapartist, and in 1853 became senator and chief of the ministry of marine.

Merivale, Charles, D.D. (*b.* 1808), historian and divine, graduated in high honours at Cambridge in 1830, and became fellow of St. John's College. He was chaplain to the Speaker from 1863 to 1869, and was appointed Dean of Ely in that year. Besides his *Boyle Lectures*, he published *History of the Romans under the Empire* (1850-62), and *General History of Rome* (1875).

Merivale, Herman (*b.* 1806, *d.* 1874), his brother; was educated at Harrow and Oxford, where he was fellow of Balliol, and became professor of political economy in 1837. Having entered the Civil Service he became under-secretary for the Colonies, and afterwards for India. His chief works were *Historical Studies* (1868) and the completion of Parkes's *Life of Sir Philip Francis*.

Merivale, Herman Charles (*b.* 1839), dramatist, son of last-named, was called to the bar in 1864; edited the *Annual Register* from 1874 to 1880, and wrote *All for Her*, *The Cynic*, *Fédora* (adaptation), and other plays, besides *The White Pilgrim* and other volumes of verse and essays.

Merlin de Douai, Philippe, Comte (*b.* 1754, *d.* 1838), French lawyer and politician; endeavoured to maintain the royal authority during the revolution, but acquiesced in the republic, and became minister of justice in 1795, and one of the directors in 1797. Having been employed by Napoleon in the compilation of the code, he was exiled in 1815, but allowed to return in 1830.

Merlin de Thionville, Antoine (*b.* 1762, *d.* 1833), revolutionist, was one of the chiefs of the Jacobin Club in 1791; defended Mainz against the Prussians 1792-3, tried to conciliate La Vendée in 1793, and lost his influence in the Convention through his moderation.

Merry, William Walter, D.D. (*b.* 1835), English scholar; after being fellow and tutor of Lincoln College, Oxford, for many years, succeeded Mark Pattison as rector in 1884, having also been elected public orator in 1880. Among his editions of the classics the chief are Homer's *Odyssey* and Aristophanes.

Merton, Walter de (*d.* 1277), English statesman; was chancellor under Henry III. and Edward I., and became Bishop of Rochester in 1274. He founded (1264) Merton College, the first strictly collegiate foundation at Oxford.

Merula, Paul (Van Merle) (*b.* 1558, *d.* 1607), Dutch writer, born at Dort; succeeded Lipsius as professor of history at Leyden, and wrote *Trésor des Temps* and other works.

Méryon, Charles (*b.* 1821, *d.* 1868), French etcher, son of an English physician and a ballet-dancer; after making a tour of the world in a French corvette, settled in Paris, and produced *Abside de Notre Dame*, *Rue des Mauvais Garçons*, etc. Want of success during his lifetime broke down his reason, and he died in the Charenton Asylum. After his death his works began to be highly esteemed.

Mesmer, Anton (*b.* 1734, *d.* 1815), German physician, born at Merseburg, Suabia; published at Vienna in 1766 his *De Planetarum Influxu* on the supposed celestial fluid; went to Paris in 1778, and gained such notoriety that a government commission was appointed to inquire into his theories, Franklin being a member. The report drawn up by Bailly declared them to be delusions.

Messalina, Valeria (*d.* 48), Roman Empress, notorious for her licentiousness; was put to death by her husband, Claudius.

Messenius, Arnold (*d.* 1651), Swedish statesman; having been imprisoned for fourteen years by Gustavus Adolphus, was released and employed by Christina, but conspired against her, and was beheaded.

Messis. [*See* Matsys.]

Metastasio (Trapassi), Pietro (*b.* 1698, *d.* 1782), Italian poet and dramatist, was educated by Gravina, the jurist, who left him his fortune; attracted the notice of Signora Bulgarini, who sang in his *Gli Orti Esperidi*, and took him into her house. At Rome he produced *Artaserse*, *Semiramide*, and other operas. He was afterwards patronised by Charles VI., and his successors, and wrote *L'Olimpiade*, *La Clemenza di Tito* (1734), and some cantatas, *La Primavera*, etc.

Metcalf, John (*b.* 1717, *d.* 1810), though blind, made surveys and roads for twenty-five years, having previously served at Culloden.

Metcalfe, Sir Charles Theophilus (Lord) (*b.* 1785, *d.* 1846), English administrator, son of a director of the East India Company, whose service he entered at an early age.

After fulfilling a difficult mission to Runjeet Sing in 1808, and being resident at Delhi and Hyderabad, he became Governor-General in 1835, but his act giving freedom to the press was resented by the Company, and he returned next year to England. A few years later he was sent to Jamaica, and was Governor-General of Canada from 1843 till 1845, when his health obliged him to retire.

Metellus, Quintus Cæcilius (*d. circa* 95 B.C.), Roman general, called Numidicus from his triumph over Jugurtha; was exiled (100 B.C.) for his opposition to Saturninus, the friend of Marius, but recalled two years later. His son (*d.* 63 B.C.) was consul with Sulla (80 B.C.), and afterwards the colleague of Pompeius.

Meteren, Emmanuel Van (*b.* 1535, *d.* 1615), Flemish historian; author of a *History of the Netherlands*, on which Motley's work is largely based.

Methodius, Saint (*d. circa* 900), Greek monk and missionary; evangelised Bulgaria about 850, and Bohemia some forty years later, besides assisting in the formation of a Slavonian translation of the Bible.

Methuen, John, Lord (*d.* 1706), English statesman, Lord Chancellor of Ireland in 1697 and 1702. His name is best known by the commercial treaty which he concluded with Portugal in 1703.

Metius, Jacob (*b.* 1575), a Dutchman, who is said to have invented refracting telescopes about 1609. His brother, Adrian, a distinguished astronomer, took part in the defence of Alkmaar.

Meton (5th century B.C.), Athenian astronomer, inventor of the cycle of nineteen years which bears his name.

Metternich, Clemens Wenzel Nepomuk Lothar Fürst von (*b.* 1773, *d.* 1859), Austrian statesman, married a granddaughter of Kaunitz, and after having been ambassador at Dresden, Berlin, and Paris, became chancellor and foreign minister in 1809, when he made peace with Napoleon, with whom he temporised for several years, attempting to mediate between him and the Allies in 1813. At last he took an open part, but, at the Congress of Vienna and afterwards, continued to oppose Prussia and the aspirations of the Liberals. After the restoration of the Bourbons he organised the Holy Alliance, by which the old Neapolitan despotism was restored, and the Spanish constitution suppressed. After 1830 he was obliged to confine his efforts to Germany, and in 1848 resigned, and came to England. He never again held office, though occasionally consulted. His son (*b.* 1829) pursued the same career, being sent on a special mission to Paris in 1859, and afterwards representing Austria there.

Meung, Jean de, or Jean Clopinel (*b. circa* 1250), French poet, author of *Le Roman de la Rose;* was a favourite at the court of Philippe le Bel.

Meyer, Hans (*b.* 1858), German traveller, studied at Leipzig, Berlin, and Strasburg, where he prepared a work on the guild of goldsmiths; joined his father as a publisher at Leipzig in 1884, having previously written *Eine Weltreise*, an account of his travels in India and the Philippines. In 1886 he went to Africa, and travelled extensively, being the first to ascend Kilimandjaro, to which he organised an expedition in 1888, but was stopped by an insurrection. Both he and Baumann, his companion, were made prisoners, and robbed by the Arabs, and after his release he returned to Europe and published *Zum Schneedom des Kilimandjaro.* In 1889 he made a fresh expedition, which was successful, the great feature of it being the discovery of the first African glacier.

Meyer, Heinrich (*b.* 1759, *d.* 1832), Swiss painter and writer on art; was director of the Weimar gallery, and a friend of Goethe. He edited the works of Winckelmann, and wrote *Geschichte der Bildenden Künste bei den Griechen.*

Meyerbeer, Jacob (*b.* 1791, *d.* 1864), German musical composer, son of a banker at Berlin; produced an oratorio, *Gott und Die Natur*, at Darmstadt, when very young, and in 1813 went to Vienna as a pianist. He then went to Italy, where he composed *Il Croeiato in Egitto*, which was brought out at Venice. Chief among his other works are *Robert le Diable* (1830), the result of two years' work, *Les Huguenots* (1836), *Le Prophète* (1849), and *Le Pardon de Ploermel*, or *Dinorah* (1859). After his death *L'Africaine* was produced, the libretto of which was written by Scribe.

Meyrick, Sir Samuel Rush (*b.* 1783, *d.* 1848), English antiquary; arranged the armour in the Tower and at Windsor, and published *Engraved Illustrations of Ancient Arms and Armour*, etc.

Mezzofanti, Giuseppe (*b.* 1774, *d.* 1849), Italian linguist, born at Bologna, where he was for some time professor, but afterwards went to Rome; became librarian of the Vatican and cardinal. He knew forty-eight languages and many dialects.

Miall, Edward (*b.* 1809, *d.* 1881), English politician; was a Congregationalist minister until 1841, when he went to London; founded the *Nonconformist* and two years later became the chief initiator of the British Anti-State-Church Association, afterwards the Liberation Society. He represented Rochdale from 1852 to 1857, and Bradford from 1869 till 1874, when he retired from public life. He wrote *View of the Voluntary Principle* and several similar works.

Miaoulis, Andreas (*b.* 1772, *d.* 1835), Greek admiral, originally a merchant; joined the rising of 1821, served under Cochrane in 1826, and five years later was sent to offer the crown of Greece to Otho of Bavaria.

Michael, the Grand Duke (*b.* 1832), brother of the Tsar Alexander II.; commanded the army of the Caucasus during the war of 1877-8, and became governor-general afterwards.

Michael Angelo. [*See* Michelangelo.]

Michael I., Emperor of the East (*d. circa* 844), succeeded Nicephorus I. in 811; was defeated by the Bulgarians and deposed in 813, and died in a convent.

Michael II. (*d.* 829), conspired against Michael I., and become emperor in 820; lost Crete in 824.

Michael III. (*d.* 867) succeeded Theophilus in 842, his mother, Theodora, being regent; was notorious for his licentiousness, and was murdered while in a state of intoxication.

Michael IV. [the Paplagonian] (*d.* 1041), married the Empress Zoe, and was proclaimed emperor in 1034; left the chief power in the hands of John the Eunuch, reconquered Bulgaria in 1041.

Michael V. [Calaphates] (*d. circa* 1050), succeeded his uncle, Michael IV., banished the Empress Zoe, and was afterwards dethroned, and died in a convent.

Michael VI. [Stratioticus] (*d. circa* 1059), having been chosen by the Empress Theodora, succeeded her in 1056, but resigned the following year.

Michael VII. (*d. circa* 1090), son of Constantine XI.; shut up his mother, Eudoxia, the regent, in a convent in 1071, and, having been much disturbed by rebellions, abdicated in 1078, becoming afterwards Archbishop of Ephesus.

Michael VIII. [Palæologus] (*b.* 1224, *d.* 1282), having been crowned emperor at Nicæa with John Lascaris, regained Constantinople from the Latins in 1261, and ordered his colleague to be blinded, for which he was excommunicated and did public penance; attempted to unite the Eastern and Western Churches at the Council of Lyon (1274), and subsequently defeated a French invasion.

Michallon, Achilles Etna (*b.* 1796, *d.* 1822), French artist, pupil of David; received a pension for a picture painted at the age of twelve. *The Combat of the Centaurs and Lapithæ* is the best known of his works.

Michaud. Joseph (*b.* 1767, *d.* 1839), French historian; conducted the *Quotidienne*, a royalist newspaper, during the revolution and after the restoration; wrote *Histoire des Croisades*, and with his brother Louis (*d.* 1858) founded the *Biographie Universelle.*

Michel, Louise (*b.* 1830), French revolutionist; took an active part with the Commune in 1870, for which she was sentenced to transportation for life, but returned in 1880 on the proclamation of the amnesty, and was imprisoned several times afterwards for political offences. She showed some literary talent, which was recognised by Victor Hugo.

Michelangelo Buonarroti (*b.* 1475, *d.* 1564), Italian painter, poet, architect, and sculptor, was born near Arezzo and died at Rome. His early years were passed at Florence, where he was patronised by Lorenzo the Magnificent, and he worked in Venice in 1494, frequently visiting Rome during the pontificate of Julius II., after whose death he returned to Florence. He directed the defence of the city against the Imperialists in 1529, and was proscribed at its capture, and was also employed in the fortifications of Rome, where he lived chiefly after 1533. His chief architectural achievement was the plan for the church and dome of St. Peter. His best sculptures were *David*, at Arezzo, and *Moses*, in the Sistine chapel, the roof of which he painted. Among his pictures the most celebrated is *The Last Judgment* (exhibited in 1541), which occupied him eight years. He wrote some sonnets, which have been translated by J. A. Symonds, and a few also by Wordsworth.

Michelet, Jules (*b.* 1798, *d.* 1874), historian; became in 1838 professor of history at the Collège de France, from which he was dismissed by Napoleon III., and lived afterwards chiefly in Italy. His chief works were a *History of France* in seventeen volumes (1833-60), *Histoire de la Révolution Française* (1847-53), several books against the Jesuits, and *L'Oiseau*, *La Mer*, and other works on natural history. His second wife was a writer of some ability.

Michelet, Karl Ludwig (*b.* 1801), German philosopher, born at Berlin, where he was made extraordinary professor in 1829. He took an active interest in the events of 1848, publishing several pamphlets. In addition to his editions of Aristotle's *Ethics* and of Hegel's works he wrote *History of Mankind's Development since 1775* (1859), *Hegel*, *der Unwiderlegte Philosoph* (1870), and *System of Philosophy as an Exact Science* (1876-81).

Michelozzi, Michelozzo (*d.* 1470), Florentine architect and sculptor, studied under Donatello, and designed for Cosimo de' Medici the Palazzo Riccardi and several other buildings, besides restoring the Palazzo Vecchio.

Mickiewicz, Adam (*b.* 1798, *d.* 1855), Polish poet; having been exiled in 1824, went to Paris, and became professor of Slavonic in 1839, but was suspended for fanaticism five years later. His chief works were *Grajina*, *Dziady*, and *Wallenrod.*

Mickle, William Julius (*b.* 1734, *d.* 1788), Scotch poet; having failed in trade, came to London, where he attracted the attention of Lord Lyttelton, and produced a translation of Camoen's *Os Lusiadas*, as well as some original ballads (*Cumnor Hall*, *The Mariner's Wife*, etc.).

Micrælius, Johannes (*b.* 1597, *d.* 1658), German writer, *protégé* of Christina of Sweden, and author of *Lexicon Philosophicum*, etc.

Middleton, Conyers, D.D. (*b.* 1683, *d.* 1750), English scholar, fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; had a lawsuit with Bentley on the subject of his fees for the doctor's degree. His chief works were *A Free Inquiry into Miraculous Powers* (1749), and a *Life of Cicero.*

Middleton, Sir Hugh (*d.* 1631), mining engineer; when a goldsmith in London, made the New River from Amwell and Chadwell to London, for which he was knighted and afterwards received a baronetcy. He left much property to the Goldsmiths' Company.

Middleton, John Henry, D.C.L. (*b.* 1846), writer on art; after being educated in Italy and at Oxford, was appointed in 1886 Slade professor at Cambridge. His chief works are *Ancient Rome* (1885), and many articles in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* and art journals in England and Italy.

Middleton, Thomas (*d.* 1627), dramatist; collaborated with Jonson, Massinger, and other contemporaries, and wrote numerous plays by himself, among which the chief were *A Mad World, my Masters*, *The Roaring Girl*, and *The Witch.*

Middleton, Thomas Fanshawe, F.R.S. (*b.* 1769, *d.* 1822), the first English Bishop of Calcutta, where he founded a college for the education of missionaries.

Midhat Pasha (*b.* 1822, *d.* 1884), Turkish statesman, suppressed brigandage in Roumelia and a rebellion in Bulgaria, and became secretary of the Grand Council in 1860. He was governor of Bulgaria, where he introduced reforms, from 1864 to 1866, and put down a second rebellion. He took a chief part in the deposition and murder of Abd-el-Aziz in 1876, and having been made grand-vizier by Abd-el-Hamid, attempted to introduce parliamentary government into Turkey. He failed, however, and was sent into exile as governor of Syria in 1878, where he was arrested on a charge of complicity in the murder of Abd-el-Aziz and condemned to death, but the sentence was commuted to banishment, and he died in Arabia three years later.

Mieris, Franz van (*b.* 1635, *d.* 1681), Flemish painter, pupil of Gerard Dow, was born at Leyden. His chief pictures were *The Silk Merchants*, *The Assembly of Ladies* and *Mieris and his Wife.* He is known as "the Elder," to distinguish him from his grandson.

Mieris, Franz, "the Younger" (*b.* 1689, *d.* 1763), son of Willem, a painter; abandoned art for literature, his chief works being *Historie der Nederlandsche Vorsten*, and *Groot Charterboek der Graven van Holland.*

Mieroslauski, Louis (*b.* 1814, *d.* 1878), Polish revolutionist; having taken a prominent part in the risings of 1830 and 1844, was condemned to death at Berlin in 1848, but liberated by the mob. He then headed the peasants of Posen, afterwards led the revolution in Sicily, and aided the movement in Baden, and was made dictator of Poland in 1863, but superseded, owing to the jealousy of the nobles.

Mignet, François Auguste Alexis (*b.* 1796, *d.* 1884), French historian, friend of Thiers; was director of the archives at the Foreign Office from 1830 to 1848, when he was removed by Lamartine. He was elected to the Académie Française in 1836, and his chief works were a *History of the French Revolution* (1824), *Négotiations Relatives à la Succession d'Espagne sous Louis XIV.*, *Histoire de Marie Stuart* (1851), and *Rivalité de François Ier et de Charles Quint* (1875).

Mignon, or **Minjon,** Abraham (*b.* 1639, *d.* 1679), German painter, born at Frankfort; studied under Van Heem at Utrecht, and excelled, like his master, in flower and fruit-pieces.

Miguel, Dom Maria Evarist (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1866), Portuguese prince, younger son of John VI., by whom he was exiled in 1824 for an attempt to overthrow the government. His brother, Dom Pedro, renounced the throne in favour of his daughter, Maria da Gloria, on condition she should marry Miguel, who, however, in 1828 declared himself king. By his tyranny he caused a rebellion, which was supported by England, and he capitulated at Evora in 1834, and never returned to Portugal.

Milan Obrenovitch (*b.* 1854), ex-King of Servia; having been educated at Paris, was sent for to Servia in 1868 on the assassination of his cousin, Prince Michael. He was crowned in 1872, joined the revolt of the Slavs against Turkey in 1876, and, joining with Russia in the war which followed, obtained the independence of his country, of which he was proclaimed the first king in 1882. In 1885 he declared war against Bulgaria, but was signally defeated, and in 1889 abdicated in favour of his son, his quarrel with Queen Nathalie having become a public question in the country.

Milano, Giovanni da (*b.* 1350), Italian painter; born at Milan, studied under Gaddi at Florence, and imitated Giotto, his best paintings being the frescoes at Assisi.

Mildmay, Sir Walter (*b.* 1522, *d.* 1589), English statesman; employed by Henry VIII. and his successors, being Chancellor of the Exchequer for twenty-three years under Elizabeth; founded Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

Mill, James (*b.* 1773, *d.* 1836), Scotch economist, son of a shoemaker at Forfar; was licensed as a preacher in 1798, but gave up the profession on conscientious grounds, and in 1802 came to London. In 1809 he obtained an appointment in the India House, and with Bentham became the founder of "Philosophic Radicalism," being also intimate with Ricardo. His chief works were a *History of British India* (1818), and *Elements of Political Economy* (1821-22).

Mill, John Stuart (*b.* 1806, *d.* 1873), philosopher, son of preceding, by whom he was educated; obtained a clerkship in the India House in 1823, and remained there until the transfer of the Indian government to the Crown, to which he was strongly opposed. He early began to contribute to the *Westminster Review*, which he afterwards edited. He contemplated writing a history of the French revolution, but left the work to his friend, Carlyle, with whom and Sterling he was very intimate. He was returned for Westminster as a Radical in 1865, but was defeated in 1868 by Mr. W. H. Smith. His chief works were *System of Logic* (1843), *Essay on Liberty* (1859), *Representative Government* (1860), *Utilitarianism* (1861), and *Principles of Political Economy* (1848).

Millais, Sir John Everett, Bart. (*b.* 1829), English painter; was educated at the Royal Academy, gaining a medal at the Society of Arts when only nine. He first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1846, and became a leading member of the Pre-Raphaelite school. He was elected A.R.A. in 1853 and R.A. in 1863, and received a baronetcy in 1885. Among his pictures may be named *The Widow's Mite* (1847), *Keat's "Isabella"* (1849), *Mariana in the Moated Grange* (1851), *Ophelia* (1852), *Souvenir of Velasquez* (1868), *A Dream at Dawn* (1869), *Scotch Firs* (1874), etc., and portraits of Mr. Gladstone, Lord Salisbury, Mr. Bright, Lord Beaconsfield, and many other public men.

Miller, Hugh (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1856), Scotch geologist and writer, born in Cromarty; after working as a stonemason, became a journalist and edited at Edinburgh *The Witness*, in which appeared *The Old Red Sandstone*, *Footprints of the Creator*, etc. He also wrote *The Testimony of the Rocks*, as well as many pamphlets, chiefly in the interest of the Free Church movement.

Miller, James (*b.* 1703, *d.* 1744), dramatist; while at Oxford wrote *Humours of Oxford*, and afterwards pamphlets against Walpole, and several plays, the chief of which was the tragedy *Mahomet*.

Miller, "Joaquin" (Cincinnatus Hiner) (*b.* 1841), American poet; worked in Oregon and California as editor, lawyer's clerk, miner, and county judge, and came to England in 1870, when his wife had obtained a divorce. *Songs from the Sierras* was published in London, and on his return to America he produced *The One Fair Woman* (1876), *Memorie and Rime* (1884), *Songs of the Mexican Seas* (1887), and several other works.

Miller, Joe (*b.* 1684, *d.* 1738), comedian; born probably in London, played in the comedies of Congreve, his other favourite parts being Sir Joseph Whittol in *The Old Bachelor* and Teague in *The Committee*. His *Book of Jests* was first published in 1739.

Miller, Philip, F.R.S. (*b.* 1691, *d.* 1771) botanist and gardener, called "Hortulanorum Princeps"; was a friend and correspondent of Linnæus, and wrote *Gardeners' Dictionary* and other works.

Miller, Thomas (*b.* 1808, *d.* 1874), poet, son of a wharfinger at Gainsborough; composed poems while apprentice to a basket-maker, and was helped by Rogers. He afterwards contributed much to journals and periodicals. *A Day in the Woods* (1836) was perhaps his best work.

Miller, William (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1872), Scotch poet, born near Glasgow; became a wood-turner, and wrote *Scottish Nursery Songs and Other Poems*, containing *Willie Winkie*, etc.

Miller, William Allen, M.D., F.R.S. (*b.* 1817, *d.* 1870), chemist; educated under Daniell in London and Liebig at Giessen;

became professor of chemistry at King's College, vice-president of the Royal Society and assayer to the Mint, and wrote *Elements of Chemistry*.

Miller, William Hallows, F.R.S., D.C.L. (*b.* 1801, *d.* 1880), crystallographer and mineralogist; was born near Llandovery, and graduated at Cambridge, where he became fellow of St. John's, and in 1832 professor of mineralogy. He served on several royal commissions, was foreign secretary for seventeen years to the Royal Society, and published (with W. H. Brooke) an edition of Phillip's *Mineralogy*.

Miller, William Harrison (*b.* 1840), American statesman; was admitted to the bar in 1865, and practised in Peru and Indiana, being the partner from 1874 of President Harrison, by whom he was made attorney-general in 1889.

Millet, Jean François (*b.* 1814, *d.* 1875), French artist, of peasant birth; studied under Delaroche, and became the friend of Theodore Rousseau. His chief pictures are *The Brothers* (now in the Louvre), *The Milkwoman* (1844), *The Angelus* (1859), *Potato Planters* (1863), and *Butter-making* (1871), etc.

Millingen, James (*b.* 1774, *d.* 1845), English archæologist; was imprisoned at Paris in 1794 while travelling; wrote *Ancient Unedited Monuments* and other works, for which he received a pension from the Government.

Millot, Claude Xavier (*b.* 1726, *d.* 1785), French writer; author of *Historie Littéraire des Troubadours*, *Éléments de l'Histoire de France*, etc.; was preceptor to the Duc d'Enghien.

Mills, Charles (*b.* 1788, *d.* 1825), historian, son of a Greenwich physician; was educated as a solicitor, but gave up his profession, and wrote a history of Mohammedanism (1817), of the Crusades, and of Chivalry.

Mills, Edmund James, D.Sc., F.R.S. (*b.* 1840), English chemist, educated at Cheltenham and the Royal School of Mines; was appointed professor of technical chemistry at Glasgow in 1875. His chief works, besides important technical memoirs, are *Destructive Distillation* and (with F. J. Rowan) *Fuel and its Applications*.

Milly, Nicolas de Thy, Comte de (*b.* 1728, *d.* 1784), French chemist; published a treatise on the manufacture of Dresden china, and effected improvements in enamel colours.

Milman, Henry Hart, D.D. (*b.* 1791, *d.* 1868), English historian, son of Sir Francis Milman, physician to George III.; was educated at Eton and Brasenose College, Oxford, of which he became fellow. He took orders in 1816, was Bampton lecturer in 1827, became Canon of Westminster in 1835, and in 1849 Dean of St. Paul's. His chief works are a *History of Latin Christianity to the Pontificate of Nicholas V.*, *A History of the Jews*, and editions of Gibbon and Horace. In 1815 *Fazio*, a tragedy written by him, was produced with success at Covent Garden.

Milne, Sir Alexander Milne, G.C.B., F.R.S.E. (*b.* 1806), admiral, son of Admiral Sir David Milne; entered the navy in 1817, having served under his father, Admiral Bowles, Sir C. Ogle, and Sir Charles Napier in various parts of the world, was a junior lord of the Admiralty from 1847 to 1858, senior naval lord 1866-8 and 1872-6, when he retired with a baronetcy. During the years 1869-70 he commanded the Mediterranean and Channel squadrons.

Milne, Colin (*d.* 1815), Scottish clergyman; author of a *Botanical Dictionary* and other works dealing with the science of botany.

Milne, Sir David (*b.* 1763, *d.* 1845), father of the above; entered the navy in 1778, distinguished himself by the capture from the French of *La Pique* (1795), *La Seine* (1798), and the *Vengeance* (1800), and served as rear-admiral under Lord Exmouth in the attack on Algiers.

Milne-Edwards, Henri (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1885), French zoologist, born at Bruges, of English parents; succeeded Cuvier in 1838 at the Académie des Sciences, became professor of entomology at the Muséum in 1841, and of entomology and physiology in the Faculté des Sciences in 1843. He gained the Copley medal in 1856, and wrote, besides textbooks, *Leçons sur la Physiologie et l'Anatomie Comparée* (1857-81) in fourteen volumes. His son, Alphonse (*b.* 1835), succeeded him at the Muséum.

Milne-Edwards, Frederick William (*b.* 1777, *d.* 1842), physiologist, brother of Henri, was born in Jamaica. He was one of the founders of the Société Ethnologique, and wrote *De l'Influence des Agents Physiques sur la Vie* (1824), and other works.

Milner, Isaac, D.D. (*b.* 1751, *d.* 1820), English divine; was born at Leeds, and brought up as a weaver, but subsequently entered at Queen's College, Cambridge, and became professor of natural philosophy in 1783, vice-chancellor in 1792 and 1809, and Lucasian professor in 1798, being also in 1791 appointed Dean of Carlisle. His brother, JOSEPH (*d.* 1797), was head master of Hull, and author of *History of the Church of Christ*, which was finished by Isaac.

Milo, Titus Annius (*d.* 48 B.C.), Roman tribune, banished for killing Clodius at Rome in 52 B.C. His name has become known from the defence which Cicero wrote for him, but did not deliver; having joined the faction of Sextus Pompeius, he was killed near Thurium.

Milosch Obrenovitch (*b.* 1780, *d.* 1860), Prince of Servia; submitted to the Turks, and became governor after the revolt of Kara George; rebelled in 1817, and was recognised in 1829 as hereditary prince; was compelled to abdicate ten years later, but recalled in 1858.

Miltiades. [*See* Melchiades.]

Miltiades (5th century B.C.), Athenian general, tyrant of the Thracian Chersonese; commanded at Marathon (490 B.C.), but was afterwards condemned for treason, and died in prison.

Milton, John (*b.* 1608, *d.* 1674), English poet, son of a London scrivener of some culture, who sent him to St. Paul's school and Cambridge (Christ's College), after leaving which he lived with his father in Buckinghamshire, and then travelled in France and Italy. In 1644 he published *Areopagitica*, a speech for the liberty of unlicensed printing, among his other prose works being *Eikonoklastes* and *Defensio pro Populo Anglicano* (in answer to Salmasius), this last work being the immediate cause of his loss of sight. He was appointed foreign secretary to the Council of State in 1649, and some years after became blind. *The Allegro*, *Penseroso*, *Comus*, *Lycidas*, etc., were written in his early days, and his greatest work, *Paradise Lost*, was published in 1667, and *Paradise Regained* in 1671. He was married three times.

Mimnermus (*ca.* 600 B.C.), Greek poet, fragments of whose works only remain; is said to have invented the elegiac metre.

Mina, Francisco Espoz y (*b.* 1781, *d.* 1836), Spanish guerilla chief, son of a husbandman; harassed the armies of Napoleon in Spain, and after the restoration of the Bourbons made two attempts, in 1820 and 1830, to restore the constitution. In 1835 he commanded the royal army against the Carlists. His nephew, XAVIER (*b.* 1789), was captured by the French during the Peninsular war, and having, after his release from Vincennes, joined in the efforts to free Mexico, was captured and shot (1817).

Mind, Gottfried (*b.* 1768, *d.* 1814), Swiss painter, called by Madame Le Brun the "Raphael of Cats," his subjects being these and other animals.

Minghetti, Marco (*b.* 1818, *d.* 1886), Italian statesman, minister of public works to Pius IX. in 1848; afterwards entered the service of Sardinia, and became the friend of Cavour, being minister of the interior in his last cabinet. In 1861 he became vice-president of the Italian parliament, and was president of the council and minister of finance from 1861 to 1868, and again, after being ambassador in London, from 1873 to 1876. He was author of *Della Economia Publica*, published in 1859.

Minié, Claude Étienne (*b.* 1814, *d.* 1879), French mechanic, improved for the French government the rifle invented by Captain Devigne, whose pupil he had been.

Mino da Fiesole (*b.* 1400, *d.* 1486), Italian sculptor, among whose best productions were the marble pulpit in the cathedral of Prato, and the monument of Paul II. in the Vatican.

Minot, Laurence (14th century), English poet, whose works were discovered by Tyrwhit and edited by Ritson in 1794.

Minto, Gilbert Elliot, Earl of (*b.* 1751, *d.* 1814), statesman, was viceroy of Corsica 1794-6, ambassador at Vienna in 1799, president of the Board of Control in 1806, and Governor-General of India from 1807 to 1812, being created an earl in the following year. His son, the second Earl (*d.* 1859), was Lord Privy Seal from 1846 to 1852.

Minto, William (*b.* 1845), Scotch writer; graduated with distinction at Aberdeen in 1865, and having for some years acted as assistant there to Professor Bain, was appointed to the chair of logic in 1880. Among his works are *English Prose Writers* and *English Poets; Defoe*, in the "*English Men of Letters*" series, and several novels—*The Crack of Doom*, *The Mediation of Ralph Hardelot*, etc.

Minucius Felix, Marcus (3rd century), an African, celebrated as a rhetorician at Rome, where he was converted, and wrote *Octavius*, a dialogue in defence of Christianity, of which there is a translation by Lord Hailes.

Miolan-Carvalho, Marie Caroline (*b.* 1827), French vocalist, born at Marseilles, and educated at the Paris Conservatoire under Duprez; after a brilliant provincial tour, made her *début* at Paris at the Grand Opéra in *Lucia di Lammermoor*. At the Opéra Comique she appeared in Auber's *Ambassadrice*, and in several operas composed expressly for her, and in 1853 married M. Carvalho (Carvaille), director of the Théâtre Lyrique, where she became *prima donna*. In England she was very successful, singing as Marguerite in Gounod's *Faust* at the Italian Opera in 1863.

Miot de Melito, André, Comte (*b.* 1762, *d.* 1841), French statesman; after having a narrow escape from death in 1794, was ambassador at Florence in the following year, and afterwards continually employed by Napoleon. His *Mémoires* were published in 1858.

Mirabeau, Honoré Gabriel Riquetti, Comte de (*b.* 1749, *d.* 1791), French orator and statesman, son of the Marquis de Mirabeau, author of *L'Ami des Hommes;* after a stormy youth, culminating in an imprisonment in the Bastille for nearly two years, was sent by Calonne on a secret mission to Berlin. At the opening of the revolution he was elected deputy by the Tiers-État of Aix, and took a leading part in the proceedings of the Constituent Assembly, but attached himself to no party in it. During the last few months of his life he had an understanding with the queen, and at his death was engaged in organising a movement in favour of constitutional monarchy, having previously on several occasions supported the royal prerogative. His brother, the Vicomte ("Barrel Mirabeau"), was a reactionary royalist.

Miramon, Miguel (*b.* 1833, *d.* 1867), Mexican statesman; commanded the army of the Clerical party against Juarez, and was named president in 1859, but was soon after deposed and defeated, and having afterwards supported Maximilian was shot with him in 1867.

Miranda, Francisco (*b.* 1750, *d.* 1816), Spanish-American general; after having been in the army of his own country, went to France and served under Dumouriez in Flanders, but having been accused by the Jacobins of treason was banished. In 1806 he went to Guatemala, where he had before taken part in a rising, and now resumed his revolutionary operations; was arrested in 1812, and died in a dungeon at Cadiz four years later.

Mirandola. [*See* Pico della Mirandola.]

Mireveldt, Michel Jansen (*b.* 1568, *d.* 1641), Dutch painter, born at Delft; gained great reputation as a painter of portraits, of which he is said to have executed several thousand.

Misliweczek, Joseph, "Il Boemo" (*b.* 1737, *d.* 1781), Bohemian composer; composed several operas, of which *Bellerofonte* was the chief.

Mitchel, John (*b.* 1815, *d.* 1875), Irish politician, son of a Nonconformist minister; after leaving Trinity College, Dublin, practised as a solicitor, but in 1845 became editor of the *Nation*, and two years later of the *United Irishmen*, a "physical force" paper. For his writings in the latter he was convicted for sedition and transported, but escaped in 1862 to the United States, where he edited the *Citizen*. In 1875 he was returned for Tipperary, and died while the petition against him was under discussion. He wrote a *Life of Hugh O'Neil*, and *Jail Journal*, an account of his life in Van Diemen's Land.

Mitchell, Sir Andrew (*d.* 1771), British diplomatist; became ambassador at Brussels in 1751, and afterwards envoy-extraordinary to Berlin, where he won the friendship of Frederick, and drew him from the French to the English alliance.

Mitchell, Donald Grant (*b.* 1822), American writer; graduated at Yale in 1841, and afterwards travelled in Europe, being United States consul at Venice from 1853 to 1855. Under the signature "Ik Marvel" he published *Fresh Gleanings: or, a New Sheaf from the Old Fields of Continental Europe* (1847), and under his own name, *Fudge Doings*, *Out of Town Places*, and various other works.

Mitchell, Peter (*b.* 1824), Canadian statesman, born and educated at Newcastle, New Brunswick, of the Executive Government of which province he was a member from 1858 to 1865. He did much to promote confederation, and on the formation of the first Dominion Government (1867) became minister of marine, which office he held till 1873. In 1878 he took an active part in the settlement of the fisheries dispute with the United States.

Mitchell, Sir Thomas Livingstone (*b.* 1792, *d.* 1855), British explorer; served in the army during the Peninsular war, and was appointed surveyor-general of New South Wales in 1830. He wrote accounts of his explorations in *Three Expeditions into the Interior of Australia* (1838), and *Journal of an Australian Explorer* (1848), and also wrote *Australian Geography*. In 1851 he made an expedition to the Bathurst goldfields.

Mitford. [*See* Redesdale.]

Mitford, Mary Russell (*b.* 1786, *d.* 1855), English dramatic writer and novelist; after some early poems, produced *Julian*, *Foscari*, and several other plays, one of which (*Charles I.*) was suppressed, *Atherton* and other novels, *Our Village*, and *Reminiscences* (1824).

Mitford, William (*b.* 1744, *d.* 1827), historian; sat for several years in the House of Commons as a Tory, and from that standpoint wrote his *History of Greece* (1780-1818), to which that of Grote was in a measure a reply.

Mithridates [Eupator] (*fl.* 63 B.C.), King of Pontus, called the "Great," was sixth of the name, and succeeded his father (Euergetes) in 120 B.C. He reversed his policy, however, causing a general massacre of the Romans after his capture of Bithynia and Phrygia; was defeated by Fimbria (85), but was victorious over Muræna in 81, and conquered Cappadocia; after being conquered by Lucullus (73-68), recovered his dominions in 67, but was finally defeated by Pompey and compelled to flee. When meditating marching into Europe he was opposed by his son, Pharnaces, and put an end to his life by taking poison.

Mitre, Bartolomeo (*b.* 1821), South American general; after a contest with Urquiza, caused the abdication of Derqui in 1861, and was next year elected president of the Argentine republic. In 1865 he formed an alliance with Brazil against Lopez of Paraguay. In 1874 he attempted to excite a military rising at Buenos Ayres, and, having failed, was pardoned, but compelled to leave Argentine territory.

Mitscherlich, Eilhard (*b.* 1794, *d.* 1863), German chemist, born in Oldenburg; discovered the "law of isomorphism," and wrote a *Lehrbuch der Chemie.* After studying under Berzelius at Stockholm, he was appointed to a professorship at Berlin in 1822, and six years later was elected foreign fellow of the Royal Society.

Mivart, St. George, M.D., F.R.S. (*b.* 1827), English naturalist and philosopher; was called to the bar in 1851; was secretary of the Linnæan Society 1874-80, and received the degrees of Ph.D. from Rome, and M.D. from Louvain. In 1874 he became professor of biology at University College, Kensington. His chief works are *The Genesis of Species* (1871), an attack on Darwinism so far as it is applied to mind, *Man and Apes* (1873), *Nature and Thought* (1883), *The Origin of Human Reason* (1889), *On Truth*, as well as numerous zoological monographs and contributions to the leading periodicals.

Mnesikles (*fl.* 430 B.C.), Athenian architect, contemporary of Perikles; designed the Propylæum, an entrance to the Akropolis.

Mochnacki, Maurice (*b.* 1804, *d.* 1834), Polish writer and patriot; took a leading part in the rising of 1831, of which he wrote an account, and was also author of *O Literaturze Polskiej.*

Mocquard, Jean Constant (*b.* 1791, *d.* 1864), French lawyer; after having attained great success in his profession, lost his voice, but in 1848 became secretary to Louis Napoleon and chief of his cabinet.

Modjeska, Helena (*b.* 1844), Polish actress; first appeared professionally in 1862, and attracted much attention by her playing in *Adrienne Leeouvreur* at Warsaw in 1868. In 1876 she emigrated with her second husband, who worked as a farmer in California; but having learnt English appeared on the San Francisco stage in her old part. She afterwards played at New York in *La Dame aux Camélias*, and at London in 1880 in *Romeo and Juliet*, *Frou-Frou*, and her old favourites. In 1882 she created a sensation in Sardou's *Odette*, and after playing Rosalind in America, appeared in 1885 at the Lyceum.

Moffat, Robert, D.D. (*b.* 1795, *d.* 1883), Scotch missionary; after working some time as a gardener at Manchester, was ordained in 1816, and went out to Africa, where he was a missionary for twenty-three years. He reduced the Bechuana language into written form, and translated the Bible into it. One of his daughters married Livingstone.

Mohammed. [*See* Mahomet.]

Mohl, Julius (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1876), German Orientalist; in 1823 went to Paris, where he became the pupil of De Sacy and Rémusat, and the friend of Cuvier and Humboldt. Although appointed professor at Tübingen in 1826 he remained in Paris, where, in 1852, he became oriental inspector of the imperial press. He was frequently in England, and married an English lady, Mary Clarke, by whom his *Vingt-sept Ans d'Histoire des Études Orientales* was published after his death (1879-80). He also published editions of many Persian and Chinese classics.

Moi, Pieter van (*b.* 1590, *d.* 1650), Flemish historical painter of the school of Rubens, whose works are in Antwerp cathedral and other churches in Flanders, some also being in the Louvre.

Moira, Lord. [*See* Hastings.]

Moivre, Abraham de (*b.* 1667, *d.* 1754), French mathematician, friend of Leibnitz and Newton; published in 1716 *The Doctrine of Chances.*

Mola, Pietro Francesco (*d.* 1665), Italian painter; was trained in the school of Albano, but afterwards studied the Venetian masters. His pictures are in churches at Rome, and at Milan, in Santa Maria della Vittoria, are *St. John in the Desert* and *St. Paul the Hermit.* There is another painter of the name, some of whose pictures, in the manner of Albano, are in the Palazzo Salviati, Rome.

Molay, Jacques de (*d.* 1314), last grand master of the Templars, who was burned to death by order of Clement V. and Philip the Fair, who fabricated charges against him in order to obtain the property of the order.

Molé, François Réné (*b.* 1734, *d.* 1802), French comedian of some talent; joined the Jacobins during the revolution, and officiated in St. Roch as priest of the goddess of Reason.

Molé, Louis Matthieu, Comte de (*b.* 1780, *d.* 1855), French statesman, whose father was a victim to the revolution; having attracted the notice of Napoleon in 1806 by a volume of absolutist essays, was made minister of justice in 1813. After the restoration he for a short time held office under Louis XVIII., and after the second revolution was premier from 1836 to 1839.

Molesworth, Mrs. (Mary Louisa Stewart), novelist and writer of stories for children, including *Carrots* (1876), *Herr Baby* (1881), etc.

Molesworth, Sir William (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1855), English politician and writer; having been educated at Edinburgh and in Germany, entered Parliament in 1832, and in 1853 became Commissioner of Works, and soon after Colonial Secretary. With Roebuck he established the *London Review*, and was also for a time proprietor and editor of the *Westminster Review*. He issued a reprint of the works of Hobbes, and was engaged on his *Life* when he died.

Molesworth, Rev. William Nassau (*b.* 1816, *d.* 1890), English writer, son of Rev. J. N. Molesworth; took an active part in politics as a Liberal, from which point of view his *History of England from 1830* was written. Among his other works were *A History of the Reform Bill of 1832* and *England and France*, a prize essay.

Molesworth, Sir Guildford Lindsey (*b.* 1828), civil engineer, brother of the preceding. He went out to Ceylon in 1859, where he became director-general of the railway in 1865, and of public works in 1867, and in 1871 was appointed consulting engineer to the government of India. His *Pocketbook of Engineering Formulæ* is a standard work.

Moleville, Bertrand de (*b.* 1744, *d.* 1818), French statesman; was appointed minister of marine in 1791, and tried to organise a royal party in the Assembly, but after the 10th of August (1792) was obliged to seek refuge in England, where he wrote his *Mémoires*.

Molière, Jean Baptiste [Poquelin] (*b.* 1622, *d.* 1672), dramatist; was educated by the Jesuits, and studied law, but about 1645 changed his name, and became an actor. He began to write plays in 1653, and took part in them himself, first performing before Louis XIV. in 1658. In 1673, while playing Argan in *Le Malade Imaginaire*, he was seized with convulsions, and died soon after. It was only by the intervention of the king that the Church allowed him burial. His chief plays were *L'Étourdi* (1658), *L'École des Femmes* (1662), *Le Misanthrope*, *Le Médecin Malgré Lui*, *Tartuffe* (1669), *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme*.

Molina, Luis (*b.* 1535, *d.* 1600), Spanish Jesuit; author of *De Liberi Arbitrii cum Gratiæ Donis Concordia*, a work around which much controversy raged.

Molinet, Claude du (*b.* 1620, *d.* 1687), French archæologist, librarian of Saint Geneviève, and author of a *History of the Popes from Martin V. to Innocent XI.*, illustrated by their coins.

Molinos, Miguel (*b.* 1640, *d.* 1697), Spanish theologian, founded the sect of the Quietists, and wrote *The Spiritual Guide*, which was condemned by the Inquisition, and its author condemned to imprisonment for life. The book was translated into French, Latin, and Dutch.

Möllendorf, Richard, Graf von (*b.* 1724, *d.* 1816), Prussian general; was page to Frederick the Great throughout the Silesian campaigns, and afterwards had a distinguished military career, becoming field-marshal in 1793. He won the battle of Kaiser's-Lautern in the following year, and was wounded at Auerstadt.

Mollien, Nicholas, Comte (*b.* 1758, *d.* 1850), French statesman; was employed by Calonne, and had a share in negotiating the peace of 1786; entered the service of Napoleon in 1801, and was minister of finance from 1806-15.

Moltke, Helmuth Karl, Graf von (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1891), German strategist, was born in Mecklenburg, and after serving three years in the Danish army, and passing through the army school at Berlin, entered the Prussian army, and from 1835 to 1839 was military adviser to the Turkish pashas at Constantinople. On his return he married his niece, Miss Burt, and in 1848 became chief of the staff at Magdeburg. He attended the Crown Prince (the Emperor William) as equerry for several years, and was one of the chief agents in the reorganisation of the army which preceded the Danish war. He took a leading part in the war against Austria which followed, and at its close became immediately engaged in preparations for mobilising the army in view of a struggle with France. When the rupture came it was he who planned the campaigns which led to the overthrow of that country and the unification of Germany. He was created field-marshal in 1871, a life-member of the Upper House in 1872, and in 1888 resigned the office of chief of the staff. He wrote a treatise on Poland and several autobiographical works.

Molza, Francesco (*b.* 1489, *d.* 1544), Italian poet; author of *Ninfa Tiberina*, and some good imitations of Tibullus. His granddaughter, Tarquinia, was highly praised by Tasso, and was presented with the citizenship of Rome.

Mommsen, Theodor (*b.* 1817), German historian, son of a Schleswig clergyman; having travelled in France and Italy collecting inscriptions for three years, obtained a professorship at Leipzig in 1848, but was removed on political grounds. He subsequently held chairs at Zürich and Breslau, and in 1858 was appointed professor at Berlin, where he became secretary of the Academy of Sciences. In 1880 his library, with most of his notes and manuscripts, was destroyed by fire. His chief works are his *History of Rome*, which has been translated into English, as also has his *Early Inhabitants of Italy*, the correction and supervision of the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, *Oscan Studies*, and several political pamphlets.

Monaldeschi (*d.* 1657), one of the suite of Christina, Queen of Sweden; was assassinated by her orders at Paris for betraying her confidence.

Monbeillard, Philibert (*b.* 1720, *d.* 1785), French naturalist; author of *Collection Académique* and the ornithological part of Buffon's *Histoire Naturelle.*

Monboddo, James Burnett, Lord (*b.* 1714, *d.* 1799), Scotch judge; came to London in 1745, and subsequently published *Ancient Metaphysics* and *The Origin and Progress of Language.*

Moncey, Bon Adrien, Duc de Conegliano (*b.* 1754, *d.* 1842), marshal of France; distinguished himself in Spain, and commanded the *gendarmerie* of Paris under Napoleon, but accepted the Bourbons and retained his command, after undergoing imprisonment for refusing to preside at the trial of Ney; had command of the expedition of 1823 against Spain.

Monck, Right Hon. Charles, Viscount (*b.* 1819), British statesman, sat for Portsmouth as a Liberal from 1852 to 1857, and was a lord of the Treasury from 1855 to 1858; was Governor-General of British America from 1861 to 1868, and was one of the commissioners appointed to carry out the Irish Church Act. He was made a peer of the United Kingdom in 1866, having been an Irish viscount since 1849.

Moncrieff, Sir Alexander, K.C.B., F.R.S. (*b.* 1829), engineer, colonel in the Edinburgh Royal Artillery; travelled extensively in all parts of the world, and supplied topographical information to the Colonial Office, and was present as a militia officer at the bombardment of Sebastopol, when first occurred to him the idea of his invention of the disappearing system (for mounting guns), afterwards improved in the hydro-pneumatic system.

Moncrieff, James, Lord (*b.* 1811), Scotch judge of an old family, educated at Edinburgh, and admitted to the bar in 1833; was Solicitor-General for Scotland (1850-51) and Lord Advocate till the change of ministry in March, 1852, being reappointed in December of that year, and holding office till 1858, and again from 1859 to 1866, and in 1868-69, in which year he became lord justice clerk. He was created a baronet in 1871, and a peer of the United Kingdom in 1874, and was one of the commissioners under the Endowed Institutions (Scotland) Act of 1878.

Monge, Gaspard, Comte de Peluse (*b.* 1746, *d.* 1818), French mathematician, the chief founder of the École Polytechnique, taught natural philosophy at Lyons when only sixteen; became minister of marine in 1792, and accompanied the Egyptian expedition in 1798, on his return from which he was ennobled, and given an estate by Napoleon, on whose fall he was expelled the institute, and soon after lost his reason. He wrote several mathematical works.

Monica, Saint (*b.* 332, *d.* 387), mother of Saint Augustine.

Monier-Williams, Sir Monier, D.C.L., LL.D. (*b.* 1819), Orientalist, was born at Bombay, and educated at King's College and Balliol, Oxford; after holding the professorship of Sanscrit at Haileybury College for fourteen years, was elected to the same chair at Oxford in 1860. He visited India three times after this, the result being the foundation of the Indian Institute at Oxford, which was opened in 1884. He was knighted in 1886. Besides many editions and translations of Sanscrit classics, he is author of *A Practical Grammar of the Sanscrit Language arranged with the Classical Languages of Europe*, English-Sanscrit and Sanscrit-English dictionaries, *A Hindustani Primer*, etc., and *Religious Thought and Life in India.*

Monk, George (*b.* 1608, *d.* 1670), English general; served in the Royalist army in England and Ireland, but was made prisoner at Nantwich, and remained five years in the Tower. After his release he again commanded in Ireland, and was Cromwell's lieutenant in Scotland, but soon after the latter's death took the chief part in restoring Charles II., for which he received the dukedom of Albemarle. As admiral, he gained a great victory over the Dutch in 1666. He was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Monk-Bretton, Lord, Right Hon. (*b.* 1825), statesman, son of Sir John Dodson, represented East Sussex as a Liberal from 1857 to 1874, and Chester from that year till 1880, when he was unseated on petition, but sat for Scarborough till 1885, when he received a peerage. Mr. Dodson was chairman of Committees from 1865 to 1872, financial secretary to the Treasury 1873-4, President of the Local Government Board 1880-2, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster 1882-5.

Monmouth, James, Duke of (*b.* 1649, *d.* 1685), natural son of Charles II. by Lucy Walters, was born at Rotterdam, created duke at the age of fourteen; served in the French army against the Dutch in 1673, and defeated the Covenanters at Bothwell Brigg in 1678. He had been the Whig candidate for the succession against the Duke of York, and soon after the accession of the latter headed a rebellion, was defeated at Sedgemoor, and executed.

Monnier, Henri Bonaventure (*b.* 1799, *d.* 1877), French writer, actor, and caricaturist; author of *Mémoires de Joseph Prudhomme*, *La Grandeur et la Décadenee de Joseph Prudhomme*, a comedy, in which he played the *title-rôle*, *Scènes Populaires Dessineés à la Plume*, etc.

Monnoyer. [*See* Baptiste.]

Monro, Alexander (*b.* 1697, *d.* 1767), Scotch physician, pupil of Cheselden and Boerhaave; became professor of anatomy to the Edinburgh Company of Surgeons, and instituted the medical school there, besides publishing *Osteology* and several other works. His son, Alexander (*d.* 1817), succeeded to his professorship, and was author of several medical works, as was also a grandson of the same name.

Monro, James, C.B. (*b.* 1838), British administrator; educated at Edinburgh and Berlin; entered the Bengal Civil Office in 1857, and retired in 1884, when he was appointed assistant-commissioner of metropolitan police. From 1888 to 1890 he was chief commissioner, when he retired, owing to a disagreement with the Home Office.

Monroe, James (*b.* 1751, *d.* 1831), fifth President of the United States; served with distinction in the war of Independence, being wounded at Trenton, and in 1783 was elected member of Congress. From 1794 to 1796 he was American plenipotentiary in France, after which he went to London in a similar capacity. From 1811 to 1817 he was secretary of state, and was chosen president in the latter year, being re-elected in 1821. A message to Congress in 1823 contained what has since been known as the "Monroe doctrine."

Monroe, Right Hon. Justice (*b.* 1839), Irish judge, graduated at Queen's College, Galway, and was called to the Irish bar in 1863. Having taken silk in 1877, he was law-adviser to the Irish Government 1878-80, and Solicitor-General for Ireland 1884-5, when he was appointed judge of the Chancery division, being created privy councillor next year.

Monstrelet, Enguerrand de (*d.* 1453), French historian, provost of Cambrai, wrote a *Chronique* of the years 1400-53, of which an English translation appeared in 1810.

Mont, Deodato del (*b.* 1581, *d.* 1634), Flemish painter, pupil of Rubens, who procured for him the appointment of painter and architect to Duke Albert and the Infanta Isabella. Two of his best pictures are at Antwerp, in the churches of the Jesuits and Notre Dame.

Montagu, Basil (*b.* 1770, *d.* 1851), English writer, son of Lord Sandwich and Miss Ray; was called to the bar, and published treatises on the law of bankruptcy; worked with Romilly and others for the mitigation of the penal code, and was an intimate friend of Coleridge. He published an edition of Bacon, with biography, and several other works.

Montagu (Montacute), John Neville, Lord (*d.* 1471), brother of Warwick, the "Kingmaker"; was ennobled by Edward IV. in 1461, and won the battle of Hexham in 1464, but deserted the Yorkists in 1470, and was killed at Barnet in the following year.

Montagu, Lady Mary Wortley (*b. circa* 1690, *d.* 1762), was daughter of the Duke of Kingston, and went with her husband to Constantinople in 1716, whence she wrote her *Letters* to Pope, Addison, and others. She introduced inoculation into England. An edition of her works was published in 1861. Her son, EDWARD (*d.* 1776), ran away from Westminster, became a chimney-sweep, and afterwards a muleteer in Spain, and after sitting in Parliament some years, went abroad again, and became a Mahometan.

Montagu, Right Hon. Lord Robert (*b.* 1825), English politician and writer. After graduating at Cambridge, entered Parliament in 1859 as member for Huntingdonshire, which he represented as a Conservative till 1874, when he was returned as a Conservative Home Ruler for West Meath. He left the Home Rulers, however, in 1877, and Parliament three years later. He was vice-president of the Council and Charity commissioner 1867-8; became a Romanist in 1870, but left the Catholics in 1882. He wrote numerous works, among which may be named *Some Popular Errors Concerning Politics and*

Religion (1874), *Remarks on Mr. Gladstone's Political Expostulations on the Vatican Decrees* (1874), *Recent Events, with a Clue to their Solution.*

Montaigne, Michel Eyquem de (*b.* 1533, *d.* 1592), French writer, was educated at the Collège de Guienne at Bordeaux, partly under George Buchanan, and became a judge of the Parlement there in 1554. He took no part in affairs, but was driven from his château for two years by the wars of the League, during which time he formed his friendship with Marie de Gournay. In 1588 he was chosen to negotiate a treaty between Guise and Navarre at Blois. His *Essais*, of which Shakespeare and Ben Jonson possessed translations, were first published in 1580.

Montalembert, Charles Forbes de Tryon, Comte de (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1870), French writer and politician, son of an English colonel, who was created peer of France, and was ambassador at Stockholm; was born in London, but educated chiefly in Paris. He became one of the followers of Lamennais, and first attracted notice by a speech in the Chamber (1831) in favour of free Catholic schools. Having visited England and the East, he became a leader of the Ultramontane party, but also on one point a strong Liberal, yet he made a great speech in favour of the Sonderbund in 1847. Having been a member of the Assemblies of 1848 and 1849, and been received at the French Academy in 1852, he retired from public life soon afterwards. His chief works were *La Vie de St. Élisabeth de Hongrie* (1835-6), *Du Vandalisme et du Catholicisme dans l'Art* (1839), *L'Église Libre dans l'État Libre* (1863).

Montalivet, Marthe Camille, Comte de (*b.* 1801, *d.* 1880), statesman, from an early age took part in public affairs; opposed the Polignac ministry, and after the revolution of 1830 was several times minister of the interior between that year and 1840, and continued to be an adviser unofficially of Louis Philippe, whom he endeavoured to persuade to dismiss Guizot. After the establishment of the second republic he published several works in defence of the Orleanist monarchy, and was elected senator only a year before his death.

Montanus (2nd century), a Phrygian, founder of the sect of the Montanists, whose principles Tertullian favoured.

Montcalm de Saint Véran, Louis Joseph, Marquis de (*b.* 1712, *d.* 1759), French general; was named commander of the French forces in Canada in 1756, where he won several victories, and fortified Quebec, but was defeated by Wolfe in 1759, and mortally wounded.

Monteagle, Thomas Spring Rice, Lord (*b.* 1790, *d.* 1866), statesman, born at Limerick, which he represented from 1820 till 1832, when he was elected for Cambridge. He became Colonial Secretary in 1834, and Chancellor of the Exchequer in the following year, resigning that office in 1839, when he became a peer. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and sat on several royal commissions on art.

Montebello, Duc de. [*See* Lannes.]

Montecucculi, Raimondo, Count (*b.* 1608, *d.* 1681), Italian general in the service of the empire. During the Thirty Years' war he defeated the Swedes, and drove them out of Bohemia in 1646, but was taken prisoner in 1639; was made marshal in 1648, and distinguished himself in Poland and against the Turks, winning the victory of the Raab in 1664, and was afterwards an able opponent of Turenne and Condé in Holland and on the Rhine. He was author of *Memorie intorno all' Arte Bellica.*

Montefiore, Sir Moses, Bart. (*b.* 1784, *d.* 1885), Jewish philanthropist; having made a fortune on the Stock Exchange, founded the Alliance Assurance Company and the Provincial Bank of Ireland, and devoted his great wealth to the relief of his co-religionists and others.

Montégut, Émile (*b.* 1826), French writer, born at Limoges; author of *Les Pays Bas, Impressions de Voyage et d'Art* (1869), *L'Angleterre et les Colonies Australes, Poètes et Artistes de l'Italie, Le Maréchal Davoût*, and translations of Emerson's *Essays*, Macaulay's *History*, and Shakespeare's plays.

Montelupo, Raffaelo da (*d. circa* 1570), Italian sculptor, pupil and assistant of Lorenzetti at Rome; after serving as bombardier at San Angelo, made bas-reliefs at Loretto. He afterwards assisted Michelangelo, and was architect of the Duomo at Orvieto, but his monument to Baldassare Turini at Pescia was his best work.

Monten, Dietrich (*b.* 1799, *d.* 1843), German military painter, his chief works being *The Storming of Belgrade, The Battle of Lützen*, etc.

Montepin, Xavier de (*b.* 1824), French writer, conspicuous in 1848 as an anti-revolutionary journalist; became the author of numerous novels, *Confessions d'un Bohême* (1849), *Les Viveurs de Paris* (1852-6), *Le Médecin des Folles* (1879), etc., and of *Pauline, La Sirène de Paris*, and other plays.

Montés, Lola (*d.* 1861), adventuress, whose real name is supposed to have been Gilbert. Having run away with a captain, and for some time appeared on the stage, she became through her beauty a political power in Europe, being for some time the mistress of King Lewis of Bavaria, who created her a countess. After the revolution she continued to be a notorious character, and at last died in New York.

Montespan, Françoise Athénais de Rochechouart, Marquise de (*b.* 1641, *d.* 1707), mistress of Louis XIV., having been *dame de palais* to the queen. After being gradually supplanted by Madame de Maintenon, she withdrew from court in 1814, and became *dévote.*

Montesquieu, Charles le Secondat, Baron de (*b.* 1689, *d.* 1755), French philosopher, became president of the Bordeaux Parlement in 1716, and member of the French Academy in 1728. Having given up his appointments, he visited England in the course of his travels, and was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. He first attained celebrity by his *Lettres Persanes*, a picture of contemporary life, but his chief work was *L'Esprit des Lois* (1748), which was preceded by *Les Causes de la Grandeur des Romains et de leur Décadence*, and other works.

Monteverde, Claudio (*b.* 1568, *d.* 1643), Venetian composer; said to have been the first who published operas and to have introduced the *tremolo. Ariana* (1607) and *L'Orfeo* were his chief productions.

Montezuma I., Emperor of Mexico (*d.* 1471), after having been the victorious general of his uncle, succeeded him in 1436. He defeated the people of Chalis, and embanked the lake of Tezcuco.

Montezuma II. (*b.* 1466, *d.* 1520), his grandson, became emperor in 1502, and governed with great cruelty. His dominions having been attacked and conquered by Cortez, he was killed by his subjects while persuading them to submit to the Spaniards.

Montfaucon, Bernard de (*b.* 1655, *d.* 1741), French scholar; having served in the army under Turenne, entered the congregation of St. Maur in 1675, and afterwards wrote many works, the chief of which was *L'Antiquité Expliquée et Representée en Figures.*

Montfort, Simon de (*d.* 1218), fourth Count, is chiefly remembered as the leader of the cruel crusade against the Albigenses (1208). He afterwards took Toulouse from Count Raymond, and was killed while trying to recover it after its recapture. He was made Earl of Leicester by King John.

Montfort, Simon de (*d.* 1265), Earl of Leicester, and son of the preceding, was born in France, but came to London in 1231, and married the king's sister; was appointed governor of Guienne in 1246, but provoked much complaint from the severity of his rule, and resigned in 1253. Soon after his return he headed the constitutional party against Henry III., and gained the practical control of the government after the battle of Lewes, but part of the baronage, being jealous of his influence, joined the Royalists against him, and he was defeated and slain at Evesham. The people, however, canonised him; hymns were composed in his honour, and miracles wrought at his tomb.

Montgolfier, Jacques Étienne (*b.* 1745, *d.* 1799), French paper-maker, inventor of the balloon, the idea of which is said to have been suggested by a study of Priestley's works. The first experiment was made in 1783 at Annonay, the birthplace of the Montgolfiers, and it was afterwards repeated at Versailles. JOSEPH, his elder brother (*d.* 1810), had a share in the invention, and also devised a hydraulic machine, called a water-ram.

Montgomery, Alexander (*d. circa* 1615), Scotch poet; author of *The Cherrie and the Slae;* was a favourite of James VI., who gave him a pension.

Montgomery, Florence (*b.* 1847), daughter of Sir A. Montgomery, and author of *Misunderstood* (1869), *Thrown Together*, and many similar tales.

Montgomery, Gabriel de (*b.* 1530, *d.* 1574), while captain of the Scots Guard killed Henry II. in a tournament; became a Huguenot, and fought bravely against the Catholics till taken at Matignon and executed.

Montgomery, James (*b.* 1771, *d.* 1854), Scotch poet; made his way on foot to London, where he became a journalist, and was several times imprisoned for his writings. His chief poems were *The World Before the Flood* and *Greenland.* He received a Civil List pension of £150 by recommendation of Sir Robert Peel.

Montgomery, Robert (*b.* 1807, *d.* 1855), poetaster, whose works are now unknown and unread, and were immortalised by Macaulay's onslaught in the *Edinburgh Review.*

Montholon, Charles Tristan, Comte de (*b.* 1782, *d.* 1853), chamberlain of Napoleon I.; was severely wounded at Waterloo, after which he accompanied his master to St. Helena, and published, in the form of *Mémoires*, the documents written by him there. He was afterwards imprisoned for his share in the descent of Louis Napoleon on Boulogne in 1840.

Monti, Raffaelle (*b.* 1818, *d.* 1881), Italian sculptor, born at Milan; visited Vienna and England in 1847, and, having taken part in the popular movement in Italy in the following year, returned to England. His chief works were *The Veiled Vestal* and *The Sleep of Sorrow and the Dream of Joy.*

Montluc, Blaise de (*b.* 1501, *d.* 1577), French marshal; distinguished for his services under Francis I. in Italy, and afterwards notorious for his cruelty to the Huguenots; wrote *Mémoires*, which were called by Henri IV. the "Soldier's Breviary."

Montmorency, Anne Duc de (*b.* 1492, *d.* 1567), French marshal and Constable of France, descended from Matthieu, "the Great Constable," and minister of Philip Augustus, Louis VIII., and Blanche of Castile. After serving Francis I., and being taken prisoner at Pavia, he was made constable in 1538, but afterwards exiled; was restored by Henri II., in whose reign he suppressed the rebellion in Guienne, but was captured at St. Quentin; afterwards endeavoured to hold the balance between the Guises and the Huguenots, but ultimately joined the former. He was made prisoner at Dreux, but won the victory at St. Denis, where, however, he was mortally wounded. His brother, Henri, who had been governor of Languedoc fifty years, and afterwards joined Henri of Navarre, succeeded him as duke.

Montmorency, Henri, Duc de (*b.* 1595, *d.* 1632), son of Henri and nephew of Anne, was made admiral of France in his eighteenth year; defeated De Rohan, the Huguenot leader, in 1628, and the Spaniards under Doria in 1630, and was created marshal, but being jealous of the power exercised by Richelieu, raised a rebellion in Languedoc, and having been captured, was put to death by his orders.

Montorsoli, Fra Giovan Angelo (*fl.* 1563), Italian sculptor, born near Florence, was employed by Clement VII. to restore statues, and assisted Michelangelo at Florence. He executed, among other works, the statue of Andrea Doria at Genoa.

Montpensier, Anne Marie of Orleans (Mademoiselle de Montpensier) (*b.* 1627, *d.* 1693), daughter of Gaston, Duc d'Orléans and niece of Louis XIII.; was a bold and able partisan of Condé, opposing Richelieu and aiming at marriage with Louis XIV.; was secretly married to the Comte de Lauzun, whose liberation from prison she effected after ten years, but was badly treated by him. She left copious *Mémoires.*

Montpensier, Antoine Louis d'Orléans, Duc de (*b.* 1824, *d.* 1890), fifth son of Louis Philippe; having distinguished himself as a soldier in Africa, married the sister of Isabella, Queen of Spain, and came to England after the revolution of 1848. Twenty years later he was a candidate for the Spanish throne, and in 1870 he killed Enrique de Bourbon in a duel. After the abdication of Amadeus I., he supported the claims of his nephew, Alfonso, to whom one of his daughters was married, another becoming the wife of the Comte de Paris.

Montpetit, Armand de (*b.* 1713, *d.* 1800), French artist; invented the "eludonic" style of painting, on which he wrote an essay, and also made some improvements in the steam-engine.

Montrose, James Graham, Marquis of (*b.* 1612, *d.* 1650), Royalist leader; was born in Edinburgh, and lived some time in France as an officer in the Scottish Guard. On his return he first joined the Covenanters, but afterwards became a zealous Royalist, gaining several battles for the king, but was defeated by Lesley at Philiphaugh in 1645, and four years later, having been captured in Orkney, was brought to Edinburgh and executed.

Montucla, Jean Étienne (*b.* 1725, *d.* 1799), French mathematician; accompanied Turgot to Cayenne as secretary and astronomer in 1764, and was intimate with Lalande, D'Alembert, and others; wrote *Histoire des Mathématiques* and other works.

Moody, Dwight Lyman (*b.* 1837), American preacher, born in Massachusetts; renounced Unitarianism and became a Congregationalist, served during the Civil war on the Christian Commission, and from 1865 entirely abandoned business. His church and school-house at Chicago having been burnt down in 1871, he came to England to raise funds for rebuilding them, and was successful in his object. He had previously visited the country in 1864, and paid two later visits, accompanied by Sankey, in 1873 and 1883.

Moolraj, governor of Mooltan; succeeded Sawan Mull in 1844, and some time afterwards caused to be treacherously murdered Mr. Agnew and Lieutenant Anderson, who had come to enforce payment of his succession fee. In 1848 his capital was stormed, and having surrendered he was imprisoned for life.

Moor, Karl van (*b.* 1656, *d.* 1738), Dutch painter, born at Leyden; painted portraits and historical pictures, among them being one of Marlborough and Prince Eugène for the emperor.

Moore, Sir John (*b.* 1761, *d.* 1809), soldier; son of a doctor at Glasgow, who edited Smollett's works; served in the American war, in Corsica (1794), in the attack on St. Lucia, of which he became governor, and subsequently in Ireland, Holland, Egypt, and Sicily (1806). On his return from an expedition in aid of Sweden he was sent to Portugal to command an army to cooperate with the Spaniards. He was obliged to retreat from Salamanca to the sea, and won the victory of Corunna (1809), but fell in the battle.

Moore, John, D.D. (*b.* 1662, *d.* 1714), Bishop successively of Norwich and Ely. His valuable library was purchased by George I., and presented to Cambridge University.

Moore, Sir Jonas (*b.* 1617, *d.* 1681), mathematician; patronised by Charles I., and made surveyor-general of ordnance by Charles II., founded a mathematical school at Christ's Hospital, and wrote several mathematical works.

Moore, Thomas (*b.* 1779, *d.* 1852), Irish writer, son of a grocer at Dublin; graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1779, and went to London soon after, where he obtained the *entrée* to Holland House. In 1804 he went to Bermuda as registrar to the Admiralty Court, but after a tour in Canada and the States returned to England in 1806. After nearly having a duel with Jeffrey he became his friend, as also that of Byron and Sheridan, both of whose lives he wrote. A pension of £300 was conferred on him in 1835. Chief among his works were *Lalla Rookh* (1817), *Irish Melodies* and *Sacred Songs*, *The Epicurean*, *A Life of Lord E. Fitzgerald*, etc.

Moore, Thomas (*b.* 1821, *d.* 1887), English botanist; author of the *Treasure of Botany* and editor of *Ferns of Great Britain, Nature-printed.*

Moorhouse, James, D.D. (*b.* 1826), divine, son of a Manchester merchant, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; became Bishop of Melbourne in 1876, and of Manchester in 1885.

Moorshed Koolee Khan (*d.* 1725), viceroy of Bengal under Aurungzebe. Having been originally a slave, left the province in a high state of cultivation, and founded Moorshedabad, but persistently opposed the English.

Morales, Luis de (*d.* 1586), Spanish painter, called "El Divino," from his subjects being sacred; was pensioned by Philip II.

Moran, Patrick, Cardinal (*b.* 1830), Romanist Archbishop of Sydney, was born in Ireland, and educated in Rome; after being professor of Hebrew to the propaganda and secretary to Cardinal Cullen, became Bishop of Ossory, and Archbishop of Sydney in 1884. Among his numerous works are *Historical Sketches of the Persecutions under Cromwell and the Puritans*, *Irish Saints in Great Britain*, and *The Federal Government in Australasia.*

Moratin, Leandro Fernando de (*b.* 1760, *d.* 1828), Spanish dramatist, patronised by Florida Blanca and Godoy; produced *El Viejo y la Niña*, *Escuela de los Maridos*, and other plays, besides a translation of *Hamlet* and some lyrics. His father, Nicolo (*d.* 1780), was also a dramatist, his chief works being *Lucretia* and *La Petimetra.*

Moray. [*See* Murray.]

Mordaunt. [*See* Peterborough.]

More, Hannah (*b.* 1745, *d.* 1833), English writer, born near Bristol, where, with her sister, she kept a school; became acquainted with Johnson, Burke, and their circle when in London, but returned to the country in 1786. Her chief works were *Sacred Dramas* (1782), *Practical Piety* (1811), and several poems and successful plays, *Percy* being brought out by Garrick at Drury Lane.

More, Henry, D.D. (*b.* 1614, *d.* 1687), Cambridge Platonist philosopher, was one of the original members of the Royal Society, and wrote *Divine Dialogues* and *Psychozoia: the Life of the Soul* (1640).

More, Sir Thomas (*b.* 1478, *d.* 1535), statesman and writer, son of Sir J. More, a judge; was educated in the household of Archbishop Morton, who sent him to Oxford, where he made the acquaintance of Erasmus. He entered Parliament in 1504, where he took an independent course, refusing a pension from the king, whose favour, however, and that of Wolsey, he enjoyed; was knighted in 1522, became Speaker in 1523, and on the fall of Wolsey, Chancellor, but resigned in 1532, and was committed to the Tower two years later for refusing to take the oath of supremacy. He was then condemned by attainder, and executed on a charge of treason. He wrote *Utopia* and several other works, most of them in Latin.

Moreau, Jean Victor (*b.* 1761, *d.* 1813), general; commanded the army of the Rhine in 1796, and after defeating the Archduke Charles, made a masterly retreat; afterwards gained victories at Biberach and Hohenlinden (1800), and took Salzburg. Bonaparte became jealous of his fame and distrustful of his political principles, and he was sent into exile in 1804 on a charge of conspiracy. On his return to Europe he joined the allies, and was soon after mortally wounded at Dresden.

Moreau de la Sarthe, Jacques (*b.* 1771, *d.* 1826), French physician; author of *Histoire Naturelle de la Femme* (1803).

Moreau de Saint Méry, Médéric Élie (*b.* 1750, *d.* 1819), French administrator and founder of the Musée de Paris, published *Lois et Constitutions des Colonies Française de l'Amérique, 1550 à 1785.*

Morell, Thomas (*b.* 1703, *d.* 1784), English scholar, fellow of King's College, Cambridge, author of *Thesaurus Græcæ Pöeseos* and the libretto of several of Handel's oratorios. He also assisted Hogarth in his *Analysis of Beauty*.

Morellet, André, Abbé (*b.* 1727, *d.* 1819), French economist, friend of Franklin, the philosopher; was imprisoned in the Bastille at the opening of the revolution for a pamphlet against the court. He wrote *Théorie du Paradoxe*, and translated Beccaria's work on *Crimes and Punishments*.

Moreto y Cabana, Augustin (*d.* 1669), Spanish dramatist, contemporary with Calderon, his best work being the comedy *El Desden con el Desden*. His *Guardar una Muger no Puede Ser* has been thought to have been the model of *L'École des Maris*.

Morgan. [*See* De Morgan.]

Morgan, Right Hon. George Osborne (*b.* 1826), English politician, born at Conway; after a distinguished career at Oxford, was called to the bar in 1853, and became Queen's Counsel in 1869. He entered Parliament as a Liberal in 1868 for Denbighshire, was Judge Advocate General from 1880 to 1885, and under-secretary for the colonies in 1886, having been prominent in the carrying of the Burials Act, the Married Women's Property Act, and the Abolition of Corporal Punishment in the Army. He is also author of a standard work on Chancery practice, and several political pamphlets.

Morgan, Sir Henry (*d.* 1690), Welsh buccaneer; ravaged the Spanish colonies and plundered Puerto Bello in 1668, and was knighted by Charles II.

Morgan, Sydney, Lady [*née* Owenson], (*b.* 1783, *d.* 1859), Irish novelist, daughter of an actor; author of *The Wild Irish Girl*, *Woman and her Master*, *Passages from my Autobiography*, and other works. After the death of Sir C. Morgan she received a Civil List pension.

Morghen, Raffaelle Sanzio Cavaliere (*b.* 1758, *d.* 1833), Italian engraver, born at Naples; reproduced most of Raffaelle's works, and *The Last Supper* of Leonardo da Vinci. He was invited to Paris in 1812 by Napoleon.

Morier, James (*b.* 1780, *d.* 1849), author of books of travels in the East, and of *Hajji Baba of Ispahan*, and other novels.

Morier, Sir Robert Burnett, G.C.B., D.C.L. (*b.* 1826), diplomatist; after graduating at Oxford, served in the Education Department, and as *attaché* at Vienna and Berlin, and after having been a member of the Tariff Commission of 1865, secretary of legation at Athens, *chargé d'affaires* at Frankfort, Darmstadt, Stuttgardt and Munich, was appointed minister-plenipotentiary to Portugal in 1876, to Spain in 1881, to Russia in 1884, and to Rome in 1892.

Morin, Jean (*b.* 1591, *d.* 1659), French Orientalist, chaplain to Henrietta Maria; was noted for his knowledge of the Samaritan language, of which he published a grammar and lexicon.

Morlacchi, Francesco (*b.* 1784, *d.* 1841), Italian composer, whose works include oratorios (*Gli Angeli al Sepolchro*, 1802, etc.), operas (*Il Ritratto*), and masses.

Morland, George (*b.* 1763, *d.* 1804), English painter, whose subjects were generally chosen from low life and rustic scenery (farmyards, scenes at village alehouses, etc.), lived a very irregular life, and died in a sponging-house in London.

Morland, Sir Samuel (*d.* 1695), engineer; was employed diplomatically in Savoy by Cromwell, and received a baronetcy from Charles II., in whose reign he invented the speaking-trumpet, and an arithmetical machine.

Morley, Right Hon. Albert Parker, 3rd Earl of (*b.* 1843), statesman, educated at Eton and Balliol, was a lord-in-waiting from 1868 to 1874, under-secretary for war under Mr. Gladstone (1880-5), but resigned the office of First Commissioner of Works in 1886 owing to disagreement with the policy of Home Rule. In 1889 he was elected chairman of committees in the House of Lords.

Morley, Henry (*b.* 1822), biographer and writer; after practising as a doctor in Shropshire for four years, came to London in 1851 as a journalist and edited *Household Words;* was English lecturer at King's College from 1857 to 1865, and professor of English from 1865 to 1889 at University College, when he became Emeritus professor. He edited for Routledge the *Universal Library*, and for Cassell *The National Library*, and wrote besides numerous biographies (*Clement Marot*, etc.), *A First Sketch of English Literature*, *Tables of English Literature*, and edited Florio's *Montaigne*, Boswell's *Johnson*, etc.

Morley, Right Hon. John (*b.* 1838), statesman and writer, born at Blackburn and educated at Cheltenham and Oxford; was called to the bar in 1859, but devoted his time to writing. He edited, among other publications, the *Fortnightly Review* from 1867 to 1882, the *Pall Mall Gazette* from 1880 to 1883, and *Macmillan* 1883-85, and after two unsuccessful candidatures (in 1869 and 1880) entered Parliament in 1883 as member for Newcastle. He from the first adopted Home Rule, and in 1886 became Chief Secretary for Ireland, and again in 1892. His chief works are *Edmund Burke: an Historical Study*, *Voltaire*, *Rousseau*, *Diderot*, *On Compromise*, *Life of Cobden*, *Walpole* and *Chatham* in the "*Statesmen*" series; and he edited the "*English Men of Letters*" series.

Morley, Samuel (*b.* 1809, *d.* 1886), Nonconformist philanthropist, devoting his wealth to all good works, the chief result of his munificence being the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street. He represented Bristol from 1868 to 1885, and declined a peerage on retiring from public life. His son, Arnold Morley (*b.* 1849), having been called to the bar in 1873, was returned for Nottingham in 1880, and in 1886 became patronage secretary to the Treasury, and chief Liberal whip.

Mornay, Philippe de (*b.* 1549, *d.* 1623), French statesman, fled to England after the massacre of St. Bartholomew; afterwards joined Henry of Navarre, and became his chief counsellor, reconciling him with Henri III. in 1589; obtained from Henri IV. the Edict of Nantes, but was dismissed by him in 1600 as an over-zealous Huguenot.

Mornington, Garrett Wesley, Earl of (*b.* 1735, *d.* 1781), Irish musician and composer, professor of music at Dublin; composed, besides sacred music, many glees (*O Bird of Eve*, *Come, Fairest Nymph*, etc.)

Morny, Charles Auguste Louis Joseph, Duc de (*b.* 1811, *d.* 1865), French statesman, said to be half-brother of Napoleon III., was adopted by the Duc de Morny, and served some time in the French army, after which he became a speculator. Having had a share in the *coup d'état* of 1851, he became minister of the interior, but resigned on account of the decrees confiscating the Orleans property. From 1854 till his death he was president of the Corps Législative.

Morosini, Francesco (*b.* 1611, *d.* 1694), Doge of Venice, called "Il Peloponesiaco," from his conquest of the Morea from the Turks in 1651; afterwards lost Candia, and was tried for misconduct, but acquitted, and, after being elected Doge in 1688, defeated the Turks on several occasions.

Morpeth, George William Howard, Viscount, and Earl of Carlisle (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1864), entered Parliament in 1826, and became Chief Secretary for Ireland in 1835. In 1855 he was appointed Lord Lieutenant.

Morris, Francis Orpen (*b.* 1810), British naturalist, son of Rear-Admiral H. G. Morris; graduated at Oxford in 1833, and soon after took orders, and became chaplain to the Duke of Cleveland; wrote *History of British Birds* (1851-7), *Natural History of British Butterflies*, *An Essay on Scientific Nomenclature*, etc.

Morris, Gouverneur (*b.* 1752, *d.* 1816), American statesman; became a member of the Provincial Congress of New York, and was one of those who drew up the state constitution in 1776; was a prominent member of the Continental Congress 1777-80, being the colleague of R. Morris as superintendent of finance. He was one of the draughters of the federal constitution in 1787, after which he passed many years in Europe, being minister to France during the revolution, and became United States senator on his return. He wrote *Observations on the American Revolution*, and his *Correspondence* throws much light on the French revolution.

Morris, Rev. John (*b.* 1826), Catholic biographer and writer, born in India, was secretary to Cardinals Wiseman and Manning, and joined the Society of Jesus in 1867. Among his works are *Life of S. Thomas of Canterbury*, *The Letter Books of Sir Amyas Paulet*, and *The Troubles of Our Catholic Forefathers*.

Morris, Lewis (*b.* 1833), poet, grandson of the Welsh poet of the same name, was born in Carmarthen, and educated at Sherborne and Oxford, and having been called to the bar practised as a conveyancer for several years. He was several times an unsuccesful Liberal candidate, and was some time vice-chairman of the Reform Club. His chief works are *The Epic of Hades* (1876-7), *Gwen: a Drama in Monologue* (1878), *The Ode of Life* (1880), *Songs of Britain* (containing the *Jubilee Ode*), and *A Vision of Saints*.

Morris, Right Hon. Michael, Lord (*b.* 1827), Irish judge, born in Galway, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, was called to the Irish bar in 1849, and became Queen's Counsel in 1863. He entered Parliament as an Independent in 1865 for Galway, was successively Solicitor- and Attorney-General for Ireland in 1866, was appointed a judge of the Common Pleas in 1867, Lord Chief Justice in 1876, and in 1889 Lord of Appeal, receiving a life peerage in 1890. He was a member of several commissions on Irish Primary Education.

Morris, Philip Richard (*b.* 1838), artist; at first engaged as an iron-founder, but having attracted the notice of Holman Hunt, studied at the Royal Academy, where in 1858 he won the gold medal for his *Good Samaritan*, and won a travelling studentship. He was elected A.R.A. in 1877, and exhibited at the Academy and the Grosvenor Gallery *The Shadow of the Cross*, *A Procession at Dieppe* (1877), *Home: A Family Group* (1889), etc.

Morris, Rev. Richard, LL.D. (*b.* 1833), philologist and writer; after being lecturer on English at King's College school, was elected in 1875 headmaster of the Royal Masonic Institute for Boys. In 1874 he was president of the Philological Society. Among his works are *The Etymology of Local Names*, *Specimens of Early English*, and *Historical Outlines of English Accidence*, and editions of *Early English Alliterative Poems*, *Chaucer's Boëthius*, etc.

Morris, Robert (*b.* 1734, *d.* 1806), American financier, born in Liverpool; emigrated at an early age and settled in Philadelphia, becoming a partner in the counting-house of C. Willing; opposed the Stamp Act, and signed the Non-importation Agreement (1765). Having become a member of the Continental Congress, he signed the Declaration of Independence, and greatly helped the American cause from his own purse, both during the war and afterwards. He founded the Bank of North America, was superintendent of finance from 1781 to 1784, but declined the secretaryship of the treasury; was finally ruined by his speculations, and died in prison for debt.

Morris, William (*b.* 1834), English poet and Socialist, son of a London merchant; was educated at Marlborough and Oxford, and in 1863, with D. G. Rossetti, Burne Jones and others, engaged in the manufacture of artistic wall-paper and household decorations. During his leisure hours he gave Socialist lectures, and wrote poetry, his chief productions having been *The Life and Death of Jason* (1867), *The Earthly Paradise* (1868-70), *The Story of Sigurd the Volsung* (1877), besides translations of the *Æneid* and the *Odyssey*, and some prose works, of which the chief is *A Tale of the House of the Wolfings* (1889).

Morrison, Richard, D.D. (*b.* 1782, *d.* 1834), Orientalist; went to China as a missionary in 1807, and was chief founder of the Anglo-Chinese college at Malacca. He published a Chinese version of the Bible, and a Chinese dictionary and grammar.

Morse, Samuel Finley Breese (*b.* 1791, *d.* 1872), American electrician, son of a Congregationalist minister in Massachusetts; having graduated at Yale, came to England in 1810, and, becoming a pupil of West, exhibited *The Dying Hercules* at the Academy in 1813. He afterwards abandoned art for science, and in 1837 took out a patent for his electric telegraph, the first overhead message being sent from Washington to Baltimore in 1844. It was afterwards generally adopted, the inventor receiving an international testimonial in 1858. Disputes subsequently arose as to priority of invention with Professor Henry, and on account of the infringement of Morse's patent.

Mortier, Édouard Adolphe, Duc de Trévise (*b.* 1768, *d.* 1835), marshal of France; was sent by Napoleon to occupy Hanover in 1803, gained some victories in Spain in 1809, was defeated at Montmartre in 1814; also distinguished himself at Friedland and in Russia. He gave in his adhesion at the restoration of the Bourbons, and was war minister to Louis Philippe for several months, being soon after killed by an infernal machine.

Mortimer, Edmund (*d.* 1381), son of Roger, married Philippa, daughter of Lionel, Duke of Clarence. Their granddaughter, Anne, married Richard, Earl of Cambridge, grandfather of Edward IV.

Mortimer, Roger, Earl of March (*b.* 1287, *d.* 1330), the favourite of Isabella, wife of Edward II., whom he assisted to overthrow the Despencers, and afterwards ruled England; was arrested by Edward III. for the murder of his father, and hanged at Tyburn. His grandson, Roger, was restored to the earldom in 1354.

Morton, James Douglas, fourth Earl of (*d.* 1581), Scotch statesman, favoured the reformation, and was made chancellor in 1563; fled to England after the murder of Rizzio, for his share in which he received a pardon by the influence of Bothwell, whom, however, he afterwards opposed, becoming again Chancellor, and in 1572 Regent of Scotland. In 1581 he was executed as an accomplice in the murder of Darnley, the accusation being probably untrue.

Morton, John, Cardinal (*b.* 1410, *d.* 1500), statesman, became Bishop of Ely in 1478, and Archbishop of Canterbury in 1486; was employed diplomatically by Edward IV., plotted against Richard III., and became Lord Chancellor under Henry VII., when he devised the well-known dilemma of "Morton's fork."

Morton, Levi Parsons (*b.* 1824), American statesman, born at Shoreham, Vermont; founded in 1863 the banking-house of Morton, Bliss and Co. (New York), and Morton, Rose and Co. (London); declined the Republican nomination as vice-president in 1880, but accepted it and was elected in 1888, having in the intervening years been American minister in France.

Morton, Samuel George (*b.* 1799, *d.* 1851), American physician, professor of anatomy at Philadelphia; latterly gave his chief attention to ethnological researches, the results of which were published in his works, *Crania Americana*, *Crania Ægyptiaca*, *Types of Mankind* (posthumous).

Moryson, Fynes (*b.* 1566), English traveller, secretary to Lord Mountjoy, deputy of Ireland; published an *Itinerary* (1617), and several works on Ireland.

Moscheles, Ignaz (*b.* 1794, *d.* 1870), German pianist and composer, born at Prague, where he studied before going to Vienna; became a great pianist, visiting all the principal Continental towns, and coming to England in 1820. He settled in London, and became in 1825 professor at the Academy, but in 1846 was appointed to a professorship at Leipzig. Among his pupils were Thalberg and Mendelssohn, and his *Life*, edited by his wife, appeared in 1873.

Moschus (*fl. circa* 250 B.C.), Greek pastoral poet, a native of Syracuse.

Moseilama (*fl.* 632), Arab chief; set up himself as a rival of Mahomet, with whom he proposed a partition of the earth; was defeated by Khaled and slain, and his party was soon suppressed.

Moseley, Henry Nottidge, F.R.S. (*b.* 1844, *d.* 1891), scientific writer, son of Rev. H. Moseley, F.R.S.; after leaving Oxford, studied medicine in London, Vienna, and Leipzig, and in 1871 was a member of the *Eclipse* expedition to Ceylon and southern India. During the years 1872-6 he was with the *Challenger* expedition as naturalist, and on his return became fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, and in 1881 Linacre professor of human and comparative anatomy. He wrote *Notes by a Naturalist on the "Challenger"* (1879), and many scientific memoirs.

Moser, George Michael (*b.* 1705, *d.* 1783), Swiss artist, born at Schaffhausen; came to England and became a goldsmith and enameller; was appointed keeper of the Royal Academy in 1768. His daughter, Mary (*b.* 1744), a flower-painter, became an Academician.

Moses, the lawgiver of Israel, flourished probably about 1500 B.C.

Mosheim, Johann Lorenz von (*b.* 1694, *d.* 1755), German writer, born at Lûbeck of noble parents, professor of theology at Göttingen; wrote *Institutionum Ecclesiasticæ Historiæ Libri V.* and other works, and also translated Cudworth's *Intellectual System of the Universe*, with annotations.

Moss, Robert, D.D. (*b.* 1666, *d.* 1729), Dean of Ely and chaplain-in-ordinary to William III., Anne, and George I., being dismissed in 1718 for his share in the Bangorian controversy; wrote *The Report Vindicated from Mis-reports*, a defence of Convocation.

Mossop, Henry (*b.* 1729, *d.* 1773), tragedian, born in Connaught, and educated at Dublin, where he appeared as Zanga in Young's *Revenge*. He played in London with success, but was finally ruined by the management of a Dublin theatre.

Motenabbi, Abul Ahmed (*b.* 915, *d.* 965), Arabian poet, attempted to form a Mohammedan sect; afterwards went to Egypt, and was killed by robbers on his return to Damascus. French and German translations of some of his poems are extant.

Motherwell, William (*b.* 1797, *d.* 1835), Scotch poet and journalist; made a collection of ballads, called *Minstrelsy: Ancient and Modern.*

Motley, John Lothrop (*b.* 1814, *d.* 1877), American historian, educated under Bancroft, and at Harvard, Berlin, and Göttingen, being intimate with Bismarck at the German universities; published in 1856 his *Rise of the Dutch Republic*, the result of ten years' labour. This was published at his own expense, but was very successful, and the *History of the United Netherlands* was finished in 1868. Motley was American minister at Vienna 1861-7, and in London 1869-70. He afterwards published *The Life and Death of John of Barneveldt* (1874), living chiefly in Holland and England, where he died. His *Correspondence* appeared in 1889.

Motte. [*See* Lamotte.]

Motteville, Frances, Dame de (*d.* 1689), French lady, favourite of Anne of Austria and friend of Henrietta Maria; was banished from court by the influence of Richelieu, after whose death she was recalled, and wrote *Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire d'Anne d'Autriche.*

Mottley, John (*d.* 1750), English writer, said to have been the real author of *Joe Miller's Jests;* wrote several plays, and lives of Peter the Great and the Empress Catherine I.

Mouchy, Philippe de Noailles, Duc de (*b.* 1715, *d.* 1794), French marshal; defended the Tuileries on June 20, 1792, and was two years later guillotined with his wife, called by Marie Antoinette "Madame L'Etiquette."

Moukhtar Pasha, Ahmed (*b.* 1837), Turkish general; served in Montenegro and in the Yemen campaign of 1869, and was tutor to Prince Ysouf in 1864. After having held the governorships of Crete and Erzeroum, he was engaged in suppressing the revolts of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1875, and on the outbreak of the war with Russia was appointed commander-in-chief in Asia Minor, but was badly supported, and forced to retire from Erzeroum. In 1878 he was special commissioner to Crete and governor of Janina, and in 1885 was appointed to cooperate with Sir H. D. Wolff in Egypt as commissioner under the Anglo-Turkish convention.

Mouley el Hassan, Sultan of Morocco (*b.* 1831), succeeded his father, Sidi-Muley Muhammed, in 1873, although not the eldest son.

Moulton, John Fletcher (*b.* 1844), mathematician, born at Madeley, and educated at Kingswood school, Bath, and at Cambridge, where, having been a pupil of Dr. Routh, he became senior wrangler and Smith's prizeman, obtaining the gold medal at London University the same year (1868). In 1873 he resigned his fellowship at Christ's College, and was called to the bar, becoming Queen's Counsel in 1885, being also in Parliament for a few months. In 1880 he was elected F.R.S. for the papers written in conjunction with Dr. Spottiswoode, in 1879, upon the discharge of electricity in vacuum tubes.

Moulton, William Fiddian (*b.* 1835), brother of the last, English theologian, born at Leek; graduated at London in 1856 with great distinction, and soon after entered the Wesleyan ministry. He was a member of the New Testament Revision Company, wrote a *History of the English Bible* (1878), and translated and edited Wiener's *Grammar and New Testament Greek*. In 1890 he was president of the Wesleyan Conference. He has been for nearly twenty years Principal of the Leys school, Cambridge.

Moultrie, John (*b.* 1799, *d.* 1874), English poet; having taken orders, obtained the living of Rugby in 1828, and became intimate with Dr. Arnold. He wrote *The Dream of Life* (1843), and *My Brother's Grave*, and *Godiva*, which originally appeared in *The Etonian*, of which, with Praed, he was the chief support.

Mountfort, William (*b.* 1659, *d.* 1692), English actor, a *protégé* of Judge Jefferies; was assassinated when growing in reputation by Lord Mohun and Captain Hill, who were jealous for a preference supposed to be shown him by Mrs. Bracegirdle. He wrote a few plays.

Mount-Temple, William, Lord (*b.* 1811, *d.* 1888), statesman, second son of Earl Cowper; was a lord of the Admiralty, 1846-52, President of the Board of Health 1853-55, and subsequently vice-president of the Education Committee, and Commissioner of Works. He introduced the Cowper-Temple clause in the Education Act of 1870, and received a peerage ten years later.

Mouton, Georges, Comte de Lobau, (*b.* 1770, *d.* 1838), French soldier, rose from the ranks to be a general. Fought in the Napoleonic campaigns, and took part in the revolution of 1830.

Mowat, Hon. Oliver (*b.* 1820), Canadian statesman, born at Kingston, Upper Canada; was called to the bar in 1842, and became Queen's Counsel in 1856. He was elected for South Ontario as a Liberal in 1858, and became provincial secretary the same year, was postmaster-general 1863-64, and vice-chancellor of Upper Canada 1864-72, when he became premier and attorney-general of Ontario.

Mowbray, Right Hon. Sir John Robert (*b.* 1815), English politician; educated at Westminster and Christ Church, represented Durham as a Conservative from 1853 to 1868, when he became member for Oxford University. He was Judge Advocate-General in Lord Derby's second and third ministries, and was sworn of the Privy Council in 1858. He assumed the name of Mowbray (in lieu of Cornish) on his marriage in 1847, and received a baronetcy in 1880. His son, Mr. R. G. Mowbray, fellow of All Souls', entered Parliament in 1886 as member for the Prestwich division of Lancashire.

Moyses, David (*b.* 1653, *d.* 1630), Scotch writer, accompanied James VI. to England as his page, and kept a diary of the occurrences at court, the MS. of which is in the Advocate's Library, Edinburgh. It was printed in 1753 under the title of *Memoirs of the Affairs of Scotland, 1577-1603, with a Discourse on the Conspiracy of Gowrie.*

Mozart, Johann Chrysostom Wolfgang Amadeus (*b.* 1756, *d.* 1791), German composer, was born at Salzburg; composed some pieces at the age of five, when he was taken to Munich, and performed with his sister before the Elector of Bavaria. In 1763 the children went on a tour to all the principal German towns, as well as Brussels and Paris, and in April, 1764, gave concerts in London. On his return to Salzburg in 1769, Mozart became director of the Archbishop's concerts, and soon after made a tour in Italy, after his return from which, at the end of 1778, he settled at Vienna. Here, in his twenty-fifth year, he wrote *Idomeneo* on the occasion of the first rejection of his suit to Constance Weber, whom he married in 1782. *L'Enlèvement du Serail* was composed in 1782, *Nozze di Figaro* 1786, *Don Giovanni* 1787, *Die Zauberflöte* and *La Clemenza di Tito* 1791, and the *Requiem* on his death-bed, in addition to which he produced many masses, symphonies, concertos, etc.

Mozley, James Bowling, D.D. (*b.* 1813, *d.* 1878), English theologian, was educated at Oxford, where he became fellow of Magdalen in 1837, when he was ordained, and Regius professor of divinity in 1871, having been made canon of Worcester in 1869. He published, among other works, *The Augustinian Doctrine of Predestination*, *A Review* *of the Baptismal Controversy*, and Bampton lectures *On Miracles* (1865).

Mozley, Thomas (*b.* 1806), brother of the above, became fellow of Oriel in 1829, and was for many years on the staff of the *Times*, and wrote *Reminiscences, chiefly of Oriel College and the Oxford Movement* (1882), and *Reminiscences, chiefly of Towns, Villages, and Schools* (1885).

Mudge, Thomas (*b.* 1715, *d.* 1794), watchmaker, born at Exeter; published *Thoughts on Improving Watches* (1765), and obtained a parliamentary grant of £3,000 for his chronometers.

Mueller [Müller], Sir Ferdinand von, M.D., K.C.M.G., F.R.S. (*b.* 1825), Australian botanist of German extraction; was born at Rostock, but emigrated to Australia in 1847, and after travelling in South Australia for four years collecting plants, was made Government botanist of Victoria. He afterwards accompanied Gregory's expedition, and was one of those who reached Termination Lake in 1856. From 1857 to 1873 he was director of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens, and was one of the commissioners for the industrial exhibitions held there in 1854, 1862, and 1867. Among his works are *Fragmenta Phytographica Australiæ*, and *The Plants of Victoria.*

Muggleton, Ludowick (*b.* 1607, *d.* 1697), a tailor, founded with John Reeve, about 1651, the sect called "Muggletonians," whose doctrines were contained in *The Interpretations of Revelation XI.*, and *News from Heaven.* Muggleton was opposed by George Fox and Penn, and convicted of blasphemy in 1676.

Muir, John (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1882), Sanscrit scholar; having graduated at Glasgow, was in the service of the East India Company from 1828 to 1853, and published *Original Sanskrit Texts on the Origin and History of the People of India, their Religion and Institutions* (1858-70), and other works, besides a translation of Kuenen's *Five Books of Moses.*

Muir, Matthew Pattison (*b.* 1848), chemist, born and educated at Glasgow; having held several posts in which university, was elected fellow of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, in 1881, and became examiner on the natural science tripos. Among his works are *Chemists* ("*Heroes of Science*" series), *A Treatise on the Principles of Chemistry*, and several chemical works written in collaboration.

Muir, Sir William, K.C.S.I., D.C.L. (*b.* 1819), his brother, entered the Bengal civil service in 1837, became governor of the North-West Provinces in 1868, and was a member of the Council of India from that year till 1885, when he became principal of Edinburgh University. His chief works are *Life of Mahomet* (1858-61), and an *Abridgment* (1877), *Annals of the Early Khalifate* (1883), and *The Khalifate: its Rise, Decline, and Fall* (1891).

Mulgrave, Lord. [*See* Normanby.]

Mulhall, Michael G (*b.* 1836), statistician, born in Dublin and educated at the Irish college, Rome; author of *Progress of the World* (1880), *Dictionary of Statistics, History of Prices*, etc. His wife received a complimentary diploma from the Italian Geographical Society for her work *Between the Amazon and the Andes* (1883).

Müller, George (*b.* 1805), German preacher, born near Halberstadt, came to England in 1829, and in 1835 first proposed the establishment of the Bristol orphanage. He published his *Narrative* at first in 1837, continuing it in 1841, 1844, and 1856. In 1886 he went to Queensland to preach.

Müller, Gerard Friedrich (*b.* 1705, *d.* 1783), German writer and traveller; born in Westphalia, settled in Russia in 1725, and explored Siberia with Gmelin and Delisle in 1733; was made councillor of state and F.R.S., and published *Collections for the History of Russia*, and other works.

Müller, Johann von (*b.* 1752, *d.* 1809), Swiss historian, born at Schaffhausen, where he was professor of Greek was subsequently professor of history at Cassel, councillor of the imperial chancery and secretary of state for the Bonapartist kingdom of Westphalia. He wrote *History of the Swiss Confederation*, and *A Course of Universal History* (Tübingen).

Müller, Johann Gotthard von (*b.* 1747, *d.* 1830), German engraver, patronised by the sovereigns of Würtemberg; was a member of both French and German academies, and engraved portraits of Schiller, Louis XVI., and Wille, the *Madonna della Seggiola*, and other works. His son, Christian Friedrich (*d.* 1816), was an artist of great promise, his chief production having been the print of Raffaelle's *Madonna di San Sisto.*

Müller, Johannes (*b.* 1801, *d.* 1858), German physiologist, born and educated at Coblentz; was appointed professor of physiology at Bönn in 1830, and held the same chair at Berlin from 1833 till his death. His *Elements of Physiology* was translated in 1842 into English, and gave a great impetus to the study, though itself soon superseded.

Müller, Karl Ottfried (*b.* 1797, *d.* 1840), historian, born at Brieg (Silesia), became professor at Göttingen; visited Italy and

Greece in 1839, and died at Athens. His chief works were *Geschichte Hellenischen Stämme und Städte* and *Die Dorier* (1820-4), translated and edited by Sir G. C. Lewis and H. Tufnell in 1880, *Geschichte Griechischen Litteratur*, translated by Lewis and completed by Donaldson, *Die Etrusker*, and an account of the life and works of Pheidias.

Müller, Wilhelm (*b.* 1794, *d.* 1827), German poet, born at Dessau, studied under Wolf and Buttman at Berlin, and served in the war of Liberation. Besides a translation of Marlowe's *Faustus* and two novels, he published *Griechenlieder*, *Gedichte aus dem hinterlassenen Papieren eines reisenden Waldhornistën*, and *Die schöne Müllerin*, and *Winterreise*, which were set to music by Schubert. A statue to him in his native place was unveiled in 1884 by his son Max Müller.

Müller, William James (*b.* 1812, *d.* 1845), English landscape-painter of German parentage, exhibited *Peasants on the Banks of the Rhine* at the Academy in 1836. In 1838 he travelled in Greece and Egypt, and leaving Bristol for London on his return produced *The Age of Francis I.* (twenty-six folio designs). His masterpieces, the Lycian sketches, were exhibited in 1843 as the result of several years travel in Asia Minor. He died suddenly at Bristol in the midst of his fame.

Mullick Umber (*d.* 1626), minister of Ahmedmugger, checked the Moguls, founded Aurungabad, and recovered several provinces; settled landed property by registration, and directed an assessment after its survey.

Mullinger, James Bass (*b.* 1834), English historical writer: after graduating with distinction at Cambridge, became lecturer on history at Bedford College, and subsequently at St. John's and Trinity, Cambridge. His chief works are *The University of Cambridge from the Earliest Times to the Accession of Charles I.* (1873-84), and, with Professor Gardiner, *An Introduction to English History.*

Mulock, Dinah [Craik] (*b.* 1826, *d.* 1887), English writer, daughter of a clergyman of Stoke-on-Trent; married Mr. G. L. Craik in 1865, having in the previous year received a Civil List pension. Her chief works were *Olive* (1850), *John Halifax, Gentleman* (1856), *A Life for a Life* (1860), etc.

Mulready, William, R.A. (*b.* 1786, *d.* 1863), Irish painter of the school of Wilkie, born at Ennis; came to London in 1792, studied at the Royal Academy and under John Varley, whose sister he married, and at first occupied himself in illustrating books and in scene-painting. He designed for the Post Office the envelope called after him, and among his chief pictures may be named *The Judgment of Solomon*, *The Wolf and the Lamb* (1820), *Choosing the Wedding Gown* (1845), and *The Fight Interrupted* (1815).

Mummius, Lucius, Achaicus (*fl.* 150 B.C.), Roman consul, notorious for his despoiling of Corinth (146 B.C.) after his victories over the Achæan League.

Münchausen, Karl Friedrich Jerome, Baron von (*b.* 1720, *d.*1797), German soldier, a native of Hanover; served several years in the Russian army against the Tartars. The well-known exploits and adventures of the Baron were published in English in 1785.

Mundella, Right Hon. Anthony John (*b.* 1825), statesman, of Italian ancestry; became engaged in trade at Nottingham, and in 1859 organised courts of arbitration for the settlement of labour disputes. He was elected as a Radical for Sheffield in 1868, was vice-president of the Education Committee and Charity commissioner from 1880 to 1885, and president of the Board of Trade from February to July, 1886, and 1892.

Munk, William, M.D., physician, educated at University College and at Leyden, became F.R.C.P. in 1854, also consulting physician to the Royal Hospital for Incurables. He made diseases of the lung and heart his speciality, and compiled *The Roll of the Royal College of Physicians of London* (1861).

Munkacsy, Mikhail (*b.* 1846), Hungarian painter, of poor parentage; was at first apprenticed to a carpenter, but made a name in 1870 by his *Last Day of a Condemned Prisoner*, exhibited at the Paris Salon. Among his best pictures are *The Night Roamers*, *Christ before Pilate* (1882), *Christ on Calvary* (1884), and *The Last Moments of Mozart* (1886).

Münnich, Burchard Christoph, Graf von (*b.* 1683, *d.* 1767), Russian general; having been a chief agent in the elevation of the Tsarina Anne, obtained great influence; destroyed the Tartar fortress of Perekof (1736), captured Oczakoff, and after defeating the Turks, invaded Moldavia. In 1740 he deposed the regent, Biren, but was himself supplanted and sent to Siberia in the following year, being recalled thence, however, in 1762. He completed the Ladoga canal.

Munro, Hugh Andrew Johnstone (*b.* 1819, *d.* 1885), scholar, born at Elgin, and educated at Shrewsbury and at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became fellow in 1843; was from 1869 to 1872 professor of Latin, the first edition of his Lucretius having appeared in 1864. He was also author of

Criticisms and Elucidations of Catullus (1878), and several other works, which gave him the reputation of the best Latin scholar of his day.

Munro, Sir Thomas (*b.* 1760, *d.* 1827), general and statesman. After several years' service in the Indian army, was appointed administrator of the territories gained from Tippoo Sahib, and in 1820 governor of Madras, in which capacity he successfully directed the Burmese war.

Munster, Georg, Graf von (*b.* 1820), German diplomatist, son of a Hanoverian statesman; entered the Prussian service after the annexation of Hanover, and was named ambassador to England in 1873, having been previously the author of several politico-historical works.

Munster, George Fitzclarence, Earl of (*b.* 1794, *d.* 1842), son of William IV. by Mrs. Jordan; served with distinction in the Peninsular war and in India, and was ennobled on the accession of his father, but committed suicide in 1842.

Munter, Balthasar (*b.* 1735, *d.* 1793), German divine, whose name has become known by his *Narrative of the Conversion and Death of Count Struensee* (1773).

Münzer, Thomas (*d.* 1525), founder of the Anabaptists; headed a popular rising in western Germany in 1524, but having been defeated was captured and beheaded.

Murad Bey (*d.* 1801), Mameluke chief, opposed the French, but was defeated at the battle of the Pyramids in 1798; burnt the French fleet in the following year, but remained neutral at the action at Heliopolis in 1800, and finally submitted to Kléber.

Murat, Joachim, King of Naples (*b.* 1768, *d.* 1815), French cavalry officer, son of an innkeeper; became aide-de-camp to Bonaparte in 1796, and four years later married his sister, Marie Caroline; commanded the cavalry at Marengo, became *maréchal de France* in 1805, and Grand Duke of Berg after Austerlitz. He invaded Spain in 1808, and was made King of Naples for his services. In 1812 he followed the emperor to Russia, but in 1813 intrigued with his enemies, who guaranteed his kingdom to him; but the Bourbons refusing to recognise him, he attacked Austria, and when defeated went to France. In a final attempt to regain his kingdom he was captured and shot. His elder son (NAPOLÉON ACHILLE) settled in Florida, married a grand niece of Washington, and died in 1847; and the second, NAPOLÉON LUCIEN CHARLES (*d.* 1878), having returned to France, became senator in 1852, and was recognised as a member of the imperial family in 1853.

Muratori, Ludovico Antonio (*b.* 1672, *d.* 1750), Italian antiquary, librarian and professor of history at Milan, his chief works having been *Antiquitates Italicæ Medii Ævi*, *Annali d'Italia*, and *Scriptores Rerum Italicrum.*

Murchison, Sir Roderick Impey, Bart., F.R.S. (*b.* 1792, *d.* 1871), geologist, born in Ross-shire, North Britain; served in the Peninsula, but resigned after Waterloo, and began a course of travels, exploring the Auvergne district, studied the structure of the Alps with Sedgwick, and in 1839 published his *Silurian System*, the result of his investigations in Wales. In 1845 appeared *Russia and the Ural Mountains*, the result of similar investigations. In 1855 he became director of the Geological Survey and of the School of Mines, and in 1870 established at Edinburgh a chair of geology and mineralogy.

Mure, David, Lord (*b.* 1810), Scotch judge, brother of W. Mure, having been called to the Scottish bar, was made Solicitor-General in 1858, Lord Advocate 1859, and a judge of session 1865.

Mure, William, D.C.L. (*b.* 1799, *d.* 1860), historian, born in Ayrshire, and educated at Westminster, Edinburgh, and Bonn, represented Renfrew as a Conservative from 1845 to 1855. His chief work was *A Critical History of the Language and Literature of Ancient Greece* (1850-7). He also wrote monographs on Egyptian subjects.

Murillo, Bartolomé Estéban (*b.* 1618, *d.* 1682), Spanish painter, pupil of Juan del Castillo; after living in great poverty, made the acquaintance of Velasquez, who introduced him to the Escorial. He made a reputation by his pictures in the "Claustro Chico" of the Seville Franciscan Convent, and afterwards painted Madonnas and Holy Families, his *chef-d'œuvre* being *The Immaculate Conception*, now in the Louvre. Murillo died from the effects of a fall from scaffolding when engaged on a picture of *The Espousals of St. Catherine.*

Murphy, Arthur (*b.* 1727, *d.* 1805), Irish dramatist, and for a short time an actor, wrote several plays, the chief of which are *The Way to Keep Him* and *The Grecian Daughter;* also a life of Garrick.

Murray, Alexander, D.D. (*b.* 1775, *d.* 1813), scholar, almost self-taught, son of a Highland shepherd; acquired a knowledge of the classical, French, and Abyssinian tongues, and held the chair of oriental languages at Edinburgh. He wrote a *History of the European Languages.*

Murray, Alexander S., LL.D. (*b.* 1841); was educated at Edinburgh and Berlin, and having been assistant keeper, became keeper of Greek and Roman antiquities at the British Museum in 1886. He is author of a work on the history of Greek sculpture.

Murray, Right Hon. Sir Charles A., K.C.B. (*b.* 1816), diplomatist and writer. Having been master of the royal household and groom-in-waiting, entered the diplomatic service in 1844, and was subsequently consul-general in Egypt, minister in Switzerland, envoy to Persia, minister in Saxony, and envoy to Denmark and Portugal. He became privy councillor in 1875, and wrote *The Prairie Bird*, *Travels in North America*, etc.

Murray, David Christie (*b.* 1847), novelist, born at West Bromwich; began life as a journalist, coming to London in 1873, but, after having been special correspondent to the *Times* in the Russo-Turkish war, devoted himself to fiction, and produced *Joseph's Coat* (1880), *By the Gate of the Lea*, *The Way of the World*, *Aunt Rachel*, *Wild Dorrie*, etc.

Murray, Eustace Clare Grenville (*b.* 1819, *d.* 1881), journalist and novelist, wrote *The Roving Englishman*, *The Member for Paris*, *Young Brown*, etc.

Murray, Sir George (*b.* 1772, *d.* 1846), English officer; served with distinction in the Peninsular war, became governor of the military college, Woolwich, in 1809, and was master-general of the ordnance in 1834-5. He was also, in 1828, Colonial Secretary, and edited Marlborough's despatches.

Murray, G. G. A. (*b.* 1866), scholar, born in Sydney, the son of Sir T. A. Murray, Speaker of New South Wales; was educated at Merchant Taylors' school and St. John's College, Oxford, where, having carried off all the classical prizes, he was elected fellow of New College, and in 1889, at the age of twenty-three, became professor of Greek at Glasgow. In 1891 he published *Gobi or Shamo*, a novel.

Murray, James Stewart, Earl of (*b.* 1570), Scotch statesman, natural son of James V.; became a Calvinist, protected his sister Mary in the exercise of her religion, but afterwards opposed her in hopes of help from Elizabeth; joined in the murder of Rizzio, and, after some years in France, became regent on the deposition of the queen, and ruled well, but was assassinated by one of the Hamiltons.

Murray, John (*b.* 1778, *d.* 1843), publisher; succeeded to the management of the business founded by his father in Fleet Street. In 1803 he dissolved partnership with Mr. Highly, and, having come into contact with Canning, started the *Quarterly Review*. He afterwards published the works of Byron, Heber, and others, acting with great munificence in all his dealings, and the business was removed, in 1812, to Albemarle Street. The *Life of John Murray* was published in 1891. John Murray the third died in 1892.

Murray, Lindley (*b.* 1745, *d.* 1826), American writer, son of a New York merchant, from whom he ran away, but afterwards returned, and practised as a lawyer. After the revolution he made a fortune in business, and came to England, where he published his *English Grammar*.

Musa-Ibn-Nosseyr (*b.* 640, *d.* 717), Arab general; conquered Spain, but after his return from Syria was ill-treated by the khalif, and died in great poverty.

Musæus (5th century), Athenian poet, the "Grammarian;" supposed author of the original poem on *The Loves of Hero and Leander*.

Musaeus, Johann Karl August (*b.* 1735, *d.* 1787), German writer, professor at Weimar, wrote *Volksmärchen der Deutscher* (1782), *Grandison der Zweite*, and a satirical work on Lavater.

Muspratt, James Sheridan (*b.* 1821), chemist, born in Dublin; was a pupil of Liebig, and worked with Hofmann, discovering tomiline and nitraniline, the two organic bases. He also wrote *The Dictionary of Chemistry*, and founded the Liverpool College.

Musset, Alfred de (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1857), French poet; became a follower of Victor Hugo, and produced *Contes d'Espagne et d'Italie* (1830), *Les Nuits* (1835-7), having in the previous years been in Italy with George Sand. He was librarian to the minister of the interior under Louis Philippe and the empire, and was admitted to the Academy in 1852. Besides his verse, he wrote stories (*Confession d'un Enfant du Siècle*, *Lui et Elle*, etc.) and plays, such as *La Nuit Vénetienne* and *Lorenzaccio*, *André del Sarto*, *Fantasio*, *Barberine*, *On ne badine pas avec l'Amour*, etc.

Musset-Pathay, Victor de (*b.* 1768, *d.* 1832), French biographer; took part in the *Biographie Universelle*, and wrote *Histoire de la Vie et des Ouvrages de J. J. Rousseau*, and other works.

Mustapha I., Sultan of Turkey (*b.* 1591, *d.* 1639); succeeded Ahmed I. in 1617, became imbecile, and was twice deposed and finally strangled.

Mustapha II. (*b.* 1664, *d.* 1703), succeeded Ahmed II. in 1695; defeated the Russians and Venetians, but lost the battle of Zenta to Prince Eugène, and was obliged to conclude the Peace of Carlowitz (1699). He was compelled to abdicate soon after the loss of Kiuprili, his vizier.

Mustapha III. (*b.* 1717, *d.* 1774) succeeded Osman III. in 1757; lost the Crimea in a war with Russia, but repelled an attack on Moldavia; was a patron of the learned.

Mustapha IV. (*b.* 1779, *d.* 1808), succeeded Selim III., but ruled cruelly, and was deposed and strangled.

Musurus Pasha, Constantine (*b.* 1807, *d.* 1891), Turkish diplomatist; was well educated in the classics and European languages, and in 1834 was sent to pacify Samos, in which he was very successful. In 1840 he became plenipotentiary at Athens, whence, after an attempt on his life, he was recalled in 1848, and sent to Austria, and three years later went to London, where he remained as ambassador till 1885. A translation into Greek verse, by him, of Dante's *Divina Commedia* was published in London (1882-4-5).

Mutsu Hito (*b.* 1852), Mikado of Japan; ascended the throne in 1867, and soon after abolished the feudal system, and gave his country a parliamentary constitution.

Muziano, Girolamo (*d. circa* 1590), Italian painter, born near Brescia; went to Rome in 1559, where he was patronised by Gregory XIII. His *Resurrection of Lazarus* is lost; but the picture of *Christ Washing the Disciples' Feet* is in Rheims cathedral.

Muzio, Girolamo (*b.* 1496, *d.* 1576), Italian scholar, author of *Lettere Cattoliche*, etc.; gained the name of "Malleus Hæreticorum" from his attacks on Luther.

Muzuffer Jung (*d.* 1751), Soubadar of the Deccan; was supported by the French and Chunda Sahib against Nasir Jung and the English, by whom he was defeated. He was again in power in 1749, but was killed two years later in a personal encounter with the Nawab of Karnool, a disaffected Patan chief.

Muzuffer Shah I. (*b.* 1342, *d.* 1411), after having for five years been viceroy of Guzerat for the Emperor Feroze Toghluk, he usurped the throne, and founded a dynasty which ruled till 1583.

Myddleton. [*See* Middleton.]

Myron (*b. circa* 480 B.C.), Greek sculptor, born in Bœotia, was the rival of Polycletus. His *Cow Lowing* was extant at Athens in Cicero's time, but all his productions have now perished, though the *Discobolus* at the British Museum, which was found near Tivoli in 1791, is supposed to be a copy of his statue.

Myronides, Athenian general; defeated the Corinthians at Megara 457 B.C., and the Bœotians at Œnophyta 456 B.C.

Mytens, Daniel (*b. circa* 1590), Flemish portrait-painter, many of whose works are at Hampton Court; was patronised by James I. and Charles I. before the rise of Vandyck.

N

Naas, Lord. [*See* Mayo.]

Nabis (*d.* 192 B.C.), Tyrant of Sparta, ruled with great cruelty from about 205 B.C., and was finally defeated by Philopœmen, general of the Achæan League, and killed in attempting to escape.

Nachtigal, Gustav (*b.* 1834, *d.* 1885), German explorer; went to Africa, and became physician to the Bey of Tunis, and having been in 1868 entrusted by the King of Prussia with a mission to the Sultan of Bornu, made extensive explorations in the Eastern Soudan, which he described in *Saharâ und Sûdân* (1879-81). In 1883 he was commissioner to inquire into the state of German commerce in Western Africa.

Nadab (*d.* 953 B.C.), King of Israel; succeeded Jeroboam in 954 B.C., and was killed by Baasha next year.

Nadir Shah [Thamas-Kouli-Khan], ruler of Persia (*b.* 1688, *d.* 1747), having been a chief of banditti, entered the service of Shah Thamas II., and having driven out the Afghans restored him to his throne (1730), but afterwards deposed him and usurped the sovereignty (1736). He subsequently invaded Afghanistan and Hindostan, taking Delhi (1740), and was finally assassinated by a conspiracy of his generals, who dreaded his cruelty.

Nævius, Cneius (*d. circa* 202 B.C.), Roman poet, fragments only of whose chief work (an epic on the first Punic war) are extant.

Nahum, Jewish prophet, lived about 700 B.C.

Nairne, Caroline Oliphant, Baroness (*b.* 1766, *d.* 1845), Scottish song-writer, called "the Flower of Strathearn," published *The Scottish Minstrel* (1822-4). *Caller Herrin'*, *Land o' the Leal*, and *The Laird o' Cockpen*, are among her best-known songs.

Nana Sahib (*b. circa* 1821, *d.* uncertain), originally known as Seereek Dhondo Punth, claimed the possessions of his adopted father, Bajee Rao, Peishwah of Poonah, on his death in 1851, and on his failure to obtain a pension determined on revenge. He caused the massacre of the garrison of Cawnpore on June 29, 1857, and was proclaimed peishwah, but was defeated by Havelock on July 17, after which he fled into Nepaul. A person pretending to be he was in 1874 delivered to the Government by Scindia.

Nanek, or **Nanuk** (*b.* 1469, *d.* 1539), founder of the Sikhs ("Followers"), was a native of the Punjab, and travelled about India preaching, visiting also Mecca and Medina. He tried to reconcile Buddhism and Mohammedanism, and his doctrines are contained in the book *Adi-granth*, an English translation of which appeared in 1877.

Nangis, Guillaume de (13th century), French writer; was keeper of the records at St. Denis from 1289 to 1299, and wrote a Latin chronicle to the year 1300, a French chronicle, and a life of St. Louis.

Nani, Giovanni Battista (*b.* 1616, *d.* 1678), Venetian writer and diplomatist, was twenty-five years ambassador at Paris, and author of *Istoria della Republica Veneta.*

Nansen, Fridjof, Ph.D. (*b.* 1861), Norwegian explorer, after a previous voyage to the northern seas in 1882, went to Greenland in 1889, and published an account of his voyage in *Across Greenland.* He was made curator of the Christiania museum on his return, and the Storthing voted 200,000 kroner for a fresh expedition to the North Pole to be led by him in 1892.

Naoroji, Dadabhai (*b.* 1825), the son of a Parsee priest, educated at Elphinstone College, Bombay, where he became professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. In 1867 founded the East India association, and in 1874 became minister to the Gaekwar of Baroda, and member of the legislative council of Bombay 1885-88. Stood for Parliament in 1886, and again in 1892, when he was elected.

Napier, Sir Charles James (*b.* 1782, *d.* 1853), British general, brother of Sir W. Napier, and grandson of the fifth Lord Napier, served in Ireland in 1798, was wounded and captured at Corunna, but in 1811 returned to the Peninsula, and was wounded at Busaco. He held command in the American war (1812-15), went to the Ionian Islands in 1819, and in 1841 was named commander of the Bombay army. He conducted the war against Scinde, winning the battles of Meeanee and Hyderabad, and on its annexation became governor of the country. In 1849 he was sent to take the chief command in the second Sikh war.

Napier, Sir Charles John (*b.* 1786, *d.* 1860), admiral, cousin of the above, distinguished himself in an action with the French in 1807, and served in the Peninsula and against the United States in the succeeding year. In 1833, when in the Portuguese service, he destroyed the fleet of Dom Miguel, served against Mehemet Ali in 1850, commanded the Channel fleet 1846-8, and was commander of the Baltic fleet in 1854, captured Bomarsund, but refused to attack Cronstadt. He was a member of Parliament for some years, and wrote books on the wars in Portugal and Syria, and *The Navy* (1851).

Napier, or **Neper,** Laird of Merchiston, John (*b.* 1550, *d.* 1617), Scottish mathematician, invented logarithms (1614).

Napier, Right Hon. Sir Joseph, Bart. (*b.* 1804, *d.* 1882), Irish judge, represented Dublin University 1848-58, became Attorney-General for Ireland in 1852, and Lord Chancellor of Ireland in 1858. Ten years later he was named a member of the judicial committee of the Privy Council.

Napier, Macvey (*b.* 1776, *d.* 1847), conducted the *Edinburgh Review* for eighteen years, edited the seventh edition of the *Encyclopædia Brittanica*, and was intimate with Macaulay, Jeffrey, and Lytton.

Napier, Mark (*d.* 1879), Scotch writer, author of *Memorials of John Napier of Merchistoun*, *Life and Times of Montrose*, and *Memorials of the Time of Grahame of Claverhouse*, besides legal works.

Napier, Sir William (*b.* 1785, *d.* 1860), military historian, entered the army in 1800, served in the Peninsula and elsewhere till 1814, and in the army of occupation in France till 1819. He was governor of Guernsey from 1841 to 1847, his *History of the Peninsular War* having appeared between 1828 and 1840. He also wrote a life of his brother, Sir Charles James Napier (q.v.), and other works.

Napier, William, Lord (*b.* 1787, *d.* 1834), admiral, served as a midshipman at Trafalgar, and in 1833 was appointed superintendent of British interests in China, in which capacity he sailed up the Canton river in the following July, but died at Macao two months later.

Napier of Magdala, Robert, Baron (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1890), general, took part in the Sutlej campaign (1845), was chief engineer at the siege of Mooltan and at Goojerat during the second Sikh war, and in 1852 was employed against the Afreedee tribes. He was chief of the staff to Sir James Outram at Lucknow, commanded a brigade at the capture of Gwalior, and defeated Tantia Topee at Alipore. After serving in the Chinese war, he was member of the Indian Council (1861-5), commander of the Bombay army (1862-7), and received a peerage for his conduct of the Abyssinian war. He was commander-in-chief in India 1870-6, became Field-Marshal in 1882, and would have held the chief command had war with Russia broken out in 1878. He was buried in St. Paul's cathedral.

Napier and Ettrick, Right Hon. Francis, Lord, K.T. (*b.* 1819), administrator: was British minister at Washington, the Hague, St. Petersburg, and Berlin successively, and governor of Madras from 1866 to 1872. After his return to England he was chairman of the Crofter Commission.

Napoleon I. (*b.* 1769, *d.* 1821) was born at Ajaccio, being the second son of Charles Bonaparte, a Corsican advocate. He was educated at Brienne, entered the French army in 1785, and first became notable for his conduct at the siege of Toulon in 1793, when he commanded the artillery. Two years later he led the troops of the Convention against the Sections, and in 1796, soon after his first marriage, received the command of the army of Italy. After his great successes in this war, he in May, 1798, set out for Egypt, where he defeated the Mamelukes and invaded Syria, but was checked at Acre. Having left Egypt secretly he reached France in October, 1799, overthrew the Directory, and became first consul. He now again invaded Italy, and made peace with Austria and England in 1801 and 1802, reconstructing the German empire in the interests of France, while he also concluded a concordat with the pope, and remodelled the French constitution and legal system. War broke out again with England in 1803 and Austria in 1805. He crushed the latter at Ulm and Austerlitz, but failed in his designs on the former. Next year Prussia was conquered at Jena and Auerstadt, and in 1807, after an indecisive campaign, the Peace of Tilsit was made with Russia. The Continental system was now organised against England, and the crown of Spain given to Joseph Bonaparte. The second great attempt of Austria ended with the defeat of Wagram (1809); after which Napoleon divorced Josephine Beauharnais, and married Maria Louisa, daughter of the emperor. Meanwhile, however, in the Iberian Peninsula, the French arms had been held in check, and a breach with Russia occurred in 1812, the results of which were the invasion of that country, the disastrous retreat of the Grand Army and the rising of Germany. After the battle of Leipzig, France was invaded from east and south, and on April 11, 1814, Napoleon abdicated, and was banished to Elba. Next year he escaped, held France at his feet, but after a hundred days met his final defeat at Waterloo (June 18, 1815). He passed the rest of his life in exile at St. Helena, where he dictated his *Memoirs.*

Napoleon II. (*b.* 1811, *d.* 1832), generally known as the King of Rome, son of Napoleon I. by Maria Louisa, died of consumption at Schonbrunn.

Napoleon III. (*b.* 1808, *d.* 1873), the third son of Louis Bonaparte, King of Holland, and Hortense de Beauharnais, became head of the house after the death of his elder brothers and of the King of Rome, and in 1836 made a first attempt to assert his claims, the result of which was exile to the United States. In 1840 he made another attempt, for which he was imprisoned in the castle of Ham, whence he escaped to England in May, 1846. He was elected to the Assembly in 1848, and soon after became president of the republic. Afer the *coup d'état* of December, 1851, his term of office was prolonged to ten years, and less than a year later a *plébiscite* was held, and Louis Napoleon became Emperor of the French. He joined England in the Crimean war, and in 1859 (in which year his life was attempted by Orsini) helped Sardinia against the Austrians, and also took part in the operations against China (1858-60) and Mehemet Ali (1860-1), but he failed in Mexico in 1861, and his government becoming increasingly unpopular in France, he sought a remedy in the quarrel with Prussia. The result was his defeat and capture at Sedan (September 1, 1870), after which he was deposed, and on his release lived in England till his death. Napoleon III. was the author of several works, the chief of which were *La Vie de César* (1865), and *Des Idées Napoléoniennes* (1839).

Napoleon, Prince Eugène Louis, Prince Imperial (*b.* 1856, *d.* 1879), son of the above, served in the Prussian war, entered at Woolwich in 1872, and in 1879 lost his life in the Zulu war.

Napoleon, Prince [*See* Bonaparte.]

Naquet, Joseph Alfred, M.D. (*b.* 1834), French politician, author of *Principes de Chimie fondés sur les Théories Modernes;* was imprisoned for conspiracy against the Empire in 1867, and in 1870 became secretary to the committee of National Defence. He succeeded in legalising divorce in 1886, and was one of the chief supporters of General Boulanger.

Narbonne, Louis, Comte de (*b.* 1755, *d.* 1813), French soldier and statesman; was minister for war in 1791, but incurred the wrath of the Jacobins by his moderation, and was with difficulty saved by his friend, Madame de Staël. He was afterwards aide-de-camp to Napoleon, and in the year of his death ambassador at Vienna.

Nardi, Jacopo (*b.* 1476), Italian historian; was exiled from Florence for opposition to the Medici, and retired to Venice, where he wrote a *History of Florence* and translated Livy.

Nares, Sir George Strong, K.C.B., F.R.S. (*b.* 1831), Arctic explorer, accompanied the expedition of 1852, served in the Crimean war, and commanded the *Challenger* (1872-5), contributing *Reports on Ocean Soundings* to the account of the voyage. In 1875, when in command of the *Alert*, he penetrated to a point farther north than had been yet reached, publishing both an *Official Report* and a *Narrative of the Expedition* in 1876, in which year he was knighted.

Nares, Robert (*b.* 1753, *d.* 1829), philologist; became assistant librarian at the British Museum in 1795, and afterwards canon of Lichfield. He was also vice-president of the Royal Society in 1823. His chief work was *A Glossary of Words, Phrases, etc., of Elizabethan Authors*, a new edition of which appeared in 1867.

Narses (6th century), a eunuch in the service of Justinian, who rose to be general; defeated Totila the Goth in 552, freed Italy from the Ostrogoths, and ruled the country for fifteen years, dying some time after 568.

Naruszewicz, Adam Stanislaus (*d.* 1796), Polish writer; left an unfinished *History of Poland*.

Narvaez, Pamphila de (16th century), Spanish general; commanded the expedition against Cortez in 1520, and some years later discovered the Bay of Pensacola, after which no more was heard of him.

Narvaez, Ramon Maria (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1868), Spanish statesman; defeated the Carlists at Arcos in 1836, and in 1838 became captain-general of Old Castile. He conspired in the interest of Christina against Espartero two years later, and fled to France, but in 1843 displaced his opponent, and was subsequently several times prime minister, his policy being strongly reactionary.

Nash, John (*d.* 1835), English architect, designed Buckingham Palace and the Haymarket theatre, the present form of Regent Street and great part of western London being also his work.

Nash, Richard, "Beau Nash" (*b.* 1674, *d.* 1761), leader of fashion at Bath, where he was master of the ceremonies for fifty years; was ultimately ruined by gambling.

Nash, Thomas (*d. circa* 1601), dramatist and satirist; author of *Dido, Queen of Carthage* (1594), *Pierce Penilesse, his Supplication to the Divell* (1592), etc.

Nasmith, David (*b.* 1799, *d.* 1839), Scotch philanthropist; founded city missions at London, Glasgow, and other places.

Nasmyth, Alexander (*b.* 1757, *d.* 1840), founder of the Scottish school of landscape-painting, and a pupil of Allan Ramsay. There is a portrait of Burns by him in the National Portrait Gallery, London.

Nasmyth, Charles (*b.* 1825, *d.* 1861), a major in the British army, who, with Captain Butler, defended Silistria in 1853.

Nasmyth, James (*b.* 1808, *d.* 1890), engineer, son of Alexander; was some time assistant to Henry Maudslay, after whose death he settled at Manchester. Here he invented the steam-hammer, which was adopted by Government in 1843. His autobiography, edited by S. Smiles, contains an account of the torpedo-ram and his other inventions.

Nasmyth, Patrick or Peter (*b.* 1786, *d.* 1831), brother of James; followed his father's profession, and was called "the English Hobbema." Two of his landscapes are in the National Gallery, London.

Nasr-ed-Deen. [*See* Persia, Shah of.]

Nast, Thomas (*b.* 1840), American caricaturist, born at London; while in Italy with Garibaldi sent sketches to English and American papers, and during the American Civil war gained the name of "Destroyer of the Tammany Ring" by his caricatures against that association. He afterwards gave lectures with illustrations executed in face of the audience, and also painted in oils.

Natalie, Queen of Servia (*b.* 1859), married King Milan in 1875, and was divorced in 1888, the validity of the divorce being, however, more than doubtful.

Nathan, Isaac or Mordecai (*fl.* 1450), Jewish rabbi; published the first Hebrew concordance of the Old Testament.

Naudé, Gabriel (*b.* 1600, *d.* 1653), French physician, librarian to Cardinal Mazarin, and afterwards to Christina of Sweden. His chief work was *Apology for the Great Men who have been Accused of Magic.*

Naudet, Joseph (*b.* 1786, *d.* 1878), French writer, professor of poetry at the Collège de France (1821-30), and director of the royal library (1840-57), published *Histoire de l'Établissements, des Progrès, et de la Decadence de la Monarchie des Goths en Italie* (1811), and other historical works, besides editions of Tacitus and Catullus, and a translation of Plautus.

Naunton, Sir Robert (*d.* 1635), English statesman, employed as a diplomatist in France and Scotland under Elizabeth; received several offices from James I., and in 1618 became Secretary of State. He was also public orator at Cambridge, and author of *Fragmenta Regalia*.

Navarette, Martin Fernandez de (*b.* 1765, *d.* 1844), Spanish sailor and writer, author of *Collection of Voyages and Maritime Discoveries made by the Spaniards since the Close of the Fifteenth Century* and *Collection of Unpublished Documents for the History of Spain*, which was continued after his death.

Naylor, James (*d.* 1660), fanatic, joined George Fox, but was afterwards disowned by the Quakers; was declared guilty of blasphemy by Parliament, and barbarously punished.

Neal, Daniel (*b.* 1678, *d.* 1743), Nonconformist divine; author of *History of the Puritans* and *History of New England.*

Neander, Johann August Wilhelm (*b.* 1789, *d.* 1850) (David Mendel), German theologian of Jewish parentage, professor of theology at Berlin. Many of his works have been translated, the chief of them being *History of the Christian Religion and Church*, *Life of Jesus Christ*, and *The Emperor Julian and his Age.*

Nearchus (4th century B.C.), a Cretan, was naval commander under Alexander the Great. Fragments are extant of his voyage from India to Babylon.

Necker, Jacques (*b.* 1732, *d.* 1804), French statesman, of Genevese birth; made a reputation when a banker at Paris by his work *Sur la Legislation et la Commerce des Grains*, and was appointed comptroller-general in 1777, retiring in 1781 after vain attempts at reform. In 1788 he returned to office, and when dismissed by the court in July, 1789, was the most popular man in France, but after his recall gradually lost his reputation, and returned to Switzerland in September, 1790. His *Administration des Finances de la France* (1784) had a large sale. MADAME NECKER (*nee* Susanne Curchod) was celebrated for her benevolence and her salon and her early love affair with Gibbon.

Needham, Marchmont (*b.* 1620, *d.* 1678), English political writer, edited *Mercurius Britannicus* (Parliamentarian), *Mercurius Pragmaticus* (Royalist), and *Mercurius Politicus* for the Commonwealth (1649-60).

Neefs, Peter, the Elder (*b.* 1570, *d.* 1651), Flemish painter, pupil of Steenwyck, his subjects being chiefly architectural. He had a son, a painter, who was known as "Young Neefs."

Neer, Aart (*b. circa* 1619), Dutch painter, chiefly of marine subjects. Several of his works are in the National Gallery. His son, EGLON HENDRICK (*d.* 1703), was a historical and portrait painter.

Neill, James George (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1857), English general; was second in command of the Turkish contingent during the Crimean war, and in the Indian Mutiny took and held Allahabad, avenged the massacre of Cawnpore, but was shot by a mutineer when before Lucknow.

Neilson, Lilian Adelaide (*b.* 1850, *d.* 1880), actress, distinguished for her rendering of Shakesperean characters, Juliet being, perhaps, her best part. In 1872 she made a tour in America.

Nélaton, Auguste (*b.* 1807, *d.* 1873), French surgeon and physician, professor of clinical surgery at Paris (1851-67), and surgeon-in-ordinary to Napoleon III.; is best known from his having extracted a bullet from Garibaldi's foot after Aspromonte (1860).

Nelson, Horatio, Viscount (*b.* 1758, *d.* 1805), English admiral, son of a Norfolk clergyman; entered the navy in 1770, served in the American war, and under Lord Hood in the war with revolutionary France, becoming commodore in 1796, and rear-admiral after the battle of Cape St. Vincent 1797. In the following year he won the battle of the Nile, for which he was made baron, and in 1801 brilliantly disobeyed Sir Hyde Parker by attacking Copenhagen. After this he commanded in the Mediterranean, and on October 21, 1805, saved England from invasion by his defeat of the combined French and Spanish fleets at Trafalgar, but fell in the action.

Nemours, Louis Philippe d'Orléans, Duc de (*b.* 1814), second son of King Louis Philippe, was elected King of the Belgians in 1831, and afterwards offered the crown of Greece, but both were declined for him by his father. After serving in Algeria, he became regent on the death of his elder brother in 1842, left France in 1848, returned in 1870, and in 1873 had an interview with the Comte de Chambord.

Nennius, reputed author of *Historia Britonum*, a chronicle extending from Brut the Trojan to 680.

Nepomuk, John of (*b. circa* 1330, *d.* 1383), confessor to Sophia, wife of Wenceslaus IV. of Bohemia, by which king he was thrown into the Moldau. Many hold this story to be mythical.

Nepos, Cornelius (*d. circa* 24), Latin writer, friend of Cicero. To him is attributed *Vitæ Excellentium Imperatorum*, etc.

Neri, Filippo de (*b.* 1515, *d.* 1595), Catholic saint, founded in 1556 Congregation of the Priests of the Oratory, which was introduced into England by Cardinal Newman.

Nero, Lucius Domitius (*b.* 37, *d.* 68), Emperor of Rome, grandson of Germanicus; was adopted by Claudius in the year 50, and succeeded him in 54. He caused his mother, Agrippina, to be murdered for opposing his divorce from Octavia and marriage with Poppæa Sabina, this being accomplished by the murder of the former. He persecuted the Christians, whom he charged with the burning of Rome in 64, and married Messalina after the death of his second wife. The conspiracy of Piso was discovered, but on the success of that of Galba Nero put an end to his life.

Nerva, Marcus Cocceius (*d.* 98), Roman emperor, succeeded Domitian in 96, and reigned two years.

Néruda. [*See* Norman-Néruda.]

Nesselrode, Karl Robert, Count (*b.* 1780, *d.* 1862), Russian statesman; while attached to the embassy in Paris obtained information of Napoleon's designs, took part in the Congress of Vienna (1814-15), and was foreign minister under Alexander I., Nicholas, and Alexander II. till 1856. He left an *Autobiography* in French.

Nestor (*d.* 1116), a monk of Kief; left a chronicle, which is the earliest work on Russian history.

Nestorius (*d. circa* 450), was deposed from the patriarchate of Constantinople by the influence of Cyril, and banished to the Libyan desert. He founded the sect of the Nestorians.

Netscher, Kaspar (*b.* 1639, *d.* 1684), German painter, who excelled in depicting costume and draperies. His sons, THEODORE (*d.* 1732) and CONSTANTINE (*d.* 1722), were portrait-painters of merit.

Nettleship, Henry (*b.* 1839), English scholar. After a distinguished career at Oxford, was elected fellow of Lincoln in 1861, of Corpus in 1873, and in 1878 became professor of Latin. His chief work is *Lectures and Essays on Subjects Connected with Latin Literature and Scholarship* (1885).

Neuhoff, Baron Theodore von (*d.* 1756), German adventurer. Having been obliged to leave his country on account of a duel, served in the Spanish army against the Moors, and in 1735 was crowned King of Corsica, but being unable to achieve its independence came to England. Here he was imprisoned for debt for some years, his liberation being at last effected by Horace Walpole.

Neumann, Karl Friedrich (*b.* 1798, *d.* 1870), German Orientalist; was deprived of his professorship at Munich in 1852 on account of his Liberalism, and settled at Berlin, where he published *Memoirs of David, an Armenian Philosopher*, and several historical works dealing with China.

Neville, George (*d.* 1476), ecclesiastical statesman, brother of Warwick the King-maker; was made Bishop of Exeter when under age, and became Lord Chancellor in 1469, in which year he pronounced judgment in favour of the Yorkist claim to the throne. On the rupture with Edward IV. he was deprived of the seals, but had meanwhile become Archbishop of York. He had the custody of Edward in 1470, and was subsequently confined in the Tower and at Calais.

Neville, Henry, actor; played with Fechter in *No Thoroughfare*, took a leading part at the Vaudeville in *The School for Scandal*, *London Assurance*, etc., and was subsequently lessee of the Olympic. He published *The Stage; its Past and Present, in Relation to Fine Art.*

Newcastle[-under-Lyme], Thomas Pelham, Duke of (*b.* 1693, *d.* 1768), statesman; was a great favourite of George I., who made him Privy Councillor in 1717, and a lord justice during his absence in Hanover. In 1724 he became a Secretary of State, and was Prime Minister from 1754 to 1756, and again from 1757 to 1762.

Newcastle, Henry Pelham-Clinton, fifth Duke of (*b.* 1811, *d.* 1864), statesman; entered Parliament (as Lord Lincoln) in 1832, became Commissioner of Woods and Forests 1841, and in 1846 Chief Secretary for Ireland. He succeeded to the peerage in 1851; was, as a Peelite, Colonial Secretary and Secretary for War successively in the Aberdeen Ministry, and again held the former office from 1859 to 1864.

Newcastle[-upon-Tyne], William Cavendish, first Duke (*b.* 1592, *d.* 1676), did good service to the Royalist cause during the Great Rebellion, and was created marquis in 1643, and duke in 1664.

Newdigate, Sir Roger, Bart. (*b.* 1719, *d.* 1806), represented Oxford University for many years, and founded the prize for an English poem which is annually awarded.

Newdigate - Newdegate, Edward (*b.* 1825), entered the army in 1842, and became lieutenant-general in 1887, and governor of the Bermudas, having served in the Crimea and in the Zulu war of 1879.

Newman, Edward (*b.* 1801, *d.* 1876), naturalist; author of *Grammar of Entomology* (1835), *History of British Ferns* (1845), and *History of British Moths* (1869).

Newman, Francis William (*b.* 1805), philosophical writer, brother of Cardinal Newman; resigned his fellowship at Balliol in 1830 on conscientious grounds, and travelled in the East, and was professor of Latin in the University of London from 1846 to 1863. Among his chief works are *The Soul: its Sorrows and Aspirations* (1849), *Phases of Faith* (1850), and *Theism, Doctrinal and Practical* (1858), besides translations of the *Iliad* and the *Odes* of Horace.

Newman, John Henry, Cardinal (*b.* 1801, *d.* 1890), theologian, son of a London banker; graduated from Trinity College, Oxford, in 1820, and was elected fellow of Oriel. He took orders in 1824, when he became vice-principal of St. Alban's Hall, and in 1828 became vicar of St. Mary's. He took a leading part in the Tractarian movement, and in 1841 wrote *Tract XC.*, which was severely condemned. After living at Littlemore for some years in seclusion, he was received into the Roman Church in 1845; founded the Brompton oratory in 1850, and directed the Edgbaston oratory for the greater part of his remaining years. He took part in controversies with Kingsley in 1864 and Mr. Gladstone in 1874, and accepted the Infallibility dogma with some reservations. He was created cardinal in 1879. Chief among his works were *Apologia pro Vitâ Suâ*, *An Essay in Aid of a Grammar of Assent* (1870), and *The Dream of Gerontius.*

Newton, Alfred, F.R.S. (*b.* 1829), zoologist; went to Spitzbergen in 1864, and also visited Iceland and North America. In 1866 he became professor of zoology and comparative anatomy at Cambridge, and, besides other works, was author of *The Zoology of Ancient Europe.*

Newton, Charles Thomas, D.C.L., Ph.D., etc. (*b.* 1816), archæologist; was assistant in the antiquities department of the British Museum 1840-52, when he became vice-consul at Mitylene, and made the important discoveries described in his *Travels and Discoveries in the Levant.* From 1861 to 1885 he was keeper of Greek and Roman antiquities, and edited the collection of ancient Greek inscriptions in the British Museum. His wife, a daughter of Joseph Severn, was an artist of merit, and died in 1866.

Newton, Gilbert Stuart (*b.* 1794, *d.* 1835), painter, friend of Washington Irving. He became A.R.A. in 1828, and R.A. in 1832, and became insane soon after. His *Yorick and the Grisette* is in the National Gallery, London.

Newton, Sir Isaac (*b.* 1642, *d.* 1727), natural philosopher; was born at Woolsthorpe, Lincolnshire, and educated at Grantham and Trinity College, Cambridge. After going down for some years, during which he published his theory of light and discovered the law of gravitation, he became fellow of his college in 1667, and professor of mathematics two years later. He was chosen fellow of the Royal Society in 1671, was president for twenty-five years from 1703, and became also master of the Mint, being knighted in 1705. He represented the University in Parliament. His *Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia* appeared in 1687. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, his epitaph being written by Pope, and a full account of his life and writings by Sir D. Brewster was published in 1855.

Newton, John (*b.* 1725, *d.* 1807), divine, the friend of Cowper, with whom he produced *Olney Hymns.* He wrote also several other works.

Newton, John (*b.* 1823), American general; served with credit at Washington, Gettysburg, and elsewhere during the Civil war, and was appointed commissioner of public works at New York in 1886.

Newton, Thomas (*b.* 1704, *d.* 1782), divine; author of *Dissertations on the Prophecies;* became Bishop of Bristol in 1761.

Ney, Michel, Prince de la Moskowa (*b.* 1769, *d.* 1815), marshal of France; entered the army in 1787, and first distinguished himself as general of division under Moreau (1799-1800). He was minister in Switzerland in 1803, but in 1805 gained his title of Duc d'Elchingen by his capture of that village when in command of the 8th corps. A great part of the success of the campaign against Prussia was due to him, as was also the victory of Friedland. He was recalled from Spain on account of a quarrel with Masséna, and in the retreat from Moscow commanded the rear-guard of the *Grande Armée.* He was active in the campaign of 1813, but was defeated at Dennewitz. He was continued in the command of his division by the Bourbon government, but soon joined Napoleon, and led the charge of the Old Guard at Waterloo, after which he was shot as a traitor.

Niccolini, Giovanni Battista (*b.* 1785, *d.*

1861), Italian poet, librarian and secretary to the Florence Academy of Fine Arts; author of *Arnaldo da Brescia* (1845), *Giovanni da Procida*, and *Nabucco* (printed in London 1819), which were directed against Austrian domination.

Niccolo da Pisa. [*See* Pisano.]

Nicephorus, Patriarch of Constantinople (*b.* 758, *d.* 828), was deposed and banished in 815 by Leo the Armenian for refusing to accept his decree against images. He wrote *Breviarium Historicum*, a history of Constantinople in Greek.

Nicephorus I., Emperor of the East (*d.* 811), conspired against Irene in 802, and banished her to Lesbos; made a treaty with Charlemagne in 803, but was compelled to pay tribute to Haroun al Raschid. He governed with great cruelty, and was surprised and slain in his camp by the Bulgarians.

Nicephorus II. [Phocas] (*b.* 912, *d.* 969), recovered Cilicia, Syria, and Cyprus from the Saracens; was crowned in 963, and murdered by John Zimisces in 969.

Nicephorus III. succeeded Michael VII. in 1078; defeated Bryennius, but was deposed by Alexis Comnenus in 1081, and became a monk.

Niceron, Jean Pierre (*b.* 1685, *d.* 1738), French writer; author of *Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire des Hommes Illustres de la République des Lettres* (forty-four volumes).

Nichol, John Pringle (*b.* 1804, *d.* 1859), Scottish clergyman and astronomer; author of *Views of the Architecture of the Heavens*, *Cyclopædia of the Physical Sciences*, and other works.

Nichol, John, LL.D. (*b.* 1833), his son; was professor of English literature at Glasgow from 1861 to 1889, and wrote *Tables of European Literature and History*, *Byron* ("*Men of Letters*" series), *Bacon's Life and Philosophy* ("*Philosophical Writers*") and other works.

Nicholas, the Tsar (*b.* 1796, *d.* 1855), third son of Paul; succeeded Alexander I. in 1825, after repressing a military insurrection, the object of which was to make Constantine emperor, with a constitution. He carried on wars with Persia and Turkey, and crushed the rising of the Poles in 1830. He died during the Crimean, or second Turkish war.

Nicholas, the Grand Duke (*b.* 1831), third son of the above; saw some service in the Crimea, and commanded the Russian troops in Europe up to April, 1878, in the Russo-Turkish war. In 1890 he lost his reason, but partially recovered.

Nicholas I., Prince of Montenegro (*b.* 1841), succeeded his uncle in 1860.

Nicholas I., Pope of Rome (*d.* 867), was consecrated in 858; excommunicated Photius, and attempted to induce the Eastern bishops to obey him, the result being the final schism between the East and West. He condemned the divorce and marriage of Lothaire, and was attacked in consequence, but in a conflict with the chief bishops of the West he maintained the papal supremacy.

Nicholas II. (*d.* 1061), was elected in 1058, and introduced reforms.

Nicholas III. (*d.* 1280), elected in 1277; unduly favoured his family, the Orsini, but attempted a reconciliation with the Greek Church.

Nicholas IV. (*d.* 1292), elected in 1288; busied himself in the adornment of Rome, but was unsuccessful in his attempt to promote a fresh crusade.

Nicholas V., "Da Sarzana" (*b.* 1389, *d.* 1455), was elected in 1447 (the abdication of the anti-pope, two years later, bringing to an end the "Great Schism"), and defeated the conspiracy of Porcari in 1452. He was a great scholar, was chief founder of the Vatican library, and of several Italian universities, and offered an asylum to the Greeks driven out of Constantinople.

Nichols, John (*b.* 1745, *d.* 1826), printer and editor; conducted the *Gentleman's Magazine* for many years, and published *Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century*, and *Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century*, the latter of which was continued by his son, John Bowyer Nichols (*d.* 1863).

Nichols, John Gough (*b.* 1806, *d.* 1873), antiquary; edited the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and published *Facsimiles of Autographs of Personages Conspicuous in English History, with Biographical Memoirs* (1829), *Literary Remains of King Edward VI.*, etc.

Nicholson, Sir Charles, Bart., D.C.L. (*b.* 1808), was Speaker in New South Wales from 1846 to 1856, and some time chancellor of the university of Sydney.

Nicholson, Henry Alleyne, M.D., D.Sc., etc. (*b.* 1844), zoologist; was appointed professor of natural history at Toronto in 1871, of biology at Durham (1874), of natural history at St. Andrews (1875), and at Aberdeen in 1882, being also Swiney lecturer on geology at the British Museum. Among his works are manuals of zoology and palæontology.

Nicholson, John (*b.* 1822, *d.* 1857), British soldier; served with distinction in the first Afghan war, the Sutlej campaign, and the second Sikh war, and during the Mutiny disarmed the Sepoys at Peshawur, and was mortally wounded at the siege of Delhi.

Nicholson, Margaret, a mad woman, attempted the life of George III. August 2, 1786.

Nicias (*d.* 413 B.C.), Athenian statesman and general, leader of the Oligarchical party; was one of the commanders of the Sicilian expedition, in the course of which he was defeated, captured, and put to death.

Nicol, Erskine, Hon., A.R.A. (*b.* 1825), painter, was born at Leith, and lived much in Ireland, scenes from which country form the majority of his subjects.

Nicolai, Christoph Friedrich (*b.* 1733, *d.* 1811), German bookseller and writer; established the *Allgemeine Deutsche Biblothek*, and published *Letters on Modern Literature*, etc.

Nicolai, Otto (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1849), German composer, wrote *The Merry Wives of Windsor*, etc.

Nicolas, Sir Nicholas Harris (*b.* 1799, *d.* 1848), antiquary, author of *History of the Orders of Knighthood*, *Despatches of Lord Nelson*, and other works. He served when young in the navy, and was called to the bar in 1825.

Nicot, Jean (*b.* 1530, *d.* 1600), when ambassador to Portugal in 1559 brought back the tobacco plant, which was called "*herba nicotiana*" after him.

Niebuhr, Carsten (*b.* 1733, *d.* 1815), traveller, born at Hanover; was geographer to the Danish expedition to Arabia of 1761-2, and returned alone from India through Persia and Turkey, publishing an account of the expedition in *Description of Arabia* and *Travels in Arabia*.

Niebuhr, Barthold Georg (*b.* 1776, *d.* 1831), his son, historian and philologist; was born at Copenhagen, but in 1805 entered the Prussian service, and became privy councillor. He was several years minister at Rome, and negotiated the concordat of 1821. In 1823 he obtained a chair at Bonn, and his *Römische Geschichte* appeared in enlarged form in 1827. It was translated by Hare and Thirlwall. He was also author of *Corpus Scriptorum Historiæ Byzantinæ* and other works, and discovered at Verona the fragments of Gaius.

Niel, Adolphe (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1869), marshal of France; served with credit in Algeria and at Rome (1849), and as chief of engineers captured Bomarsund in the Crimean war, while he afterwards directed for the French the siege of Sebastopol. He also took part in the war with Austria in 1859, and was minister of war from 1867 to 1869.

Niemcewicz, Julian Ursin (*b.* 1757, *d.* 1841), Polish statesman and writer; was aide-de-camp to Kosciusko in 1794, and after two years' imprisonment went with him to America. On the establishment of the Grand Duchy of Warsaw he became secretary to the Senate, a post which he lost on account of his support of the rising of 1830, having also taken part in the framing of a new constitution after the Congress of Vienna. His chief work was *Historical Ballads*.

Niepce de Saint Victor, Claude Marie François (*b.* 1805, *d.* 1870), inventor of photography on glass, was born at Saint Cyr, and served some years in the French army. In 1847 he announced his discovery, and afterwards invented the "heliochrome" process and "heliography" (1853). In 1855 his *Recherches Photographiques* appeared, but he refused to patent his inventions.

Nightingale, Florence (*b.* 1829), was born at Florence, and in 1851 entered an institution of sisters of mercy at Kaiserswerth. On November 4, 1854, she arrived with ninety-two women at Scutari, and brought the hospital there to a high state of efficiency. A testimonial was offered her but declined. She wrote *Notes on Hospitals*, *Notes on Nursing*, and other works.

Nigra, Constantino, Count (*b.* 1827), Italian diplomatist, was badly wounded at Rivoli, and afterwards entered the diplomatic service. He was secretary to Cavour at the Paris Congress in 1856, and as Italian minister there in 1870 endeavoured to avert the war with Prussia. In 1876 he was transferred to St. Petersburg, and in 1882 to London, where he remained three years.

Nikita. [*See* Nicholas I. of Montenegro.]

Nilsson, Christine (*b.* 1843), Swedish singer, daughter of a farmer; went to Paris in 1860, and on October 27, 1864, made her *début* at the Théâtre Lyrique in *La Traviata*. Her first appearance in England was in 1867, and in 1870-2 she made her first tour in the United States, her retirement taking place in 1888. She married M. Rouzaud in 1872, and in 1887 Count de Miranda.

Nimrod, *nom de plume* of CHARLES APPERLEY (*b.* 1778, *d.* 1843), author of *Hunting Tours* (1835), *The Turf, the Chase, and the Road* (1837), etc.

Ninon de l'Enclos. [*See* L'Enclos.]

Nithsdale, William Maxwell, fifth Earl of (*b.* 1676, *d.* 1744), Scottish nobleman, celebrated for his escape from the Tower, which was effected by his wife in 1716, after the rebellion of the previous year.

Nizam al Muluk (*d.* 1092), Grand Vizier of Persia for nearly thirty years; founded and endowed the college of Bagdad, and wrote a history of his times. He was killed by an assassin.

Nizami, Abu Mohammed Nizam Eddyn (12th century), Persian poet, the German memoir of whose life and writings was translated into English in 1873. His principal work is *Khamsah*, consisting of five poems, one of which is *Iskander-Nameh*—the "*Alexander Book.*"

Noailles, Adrien Maurice, Duc de (*b.* 1678, *d.* 1766), French general; was president of the council during the minority of Louis XV., but lost his place for a time through the influence of Dubois. He commanded at Dettingen, and in old age again became a minister. Two of his sons were marshals of France.

Noble John Willock (*b.* 1831), American statesman; rose from the ranks to be brigadier-general during the Civil war, and, after practising many years as a lawyer, was named secretary of the interior in 1889.

Noble, Mark (*b.* 1784, *d.* 1827), clergyman and antiquary, author of *History of the College of Arms*, *Lives of the English Regicides*, *Memoirs of the Protectorate House of Cromwell*, etc.

Nodier, Charles (*b.* 1780, *d.* 1844), French writer, became librarian of the Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal in 1823. Among his works were *Le Roi de Bohème* (1830), and *Inès de las Sierras* (romances).

Noel, Baptist Wriothesley (*b.* 1798, *d.* 1873), divine, left the Church soon after the Gorham decision (1848), and joined the Baptists, defending his position in his *Essay on the Union of Church and State.* He wrote also several other works.

Nolan, Captain Lewis Edward (*b.* 1817, *d.* 1854), British officer. After serving in the Austrian army and in India, was sent to Turkey on the outbreak of the Crimean war to purchase horses, and was killed at Balaclava while carrying the fatal order for the charge to Lord Lucan.

Nollekens, Joseph (*b.* 1737, *d.* 1823), English sculptor, son of a Dutch landscape-painter; was the friend of Blake and Flaxman, and made a large fortune by his art, specimens of which are the bust of Goldsmith in Westminster Abbey, and those of Pitt and Fox in the National Portrait Gallery.

Noodt, Gerard (*b.* 1647, *d.* 1725), Dutch civilian, rector and professor of law of Leyden, whose works were published in 1716.

Norbury, John Toler, Earl of (*b.* 1745, *d.* 1831), Irish judge, celebrated for his wit; as Attorney-General prosecuted the rebels of 1798, and in 1800 became Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, being created an earl on his retirement in 1827.

Nordberg, Georg (*b.* 1677, *d.* 1744), Swedish historian; accompanied Charles XII. in his campaigns as chaplain, and was captured at Pultowa. He wrote a *Life of Charles XII.*

Nordenskiöld, Nilo Adolf Erik, Baron (*b.* 1832), Arctic explorer, born at Helsingfors, Finland, made voyages of exploration to Spitzbergen in 1861, 1864, and 1866, and visited Greenland in 1870. After several preparatory voyages he started in 1878, under the auspices of the King of Sweden, to discover a north-east passage, and his *Voyage of the Vega round Asia and Europe* appeared in an English version in 1883.

Nordica, Madame [Mrs. Gower], singer, was born and educated in America, and afterwards went to Italy. She acquired a reputation by her rendering of Marguerite.

Norfolk, Roger Bigod, Earl of (*d.* 1270), Earl Marshal of England; headed the embassy of 1245 to the Council of Lyons to complain of the exactions of Innocent IV., and took a prominent part in the reign of Henry III., at first against but later in favour of the king.

Norfolk, Roger Bigod, Earl of (*d.* 1307), nephew of preceding; inherited the dignity of marshal in 1270, and took an active part in the Welsh wars, and in obtaining the confirmation of the charter from Edward I.

Norfolk, Thomas Mowbray, Duke of (*d.* 1399), was created duke by Richard II. in return for his support against Gloucester, but was banished for life after the quarrel with Henry of Hereford.

Norfolk, Thomas Howard, Duke of (*d.* 1524), was made prisoner at Bosworth, where his father ("Jack of Norfolk") was killed; became lord treasurer in 1501, and next year arranged the marriage of Margaret Tudor with James IV. of Scotland. He commanded at Flodden, and negotiated the peace with France in 1514.

Norfolk, Thomas Howard, Duke of (*d.* 1554), son of last-named, rendered great services to Henry VIII. as a soldier in France and Scotland, and was chiefly instrumental in putting an end to the Pilgrimage of Grace (1536). He was lord deputy of Ireland (1520-2); opposed the Reformation, bringing about the fall of Cromwell, but, having incurred the displeasure of the king, was condemned to death, and only escaped by the death of Henry.

Norfolk, Thomas Howard, Duke of (*d.* 1572), grandson of last-named, was for long greatly favoured by Elizabeth, but was sent to the Tower in 1569 on the discovery of his views with regard to Mary Stuart. He was soon released, but having broken his pledges, was found guilty of treason and executed.

Norman, Sir Henry Wylie, G.C.B., etc. (*b.* 1826), entered the Bengal army in 1844; was for seven years a member of the Council of India, and, having held various military appointments and been governor of Jamaica, became governor of Queensland in 1888. He served in the Punjab campaign and throughout the Mutiny.

Norman, John Paxton (*b.* 1819, *d.* 1871), judge of the High Court of Bengal, was assassinated when entering the court at Calcutta. He was author of a treatise on *Law and Practice Relating to Letters Patent for Inventions.*

Norman, Robert (16th century), discovered the dip of the magnetic needle, and made improvements in the compass.

Norman-Néruda, Wilhelmine [Lady Hallé] (*b.* 1840), violinist, was born at Brün; made her first appearance in 1846, and from 1870 visited England every winter. Her first husband was Ludwig Norman.

Normanby, Constantine Phipps, Marquis of (*b.* 1797, *d.* 1863), statesman and diplomatist, son of the first Earl of Mulgrave; entered Parliament as a Whig in 1819, became governor of Jamaica in 1831, Lord-lieutenant of Ireland 1835, and was created marquis in 1838. He was Colonial Secretary (1839) and Home Secretary (1839-40), and in 1846 became ambassador at Paris, whence he went to Florence in 1854. He had controversies with Louis Blanc, Lord Palmerston, and Mr. Gladstone.

Normanby, George, second Marquis, G.C.B. (*b.* 1819), sat for some years in the House of Commons; was governor of Nova Scotia (1858-1866), of Queensland (1871-74), of New Zealand (1874-78), and Victoria (1878-84).

Norris, Edwin (*b.* 1795, *d.* 1872), philologist; compiled the first Assyrian dictionary, and published a grammar of the Bornu language, etc.

Norris, Sir John ("Foulweather Jack") (*d.* 1749), admiral, served under Rooke, Russell, and Sir Cloudesley Shovel; was joint-admiral with Peterborough in 1705, and in 1710 commander in the Mediterranean. He led expeditions to the Baltic in 1715 and 1717, in which year he was sent as special envoy to the Tsar. In 1744 he commanded against the French.

Norris, John (*b.* 1657, *d.* 1711), English Platonist; author of *The Theory and Regulation of Love*, etc.

North, Christopher. [*See* Wilson.]

North, Hon. Sir Ford (*b.* 1830), judge; was called to the bar in 1856, became Queen's Counsel in 1877, and in 1881 was appointed a judge of the Queen's Bench, being transferred to the Chancery Division in 1883.

North, Francis, Baron Guilford (*b.* 1637, *d.* 1685), English judge, grandson of Lord Dudley North (*d.* 1666), the poet, and son of the biographer of the same name; became Solicitor-General in 1671, Attorney-General 1673, and Lord Keeper in 1682, when he was made a peer. He wrote a *Philosophical Essay on Music.*

North, Roger (*d.* 1733), lawyer and biographer, son of Sir Dudley North (*d.* 1691), author of *Observations on the Manners, Customs, and Jurisprudence of the Turks;* wrote lives of his brothers and *The Examen: or, Inquiry into the Credit and Veracity of a Pretended Complete History* (*Kennet's History of England*).

North, Frederick, Earl of Guilford, commonly known as Lord North (*b.* 1732, *d.* 1792), statesman, of the same family as the preceding; became Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1769, and from 1770 to 1782 was Prime Minister, after which he formed a coalition with Fox, and was joint secretary with him for a few months. He was the favourite minister of George III., but towards the end of his administration wished to conclude peace with the colonies.

Northbrook, Francis Baring, Lord (*b.* 1796, *d.* 1866), statesman, represented Portsmouth as a Whig from 1826 to 1865; held subordinate offices under Earl Grey and Lord Melbourne; was Chancellor of the Exchequer 1839-41, and First Lord of the Admiralty 1849-52, being created a peer in 1865.

Northbrook, Right Hon. Thomas, Earl of, K.G. (*b.* 1826), grandson of preceding; entered Parliament in 1857, and held various subordinate offices between that date and 1866, when he became a peer. From 1868 to 1872 he was under-secretary for war, and was Governor-General of India from the latter year till 1876, when he resigned on the Afghan question. He was First Lord of the Admiralty under Mr. Gladstone from 1880 to 1885, and in 1884 went to Egypt as High Commissioner. He broke with his chief on the Home Rule question,

Northcote, James (*b.* 1746, *d.* 1831), painter, son of a Plymouth watchmaker; was a pupil of Sir Joshua Reynolds, whose *Memoirs* he published (1813-15), and also wrote a *Life of Titian.* Among his pictures were *The Young Princes Murdered in the Tower*, and numerous portraits.

Northcote, Sir Stafford. [*See* Iddesleigh.]

Northumberland, Henry Percy, Earl of (*d.* 1408), distinguished himself in the wars of Edward III., and received his title from Richard II., but joined Henry of Lancaster against him. In 1402 he won the victory of Homildon Hill and captured Douglas, but he twice rebelled against Henry IV. and was killed in battle.

Northumberland, John Dudley, Duke of (*b.* 1502, *d.* 1553), son of the minister of Henry VII., was ennobled by Henry VIII., and obtained wealth from the spoils of the monasteries; was made high admiral 1545, and Earl of Warwick two years later, and in 1551 obtained his dukedom. He intrigued against Somerset, procured an alteration of the succession in favour of his daughter-in-law, Jane Grey, and was beheaded for treason by Queen Mary.

Northumberland, Sir Hugh Smithson, Duke of (*d.* 1786), intermarried with the old family, assumed the name of Percy, and was created duke in 1766.

Northumberland, Algernon Percy, Duke of (*b.* 1792, *d.* 1865), served in the navy till 1815; was created Lord Prudhoe next year, and succeeded his brother as duke in 1847. He was First Lord of the Admiralty 1852-3, president of the Royal Institution 1842-65, and was a great benefactor to the navy.

Northumberland, Algernon, Duke of (*b.* 1810), sat in the Commons as a Conservative for several years, and, having held several subordinate offices, was Lord Privy Seal under Lord Beaconsfield 1878-80.

Norton, Hon. Caroline [Mrs.] (*b.* 1808, *d.* 1877), granddaughter of Sheridan, novelist and poet, her chief works being *Stuart of Dunleath* (1851), *Lost and Saved* (1863), and *The Lady of La Garaye* (1870). A divorce suit, with Lord Melbourne as co-respondent, was brought against her in 1836, but the charge was disproved. In 1877 she married Sir W. Stirling-Maxwell.

Norton, Right Hon. Sir Charles Adderley, Lord (*b.* 1814), statesman; represented North Staffordshire as a Conservative for thirty-seven years; was vice-president of the Education Committee in 1858-9, under-secretary for the Colonies 1866-8, and president of the Board of Trade 1874-8, being created a peer in the latter year, and subsequently was a member of several royal commissions.

Nostradamus, Michel (*b.* 1503, *d.* 1566), French astrologer and physician, born in Provence; published in 1555 *Prophetical Centuries*, which acquired such vogue that the author was made physician to Charles IX.

Nott, Josiah Clark (*b.* 1804, *d.* 1878), American ethnologist and physician; author of *Physical History of the Jewish Race* (1850), and, with G. R. Gliddon, *Types of Mankind* (1854), and *Indigenous Races of the Earth* (1857).

Nott, Sir William (*b.* 1782, *d.* 1845), general; held Candahar in 1841, and next year marched on Cabul, won the victory of Ghuznee, and carried off the gates of Somnauth. Ill-health obliged him to return home, where he died.

Nottingham. [*See* Finch and Howard of Effingham.]

Noue, François de la, "Bras de Fer" (*b.* 1531, *d.* 1591), French Calvinist soldier; derived his nick-name from his having had an iron arm made for him in place of one which had been amputated; was distinguished at Jarnac (1569) and Valenciennes (1571), but joined the Huguenots after the massacre of 1572, and subsequently served the Dutch, and was killed at Lamballe during the wars of the League.

Noureddin-Mahmoud, Sultan of Egypt and Syria (*b.* 1118, *d.* 1173), defeated the second Crusade, and afterwards took Damascus and Edessa; was defeated by the Christians in 1159, but afterwards conquered Egypt, where Saladin was aiming at independence, when the sultan died. Noureddin is a Moslem saint.

Novalis, pen-name of Friedrich von Hardenberg (*b.* 1772, *d.* 1801), German poet and philosopher, a native of Saxony. His chief works, edited by his friends, Tieck and Schlegel, consist of *The Pupil at Sais* and *Heinrich von Ofterdingen*—philosophical romances, the latter unfinished, and *Hymns to the Night.*

Novatianus (3rd century), heresiarch and founder of the sect called after him; was elected Bishop of Rome in 251, but was soon deposed.

Novello, Clara Anastasia (*b.* 1818), English vocalist, married Count Gigliucci in 1843, and retired in 1860.

Novello, Joseph Alfred (*b.* 1810), organist and music publisher, friend of Mendelssohn. He settled in Italy in 1856.

Novello, Vincent (*b.* 1781, *d.* 1861), musical composer and publisher. Died at Nice.

Noy, William (*d.* 1634), English lawyer; as Attorney-General recommended the imposition of ship-money.

Nubar Pasha (*b.* 1825), Egyptian statesman, born at Smyrna, but educated in Europe; was secretary to Mehemet Ali and Ibrahim Pasha, and became minister of public works in 1864, and of foreign affairs in 1867. He introduced reforms in the administration of justice, and his last term of office was under Tewfik from 1884 to 1888.

Nugent, George Grenville, Lord (*b.* 1788, *d.* 1850), politician and writer, brother of the Duke of Buckingham; represented Aylesbury as a Whig for many years, and was a lord of the Treasury in 1830. He was high commissioner of the Ionian Islands 1832-5, and was again returned for Aylesbury in 1847. His chief work was *Memorials of Hampden and his Times* (1831).

Nugent, Lavall, Count (*b.* 1777, *d.* 1862), soldier; served first in the Austrian and then in the English army, and after being captain-general at Naples, returned to the former service; took part in the wars in Hungary (1848), and Italy (1848 and 1860), rising to the rank of field-marshal.

Numa Pompilius, second [mythical] King and reputed law-giver of Rome.

Numerianus, Marcus Aurelius (*d.* 284), Roman emperor; reigned eight months with Carinus, and was murdered by his father-in-law.

Nunez-Pereira (*b. circa* 1360), Constable of Portugal, and founder of the house of Braganza; after rendering great services against Castile and Ceuta, retired to a monastery about 1420.

Nunez de Arce, Gaspar (*b.* 1834), Spanish poet, called the "Tennyson of Spain"; author of several comedies besides his lyrics.

Nuvolone, Carlo (*b.* 1608, *d.* 1651), Milanese painter in the manner of Guido. His brother, GIUSEPPE (*d.* 1703), executed a fine picture of St. Dominic raising a dead man.

Nuzzi, Mario [Mario da Fiori] (*b.* 1603, *d.* 1673), Neapolitan flower-painter.

O

Oakeley, Sir Herbert Stanley (*b.* 1830), was elected professor of music in the University of Edinburgh in 1865.

Oates, Titus (*b. circa* 1650, *d.* 1705), son of a ribbon weaver; in 1677 became a Roman Catholic, and entered the order of Jesuits, but soon afterwards recanted and pretended he had discovered a "Popish plot." In consequence of his representations Lord Stafford and others were executed. He received a pension of £1,200 a year, but on the accession of James II. was condemned to the pillory, and suffered other indignities. William III. granted him a pension.

Obadiah, a Hebrew prophet. Supposed by some to have lived in the 6th century B.C.

Oberlin, Jeremias Jakob (*b.* 1735, *d.* 1806), was born at Metz, where he became professor of logic and metaphysics in 1782. He was imprisoned during the Reign of Terror. He edited Cæsar, Horace, Ovid, and Tacitus.

Oberlin, Johann Friedrich (*b.* 1740, *d.* 1826), brother of the preceding; was appointed Lutheran pastor of the Ban de la Roche in 1767, and devoted his life to improving the moral and physical condition of the rude inhabitants. His agricultural schemes were especially successful.

O'Brien, Sir J. Terence N. (*b.* 1830), served on the north-west frontier of India and in the Mutiny; became governor of Newfoundland in 1888.

O'Brien, Lucius (*b.* 1832), president of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts.

O'Brien, William (*b.* 1852), Irish Nationalist; represented Mallow 1883-5, South Tyrone 1885-6; and North-east Cork since 1886.

O'Brien, William Smith (*b.* 1803, *d.* 1864), Irish agitator, represented County Limerick as a moderate Conservative 1826-43; joined O'Connell in 1843, but separated from him in 1846, and formed the "Young Ireland" party; in 1847 founded the "Confederation;" was tried for sedition in March, 1848, but acquitted; attempted to create a rising in Thurles, but was arrested and condemned to death. His sentence was afterwards commuted to transportation for life. In 1856 he received a full pardon. He died at Bangor.

Occam, William of (*d. circa* 1349), schoolman, born in Surrey; studied under Duns Scotus in Paris, but afterwards opposed his master, and founded the "Nominalist" school; upheld the power of temporal sovereigns against the claims of the popes, and was patronised by Louis of Bavaria; wrote *Disputatio super Potestate Ecclesiastica*, and *Summa Totius Logicæ*.

Occleve, Thomas (*b. circa* 1370), an English lawyer and poet; wrote the *Story of Jonathan*, etc.

Ochino, Bernardino (*b.* 1487, *d.* 1564), Italian reformer; entered the Capuchin order in 1534; through the influence of Juan de Valdez changed his religious views; fled to Switzerland, and thence to England, where he remained 1547-53; on the accession of Mary returned to Switzerland, and became a pastor at Zurich; died in Moravia. He published *Prediche*, etc.

Ochterlony, Sir David (*b.* 1758, *d.* 1825), general, defended Delhi against Holkar (1804), and conducted a successful campaign against the Nepaulese (1816).

Ockley, Simon (*b.* 1678, *d.* 1720), divine and Orientalist, born at Exeter; was appointed professor of Arabic at Cambridge in 1711. His chief work is a *History of the Saracens* (1718).

O'Connell, Daniel (*b.* 1775, *d.* 1847), born in Kerry, educated at St. Omer and Douay, was called to the bar in 1798. His agitation for removing the political disabilities of the Roman Catholics culminated in 1828, when he was elected for Clare, but not allowed to take his seat. Amidst great excitement the Catholic Emancipation Bill was passed in 1829. He first demanded the repeal of the Union in 1841. After holding several monster meetings in Ireland, he was arrested, fined, and imprisoned, but this judgment was reversed by the House of Lords (1844). O'Connell was opposed to the use of physical force, and discountenanced the Chartists and the "Young Ireland" party. He died at Genoa.

O'Connor, Charles (*d.* 1828), antiquary and historian; published *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores* (1814-26).

O'Connor, Feargus Edward (*b.* 1796, *d.* 1855), Chartist leader, born near Cork, represented that town in Parliament 1832-5. At first supported O'Connell, but afterwards became a leader of the Chartists, whose cause he advocated in his paper, the *Northern Star*. He was elected member for Nottingham in 1847, and presented the monster petition in 1848. In 1852 he became insane.

O'Connor, Thomas Power (*b.* 1848), Irish Nationalist, entered Parliament in 1880; lectured in the United States 1881; became president of the Irish National League in 1883; has represented the Scotland division of Liverpool since 1885. He has published *Lord Beaconsfield: a Biography*, *The Parnell Movement* (1885), and was some time editor of the *Star* newspaper.

Octavia (*d.* 11 B.C.), daughter of C. Octavius and sister of Augustus; was first married to C. Marcellus, and afterwards to M. Antonius, who divorced her.

O'Curry, Eugene (*b.* 1796, *d.* 1862), Irish antiquary; published works on *The MS. Materials of Ancient Irish History* and *The Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish*, and was co-editor of the *Brehon Laws*.

Odenathus (*d.* 267), expelled Sapor, King of Persia, from Syria, and proclaimed himself King of Palmyra; afterwards invaded Persia and captured Ctesiphon. In 264 his sovereignty was acknowledged by the Emperor Gallienus. After his assassination his wife, Zenobia, ruled at Palmyra.

Odevaère, Joseph Denis (*b.* 1798, *d.* 1830), Belgian painter, studied under David at Paris. Among his chief works are *The Peace of Utrecht* and *The Battle of Nieuport*.

Odling, William (*b.* 1829) became Waynflete professor of chemistry at Oxford in 1872.

Odo, Saint (*b.* 879, *d.* 943), Abbot of Clugny, was renowned for his holiness and wisdom. His system of monastic discipline was adopted generally on the Continent. He wrote *The Life of St. Gerard, Count of Aurillac*, and *Morals of St. Gregory*.

Odo, Saint (*b.* 958), was appointed Archbishop of Canterbury by Edmund in 944. He enforced a strict rule of life among the monks, and punished the recalcitrant with undue severity.

Odo de Conteville (*b.* 1032, *d.* 1097), half-brother of William I., was made Bishop of Bayeux in 1049; after the Conquest was granted the earldom of Kent. He held the office of grand justiciar, and during William's absence in Normandy (1067) displayed great avarice and cruelty.

Odoacer (*d.* 493), a Herule or Rugian chieftain, after attacking and slaying the patrician Orestes, and deposing his son, the Emperor Romulus Augustulus (476), ruled Italy as patrician under the Eastern Emperor, Zeno, but was practically an independent sovereign. He was overthrown by Theodoric, King of the Ostrogoths, who put him to death.

O'Donnell, Leopold, Duke of Tetuan (*b.* 1809, *d.* 1867), Spanish soldier and politician, of Irish descent, served the regent Christina in the first Carlist war; brought about the fall of Espartero (1843), but afterwards became minister of war under him (1854); after Espartero's second fall (1856) was for a short time chief minister.

O'Donovan, Denis, F.R.G.S. (*b.* 1836), a writer on art and literature, who has rendered great public services in Queensland and Victoria.

O'Donovan, Edmund (*b.* 1838, *d.* 1883), was correspondent of the *Daily News* during the Russo-Turkish war (1877-8); penetrated to Merv (1879), and published *The Merv Oasis* (1882); was killed in the African expedition of Hicks Pasha.

O'Donovan, John (*b.* 1809, *d.* 1861), Celtic scholar, son of a peasant; was appointed professor of Irish at Belfast in 1849. He edited the *Annals of the Four Masters* (1856).

Œcolampadius, Johannes (*b.* 1482, *d.* 1531), a German reformer, whose real name was Hausschein. After long hesitation he embraced the doctrines of the Reformation in 1522. He passed the remainder of his life at Basle, and took a leading part in establishing the Reformation in Switzerland. He inclined to Zwingli's view of the Sacrament rather than to that of Luther.

Œder, Georg Ludwig (*b.* 1728, *d.* 1791), was appointed professor of botany at Copenhagen in 1752. His chief work is *Flora Danica*. In later life he became distinguished as an economist and financier.

Œhlenschläger, Adam Gottlob (*b.* 1779, *d.* 1850), Danish poet, visited Goethe at Weimar in 1806; after travelling in France and Italy returned to Copenhagen (1810), and was appointed professor of æsthetics in the university. Among his works are the dramatic poems of *Aladdin* and *Hakon Jarl*, *Palnatoke* and other tragedies, and an epic entitled *The Gods of the North*.

Oersted, Hans Christian (*b.* 1777, *d.* 1851), Danish man of science, was appointed professor of physics at Copenhagen in 1806. His great discovery was the power of an electric current upon a magnet, from which the science of electro-magnetism has been developed.

Offa (*d.* 795), King of Mercia, succeeded Ethelbald in 755. He slew Ethelbert, King of the East Angles, and seized his dominions.

Offenbach, Jacques (*b.* 1819, *d.* 1880), opera-bouffe composer, born of Jewish parents at Cologne; composed many pieces for his theatre at Paris (1855-80), including *Orphée aux Enfers* (1858), *Madame Favart*, etc.

Ogilby, John (*b.* 1600, *d.* 1676), a self-educated writer, translated Virgil, Æsop, and Homer. He is satirised in *MacFlecknoe* and the *Dunciad*.

Ogle, Dr. William (*b.* 1827), superintendent of statistics in the General Register Office; has contributed papers to the *Transactions* of the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society and the *Journal* of the Statistical Society.

Oglethorpe, James Edward (*b.* 1698, *d.* 1785), English general, served under Marlborough and Eugene; in 1733 founded the colony of Georgia, which he named after George II.; returned to England in 1743, and held a command against the Jacobites (1745).

Ohm, Georg Simon (*b.* 1787, *d.* 1854), German man of science; discovered "Ohm's law" of electricity, by which the intensity of a current is stated in terms of the electromotive force and the resistance of the circuit.

Ohmacht, Landelin (*b.* 1761, *d.* 1834), German sculptor, pupil of Canova, settled at Strasburg in 1801. *The Judgment of Paris* at Munich is a fine specimen of his art.

Ohnet, Georges (*b.* 1848), French novelist, author of *Serge Parrine* (1881), *Le Maître de Forges* (1882), etc., etc.

Ojeda, Alonzo de (*b. circa* 1465), Spanish navigator; was the companion of Columbus in his second voyage (1493); led an expedition to the New World in 1499-1500, and discovered Venezuela.

O'Keefe, John (*b.* 1747, *d.* 1833), dramatic writer and actor, born at Dublin. His first appearance in London was at the Haymarket in 1777. He wrote *The Agreeable Surprise*, *Wild Oats*, and other plays.

Oken, or **Okenfuss**, Lorenz (*b.* 1779, *d.* 1851), philosopher and morphologist; in 1802 published his *Sketch of a System of Natural Philosophy*, containing the germ of his theory of growth by a process of subdivision and repetition of cells, which he called *infusoria;* in 1807 announced his theory of the homology of the cranium with the vertebral column; was professor at Jena (1807-19), Munich (1827-32), and Zürich (1832-51).

Olaf I., Tryggvason, King of Norway (*d.* 1000), joined Svein, King of Denmark, in his invasion of England (994); came to terms with Ethelred, and was baptised by the Archbishop of Canterbury; was chosen king about 995; endeavoured to establish

Christianity in Norway; was slain in a sea-fight against Svein of Denmark.

Olaf II., "the Saint" (*d.* 1030), spent his youth in piracy, became king in 1015; during his reign suppressed the Vikings and established Christianity in Norway. In 1028 he was expelled from Norway by Knut of Denmark, fled to Sweden, and thence to Russia; returned in 1030, but was defeated and slain at Stiklestad.

Olaf III. (*d.* 1093) ascended the throne about 1068.

Olaf IV. (*b.* 1098, *d.* 1116) succeeded his father, Magnus III.

Olaf V. (*b.* 1371, *d.* 1387) succeeded his father, Hakon, in 1380.

Olavides, Pablo Antonio José, Count of Pilos (*b.* 1725, *d.* 1803), was made intendant-general of Andalusia, and planted and colonised the barren region of the Sierra Morena.

Olbers, Heinrich Wilhelm Matthäus (*b.* 1758, *d.* 1840), German astronomer, practised as a physician at Bremen. In 1797 he announced a new method of determining the orbits of planets. He discovered the planets Pallas (1802) and Vesta (1807), and in 1815 the comet which bears his name.

Oldcastle, Sir John, Lord Cobham (*d.* 1417), was a leader of the Lollards, whom he sheltered at his castle of Cowling in Kent. On the accession of Henry V. he was imprisoned in the Tower, whence he escaped into Wales (1413). In 1417 he was captured and burnt.

Oldenburg, Henry (*d.* 1678), came to England during the Commonwealth as political agent for his native town of Bremen; became secretary of the Royal Society in 1662, and was the first to publish the *Philosophical Transactions*.

Oldham, John (*b.* 1653, *d.* 1683), satirical poet, wrote *Four Satires against the Jesuits* and *Pindaric Odes*, and translated Juvenal. He was patronised by the Earl of Kingston, at whose seat he died.

Oldmixon, John (*b.* 1673, *d.* 1742), a miscellaneous writer and critic, satirised in the *Dunciad*.

Oldys, William (*b.* 1696, *d.* 1761), English antiquary and bibliographer, wrote *The British Librarian*, a *Life of Sir Walter Raleigh*, and many of the lives in the *Biographia Britannica*.

Oleg, Prince of Russia (*d.* 912), was a kinsman of Ruric, who appointed him guardian of his son, Igor (879). Oleg made himself king, and greatly extended the Russian dominions.

Olga (*d.* 969), wife of Igor, Prince of Russia, carried on the government after his death in 945. In 955 she visited the emperor Constantine Porphyrogenitus at Constantinople, and was converted to Christianity.

Oliphant, Lawrence (*b.* 1829, *d.* 1888), accompanied Lord Elgin's mission to China (1857-9), and was *chargé d'affaires* at Pekin (1859-62). He afterwards made an unsuccessful attempt to found a socialist and religious community at Portland, United States. His later years were spent chiefly in the East. He wrote *Piccadilly*, *Altiora Peto*, and other novels satirising fashionable life, also descriptions of his travels, and religious works such as *Scientific Religion* (1888), etc.

Oliphant, Mrs. Margaret [*née* Wilson] (*b.* 1828), has published the *Chronicles of Carlingford*, and other novels, a *Life of Edward Irving* (1862), *The Makers of Florence* (1876), etc.

Oliphant, Thomas Lawrence Kington (*b.* 1831), has published *Old and Middle English* (1878), *New English* (1886), *Life of Frederick II.* (1862), etc.

Olivarez, Gasparo de Guzman, Count of, Duke of San Lucar (*b.* 1587, *d.* 1645), Spanish statesman; was chief minister of Philip IV. from 1621 to 1643. During his administration several revolts occurred, and Portugal became an independent kingdom (1640).

Oliver, Isaac (*b.* 1556, *d.* 1617), English artist; studied under Hilliard and Zucchero. His portraits include miniatures of Mary Queen of Scots, Queen Elizabeth, and Sir Philip Sidney. His son, PETER (*b.* 1601, *d.* 1654), was much employed by Charles I.

Olivetan, Pierre Robert (*d.* 1538), French reformer, born at Noyon; was related to Calvin, and is said to have had great influence in the formation of his religious views. It is doubtful whether Olivetan or Lefèvre d'Étaples first translated the Bible into French.

Olivier, Guillaume Antoine (*b.* 1756, *d.* 1814), naturalist, born near Toulon; accompanied Bruguière on a scientific expedition to Persia (1792-8). He wrote an etomological dictionary, an account of his travels, and other works.

Ollivier, Olivier Émile (*b.* 1825), French politician; was called to the Paris bar in 1847; in 1869 formed a cabinet, in which he was minister of justice (1869-72). He afterwards supported the pretensions of Prince Napoleon.

Olmsted, Frederick Law (*b.* 1822), an American landscape-gardener.

Olshausen, Hermann (*b.* 1796, *d.* 1839), German Protestant divine; was professor of theology at Königsberg (1827-34) and Erlangen (1834-9). In his treatise on *The Deeper Sense of Scripture* he pleads for an allegorical interpretation. He also wrote a work on *The Genuineness of the Four Gospels*, and a *Commentary on the New Testament*, which was continued by Ebrard and others.

Olybrius, Amicius (*d.* 472), Roman Emperor; married the widow of Valentinian III., and was raised to the throne by Ricimer (472), but died the same year.

Olympias (*d.* 316 B.C.), daughter of Neoptolemus, King of Epirus; about 357 B.C. was married to Philip II. of Macedon, by whom she was afterwards divorced. She outlived her son, Alexander the Great, and was put to death by Cassander.

O'Malley, Edward Loughlin (*b.* 1842), became chief justice of the Straits Settlements in 1889.

Omar (*b.* 581, *d.* 644), the second khalif; was one of Mahomet's earliest followers. He succeeded Abu Bekr in 634. During his khalifate the Saracen empire was extended over Syria, Palestine, Persia, and Egypt.

Omar Khayyám (*b. circa* 1050, *d.* 1122), a Persian poet and astronomer (translated by Fitzgerald).

Omar Pasha (*b.* 1806, *d.* 1871), Turkish soldier; was by birth an Austrian Slav, his real name being Mikail Lattas. He was employed in suppressing revolts in Albania, Bosnia, and other provinces (1842-53); on the outbreak of war with Russia was appointed commander-in-chief; expelled the Russians from the Danubian principalities (1854), and defeated them at Eupatoria, in the Crimea (1855), but failed to relieve Kars.

O'Meara, Barry Edward (*b.* 1786, *d.* 1836), after serving in the army as a surgeon, resided with Napoleon at St. Helena as his physician (1811-18). In 1822 he published *A Voice from St. Helena: or, Napoleon in Exile.*

Omia, or **Omeyyah**, a cousin of Mahomet; was ancestor of Moawia, who reigned at Damascus 661-80, and was founder of the Omiad dynasty of khalifs.

Omichund (*d.* 1759), an Indian banker; notorious for the part he played in the intrigues between Clive and Meer Jaffir. He accepted a large sum as bribe for his silence concerning the treaty by which Meer Jaffir was to succeed Suraj-oo-Dowlah.

Ommaney, Admiral Sir Erasmus (*b.* 1814), was second in command of the Franklin Search Expedition (1850). During the war with Russia he was at the head of the White Sea expedition, and afterwards held commands in the Baltic.

Omri, King of Israel; lived in the 10th century B.C. He built the town of Samaria.

Onkelos, the traditional author of an Aramaic Targum or version of the Pentateuch, which appears to date from about the 2nd century. In some places it is a translation, in others a paraphrase.

Onslow, William Hillier, Earl of (*b.* 1853), was appointed governor of New Zealand in 1888.

Opie, John, R.A. (*b.* 1761, *d.* 1807), son of a carpenter at Truro; was in 1781 taken by Dr. Wolcott ("Peter Pindar") to London, where he became a fashionable portrait-painter. His works include portraits of Johnson, Lady Hamilton, and Fox, also *The Death of Rizzio*, and other historical pictures. His second wife, AMELIA (*b.* 1769, *d.* 1853), daughter of Dr. Alderson, of Norwich, wrote *Fathers and Daughters*, *Simple Tales*, etc.

Opitz, Martin (*b.* 1597, *d.* 1639), was born in Silesia. In 1625 he was crowned poet-laureate by the Emperor Ferdinand II. His best poems are didactic. He also wrote hymns and sonnets. His *Essay on German Versification* and his own purity of idiom exercised great influence in the development of the German language and literature.

Oppert, Julius (*b.* 1825), a French Orientalist, born in Hamburg. His works chiefly relate to cuneiform inscriptions.

Oppian (*b. circa* 200), Greek poet, born in Cilicia; wrote *Halieutica*, a poem on fishing, which he presented to the Emperor Caracalla.

Orange, Princes of:—

(1) WILLIAM I., "the Silent" (*b.* 1533, *d.* 1584), son of William, Count of Nassau; inherited large domains in Brabant, Flanders, and Holland; was sent as a boy to the court of Charles V.; enjoyed the confidence of that emperor, but was distrusted by his son, Philip II. On learning the designs of Philip and Henri II. of France against the Protestants (1559), he determined to espouse their cause. When the Duke of Alva arrived in the Low Countries (1567), he put himself at the head of the insurgents, and, after a protracted struggle, founded the republic of the Netherlands (1579), of which he was elected the first stadtholder. He was assassinated at Delft.

(2) MAURICE OF NASSAU (*b.* 1567, *d.* 1625), second son of the preceding; was one of the most skilful strategists of the age. He was appointed stadtholder of Holland in 1587, and soon afterwards of Utrecht, Overyssel, and Gueldres. The war with Spain was continued till 1609, after which the Dutch were able to maintain their

independence. In 1618 Barneveldt, who accused Maurice of ambitious projects, was put to death. Maurice succeeded his elder brother as Prince of Orange (1618).

(3) FREDERICK HENRY OF NASSAU (*b.* 1584, *d.* 1647), brother of the preceding; became stadtholder on his death in 1625. He carried on the war against Spain with prudence and success.

(4) WILLIAM II. (*b.* 1626, *d.* 1650), was son of the preceding, whom he succeeded in 1648. He married Mary, daughter of Charles I. of England.

(5) WILLIAM III. [*See* William III. of England.]

(6) JOHN WILLIAM FRISON (*b.* 1687, *d.* 1711), son of Henry Casimir, Stadtholder of Groningen; became Prince of Orange on the death of William III. in 1702. He distinguished himself against the French at Oudenarde and Malplaquet.

(7) WILLIAM CHARLES HENRY (*b.* 1711, *d.* 1751), posthumous son of the preceding; was elected stadtholder in 1747. The dignity was then made hereditary in his family.

Orcagna, or **Orgagna**, Andrea (*b.* 1329, *d.* 1389), Florentine architect, sculptor, and painter, was son of a goldsmith named Cione. Among his best paintings are the scenes from Dante in the church of Santa Maria Novella at Florence, and the *Triumph of Death* and the *Last Judgment* in the Campo Santo at Pisa. He built the tabernacle of Or San Michele, and the Loggia de' Lanzi of the Grand Ducal Palace at Florence, which was completed after his death.

Orchardson, William Quiller, R.A. (*b.* 1835), painter, born at Edinburgh; has exhibited *The Queen of Swords* (1877), *Voltaire at the Duc de Sully's* (1883), *Mariage de Convenance* (1886), etc.

Ordericus Vitalis (*b.* 1075, *d. circa* 1143), English chronicler, born near Shrewsbury; was educated at the abbey of Ouche, in Lisieux, and ordained priest in 1107. His *Historiæ Ecclesiæ* includes a valuable history of his own times.

Orellana, Francisco (*d.* 1550), Spanish traveller, sailed with the Pizarros to Peru in 1531. In 1540-1 he followed the river Marañon to its mouth, and named it the Amazon, from the warlike women of the neighbourhood.

Orelli, Johann Kaspar von (*b.* 1787, *d.* 1849), classical scholar, born at Zurich. His chief works are his editions of Horace (1837-8), Tacitus (1846-7), and Cicero (1826-31). He was also joint-author of the *Onomasticon Tullianum* (1836-8), and published *Inscriptionum Latinarum Selectarum Collectio* (1828).

Orestes (*d.* 476), became secretary to Attila, King of the Huns, about 446. In 475, after deposing Julius Nepos, he declared himself patrician, and set up his son, Romulus Augustulus, as emperor. He was defeated by Odoacer, who put him to death.

Orfila, Matthieu (*b.* 1787, *d.* 1855), physician and chemist, born in Minorca; was professor of chemistry at the Academy of Medecine at Paris 1823-53. He wrote a *Treatise on Poisons* (1813), a *Treatise on Medical Jurisprudence* (1847), etc.

Origen (*b.* 185, *d.* 254), Christian Father, born at Alexandria, studied under Clement; was ordained presbyter at Cæsarea in 228; fled to Cappadocia to avoid persecution (235); was imprisoned and tortured during the persecution under Decius (250); died at Tyre. Origen was well-versed in Greek philosophy, and was extremely liberal in his views. He advocated an allegorical interpretation of Scripture, and denied eternal punishment; he was consequently regarded as a heretic, both in his lifetime and afterwards. His chief work is the *Hexapla*, consisting of the Hebrew text of the Old Testament, and various Greek renderings, arranged in six columns.

Orleans, Dukes of:—

First House.—(1) LOUIS (*b.* 1372, *d.* 1407), was second son of Charles V. of France. Charles VI. having lost his reason, two parties arose, headed respectively by Louis and John, Duke of Burgundy. Louis was murdered by his rival; hence arose the quarrel between the Burgundians and the Armagnacs. (2) CHARLES (*b.* 1391, *d.* 1465), son of Louis, was a poet, and wrote many ballads and songs. He was taken prisoner at Agincourt (1415), and remained in England till 1440. (3) LOUIS. [*See* Louis XII.]

Second House.—GASTON JEAN BAPTISTE (*b.* 1608, *d.* 1660), was younger son of Henri IV., and brother of Louis XIII. He was an enemy of Richelieu, and took part in a conspiracy against him in 1642. His daughter was the celebrated Mdlle. de Montpensier.

Third House.—(1) PHILIPPE (*b.* 1640, *d.* 1701), second son of Louis XIII. of France. distinguished himself in the wars of Louis XIV. (2) PHILIPPE (*b.* 1674, *d.* 1723), son of the preceding; commanded in Italy (1706) and Spain (1707-8). He became regent on the death of Louis XIV. (1715), but soon afterwards committed the cares of government to his favourite, Dubois. (3) His son, LOUIS (*b.* 1703, *d.* 1742), retired to the abbey of St. Geneviève. He wrote commentaries on the Bible. (4) LOUIS PHILIPPE (*b.* 1725, *d.* 1785), son of the preceding; fought at Dettingen (1743) and Fontenoy (1757). (5) LOUIS PHILIPPE JOSEPH (*b.* 1747, *d.* 1793), son of the preceding, adopted democratic views, and at the outbreak of the revolution was regarded as the leader of the popular party. In 1792 he obtained a seat in the National Convention, assumed the title of "Égalité," and voted for the death of the king. In April, 1793, he was proscribed, and, after six months' imprisonment at Marseilles, guillotined. His son, LOUIS PHILIPPE, became king of the French.

Orleans, Ferdinand Philippe Louis, Duke of (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1842), eldest son of Louis Philippe; distinguished himself at the siege of Antwerp and in the African campaign. He died from the effects of a carriage accident. He left two sons, the Count de Paris and the Duc de Chartres.

Orleans, Prince Louis Philippe Robert, Duke of (*b.* 1869), eldest son of the Count de Paris; in 1890 was imprisoned under the Expulsion Bill (1886).

Orloff, Gregori (*b.* 1734, *d.* 1783), a favourite of Catherine II. of Russia; planned the revolution against Peter III., which placed her on the throne (1762), and hoped to become king. It is said that she offered to marry him privately, and that his retirement from court was due to her displeasure at his refusal. His brother, ALEXIS (*b.* 1736, *d.* 1808), was the murderer of Peter III. He became chief admiral in 1768, and defeated the Turks at Tschesme (1770). ALEXIS FEODOROVITCH (*b.* 1787, *d.* 1861), nephew of Gregori and Alexis, negotiated the treaties of Adrianople (1829) and Unkiar-Skelessi (1833); represented Russia at the Congress of Paris; and was made president of the council in 1856.

Orme, Robert (*b.* 1728, *d.* 1801), became a member of the council at Fort St. George in 1754, and was afterwards appointed historiographer to the East India Company. He published a *History of the Military Transactions of the British Nation in Hindustan* and *Historical Fragments of the Mogul Empire.*

Ormond, James Butler, Duke of (*b.* 1610, *d.* 1688), went to Ireland in 1641 as lieutenant-general, and gained several victories over the rebels; was Lord-Lieutenant 1643-7; followed Charles II. in his exile; was again Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland 1661-8. In 1670 he narrowly escaped assassination at the hands of the notorious Colonel Blood.

Orobio, Balthasar (*d.* 1687), a Spanish Jew, professor of metaphysics at Salamanca; wrote *Certamen Philosophicum* against the doctrines of Spinoza.

Orosius, Paulus, a Spanish ecclesiastic, who lived early in the 5th century. He was a disciple of St. Augustine. He wrote *Historiarum Adversus Paganos Libri VII.*, an historical work in defence of Christianity, which was translated by King Alfred.

Orsini, Felice (*b.* 1819, *d.* 1858), Italian revolutionist; while acting as Mazzini's agent in Italy, was arrested and imprisoned in Mantua, but escaped to England (1856). In January, 1858, he attempted to assassinate Napoleon III. by throwing bombs under his carriage, for which he was executed.

Ortelius, Abraham (*b.* 1527, *d.* 1598), geographer, born at Antwerp; twice visited England; in 1575 became geographer to Philip II. of Spain. His chief work is *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* (1570).

Orton, Job (*b.* 1717, *d.* 1783), Nonconformist divine, born at Shrewsbury; wrote *Memoirs of Dr. Doddridge*, etc.

Osborn, Sherard (*b.* 1822, *d.* 1875), British admiral, joined in the Franklin Search Expedition of 1850; in 1856 commanded the squadron in the Black Sea; served in the Chinese war 1857-8. He wrote several books of travel.

Osborne, Lord Sydney Godolphin (*b.* 1808, *d.* 1889), philanthropist, was rector of Durweston, Dorset, 1841-75. He made great efforts to improve the condition of the agricultural poor, contributing many letters on the subject to the *Times* under the signature of "S. G. O."

Oscar I., King of Sweden (*b.* 1799, *d.* 1859), succeeded his father, Charles XIV., in 1844. His reign was peaceful and uneventful.

Oscar II. (*b.* 1829) succeeded his brother, Charles XV., in 1872. He has translated *Faust* into Swedish, and written a *Memoir of Charles XII.*

Osiander, Andreas (*b.* 1498, *d.* 1552), German reformer, became professor of theology at Königsberg in 1548. He was regarded by his colleagues as inclined to heresy.

Osman, Ali, called "Osman Digna" (*b. circa* 1836), commanded the insurgents in the rebellion excited by the Mahdi, which began in 1881.

Osman Nubar Pasha (*b.* 1832), Turkish general; distinguished himself by his gallant defence of Plevna against the Russians (1877). He was minister of war 1878-80, and again in 1881 and 1882.

Osmund, Saint (*d.* 1099), Norman ecclesiastic, accompanied William I. to England; became his chancellor, and afterwards Bishop of Salisbury, the cathedral of which was completed under his direction. He compiled the breviary, missal, and ritual known as the *Use of Sarum*. He was canonised in 1457.

Ossington, John Evelyn Denison, Viscount (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1873), entered Parliament in 1823; was Speaker 1857-72, when he was raised to the peerage.

Ossoli, Sarah Margaret Fuller, Marchioness (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1850), American authoress, started the Transcendental *Dial* in 1840; after visiting England and France passed into Italy (1847), where she was privately married to the Marquis Ossoli; was lost at sea with her husband while returning to America. She wrote *Women in the Nineteenth Century*, etc.

Ossory, Thomas Butler, Earl of (*b.* 1643, *d.* 1680), son of the first Duke of Ormond; distinguished himself at sea against the Dutch; commanded the English forces at Mons (1677).

Ostade, Adrian (*b.* 1610, *d.* 1685), Dutch painter, born at Haarlem, was a pupil of Hals and Rembrandt. He resided for many years at Haarlem, and died at Amsterdam. His paintings depict scenes from low life in a very lively manner. Among them are *The Fish-Market* and *A Smoker Lighting his Pipe*. His brother, ISAAC (*b.* 1621, *d.* 1649), belonged to the same school.

Ostervald, Jean Fréderic (*b.* 1663, *d.* 1747), Protestant divine, was born at Neufchâtel, and passed his life in his native town. His writings are voluminous.

Oswald, Saint (*b. circa* 605, *d.* 642), became King of Northumbria in 635; defeated Cadwallon, King of Wales; extended his supremacy over Strathclyde and Wessex; was slain in battle by Penda, King of Mercia. At his request Aidan came from Iona to preach in Northumbria.

Othman, or **Osman** (*b.* 1259, *d.* 1326), founder of the Ottoman dynasty, was son of an Oguzian chieftain named Orthogrul, who established himself near the Sangar in Asia Minor. He took Nicæa (1304), and founded a kingdom consisting of Bithynia, Phrygia, and the neighbouring regions.

Othman Ibn Affan (*d.* 656), the third khalif, was Mahomet's son-in-law, and one of his earliest followers. He succeeded Omar in 644. His nepotism caused great dissatisfaction, and he was at last assassinated at Medina.

Otho, Marcus Salvius (*b.* 32, *d.* 69), Roman of patrician descent, was proclaimed emperor by the Prætorian Guards, but was defeated by Vitellius at Bedriacum, and committed suicide.

Otho I. to IV., Emperors. [*See* Otto.]

Otho (*b.* 1815, *d.* 1867), son of Ludwig II., King of Bavaria was chosen King of Greece in 1833. His attempts to govern as a despot and with the aid of German counsellors made him very unpopular. In 1843 he was compelled to grant a liberal constitution. His attack on Turkey during the Crimean war occasioned the interference of England and France. In 1862 a revolt broke out, and he was forced to retire to Bavaria.

Ottley, William Young (*b.* 1772, *d.* 1836), English artist, resided many years in Italy. He wrote *The Italian School of Design*, *An Enquiry into the Origin and Early History of Engraving on Copper and Wood*, etc.

Otto I., "the Great," Emperor of the West (*b.* 912, *d.* 973), son of Henry the Fowler, was chosen King of Germany in 936; in 951 was summoned to aid the Italians against Berengar, and married Adelheid, widow of King Lothair; routed the Hungarians near Augsburg in 955; in 962 was crowned emperor at Rome by Pope John XII. He subsequently deposed John, and set up Leo VIII. in his stead. He extended his dominion over nearly the whole of Italy, re-established the Western Empire, and made many reforms in church and state.

Otto II. (*b.* 955, *d.* 983), succeeded his father, Otto I., after defeating his rival, Henry of Bavaria; thwarted an attempt of Lothair of France to gain possession of Lorraine; invaded Apulia and Calabria, which he claimed through his wife Theophania, daughter of Nicephorus Phocas, but was defeated by a combined army of Greeks and Saracens (982).

Otto III. (*b.* 980, *d.* 1002), son of the preceding, was crowned at Rome by Gregory V. in 996. He aimed at reviving the glory of the Roman Empire.

Otto IV. (*b. circa* 1174, *d.* 1218), son of Henry the Lion, Duke of Saxony, was elected in 1197, when a rival party chose Philip of Suabia. After a long struggle Otto was crowned at Rome (1209), but in 1212 Frederick II. was chosen in his stead. In 1214 Otto was defeated at Bouvines by Philip Augustus of France.

Ottocar II., King of Bohemia (*d.* 1278), by his marriage with Margaret, sister of Frederick II. (1252), obtained Austria and Styria, but was forced to cede these territories to Rudolph of Hapsburg, and to do homage for Bohemia and Moravia (1275).

Otway, Thomas (*b.* 1651, *d.* 1685), dramatist, born in Sussex; after failing as an actor, took to writing for the stage, and produced *Alcibiades* in 1675. His finest tragedies are *The Orphan* (1680), and *Venice Preserved* (1682). He is said to have died of starvation.

Oudinot, Charles Nicholas, Duke of Reggio and marshal of France (*b.* 1767, *d.* 1847), fought with distinction in the Austrian campaign; gained the battle of Ostrolenka and greatly contributed to that of Friedland (1807); stood by Napoleon in the Russian campaign and that of 1813, but took no part in the Hundred Days, and acquiesced in the restoration. His son, CHARLES NICHOLAS OUDINOT, Duke of Reggio (*b.* 1791, *d.* 1863), commanded the French army sent in 1849 to Rome to restore Pius IX.

Oughtred, William (*b.* 1573, *d.* 1660), English divine and mathematician, educated at Cambridge; wrote *Clavis Mathematica*, etc.

Ouida, the pseudonym of Louise de la Ramée (*b.* 1840), English novelist of French extraction. Among her works are *Under Two Flags* (1867) and *Moths* (1880).

Ouless, Walter William, R.A. (*b.* 1848), portrait-painter, born in Jersey. Among those who have sat to him are Charles Darwin, John Bright (1879), and Cardinal Newman (1880).

Ouseley, Rev. Sir Frederick Arthur Gore, Bart. (*b.* 1825, *d.* 1889), son of Sir Gore Ouseley; became professor of music at Oxford in 1855.

Ouseley, Sir Gore, Bart. (*b.* 1769, *d.* 1844), diplomatist; went to Persia as ambassador in 1810, and brought about peace between Persia and Russia.

Outram, Sir James (*b.* 1803, *d.* 1863), general, obtained an Indian cadetship in 1819; was political agent in East Khandesh 1825-35, and in Mahi-Kantha 1835-8; distinguished himself in the Afghan war as aide-de-camp to Sir J. Keane; in 1842 was political agent in Scinde; quarrelled with Sir Charles Napier, whose policy towards the Ameers he regarded as oppressive; was appointed commissioner of Baroda in 1847; was resident at Lucknow 1854-6; commanded the Persian expedition 1857. On the outbreak of the Mutiny he hastened back to India, and took part with Havelock in the relief of Lucknow.

Overall, John (*b.* 1559, *d.* 1619), divine, became Bishop of Lichfield in 1614, and of Norwich in 1619. He wrote the sacramental part of the Church Catechism, and compiled the *Convocation Book*.

Overbeck, Johann Friedrich (*b.* 1789, *d.* 1869), religious artist, born at Lübeck, studied at Vienna under Füger; in 1810 went to Rome, and joined in establishing the Pre-Raphaelite brotherhood in the monastery of Sant' Isidoro; became a Roman Catholic in 1814. Among his chief works are *Christ's Agony in the Garden* (1835) at Hamburg, and *The Vision of St. Francis* (1830) at Assisi.

Overbury, Sir Thomas (*b.* 1581, *d.* 1613), courtier and miscellaneous writer; was introduced to James I. by Robert Carr, afterwards Earl of Somerset. Having opposed that nobleman's marriage with the Countess of Essex, he was thrown into the Tower, and there died of poison. Somerset and the countess were found guilty, but pardoned. Overbury's chief work is his *Characters*. He also wrote *The Wife* (a poem), etc.

Overstone, Samuel Jones Loyd, Baron (*b.* 1796, *d.* 1883), was Whig member for Hythe 1819-26, and became a recognised authority on financial matters. His *Tracts and Other Publications on Metallic and Paper Currency* were published between 1837 and 1857. The Bank Act of 1844 was based upon his proposals.

Overweg, Adolph (*b.* 1822, *d.* 1852), German traveller, born at Hamburg, joined the expedition of Richardson and Barth to Lake Tchad (1850); arrived at the lake with Barth in April, 1851, and died in the neighbourhood in September.

Ovid (Publius Ovidius Naso) (*b.* 43 B.C., *d.* 17 A.D.), Roman poet, patronised by Augustus. The cause of his banishment to Tomi, a town of the Getæ, near the mouth of the Danube, has always remained a mystery. He died in exile. His chief poems are the *Amores*, *de Arte Amandi*, *Fasti*, and *Metamorphoses*.

Oviedo y Valdes, Gonzalo Fernandez de (*b.* 1478, *d.* 1557), Spanish historian, born at Madrid, went to the West Indies as superintendent of the gold foundries (1513); became alcayde of St. Domingo in 1535; after passing many years in Hispaniola, returned to Spain, and died at Valladolid. Charles V. made him historiographer of the Indies. His chief work is a *General and Natural History of the West Indies* in fifty books.

Owen, Henry (*b.* 1716, *d.* 1795), Welsh clergyman, became vicar of Edmonton in 1775. He wrote *Observations on the Four Gospels*, *Critica Sacra: or, an Introduction to Hebrew Criticism*, etc.

Owen, Rev. James (*b.* 1838), president of the Baptist Union.

Owen, John (*b.* 1560, *d.* 1622), Latin epigrammatist, educated at Winchester and Oxford. He became master of the free school at Warwick.

Owen, John (*b.* 1616, *d.* 1683), Nonconformist divine, born at Stadham, in Oxfordshire, was educated at Queen's College, Oxford. At first a Presbyterian, he afterwards became an Independent; preached before the House of Commons on the day after Charles I.'s execution; accompanied Cromwell to Ireland and Scotland; was appointed Dean of Christ Church, Oxford (1651), and held the office of vice-chancellor 1652-7, but was driven from the university in 1659. He died at Ealing. His writings are voluminous. Among the best known are a *Discourse Concerning the Holy Spirit*, and *The Doctrine of Justification by Faith.*

Owen, Sir Richard (*b.* 1804), anatomist and palæontologist, was educated at Edinburgh University and St. Bartholomew's Hospital. During his connection with the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons (1828-56), where he succeeded Mr. Clift as curator, he published several *Catalogues* of the collections, and edited Hunter's *Animal Economy* (1837). In 1856 he was appointed superintendent of the natural history department of the British Museum. His works are voluminous, the most valuable being those which treat of extinct animals. His discoveries are summarised in his *Palæontology* (1861).

Owen, Robert (*b.* 1771, *d.* 1858), the founder of Socialism in England, was born of poor parents at Newtown, Montgomeryshire. In 1800 he became owner of the New Lanark Cotton Factory, where he proceeded to put in practice his theories of a new system of society. He afterwards made unsuccessful attempts to establish Communistic settlements at New Harmony in America (1825), and Harmony Hall in Hampshire (1844). To his efforts may be traced the first factory legislation, the co-operative movement, and the establishment of infant schools.

Owen, William, R.A. (*b.* 1769, *d.* 1825), studied under Catton and Reynolds. He excelled as a portrait-painter.

Oxenden, Right Rev. Ashton (*b.* 1808, *d.* 1892), was Bishop of Montreal and primate of Canada 1869-78. He published many religious works.

Oxenford, John (*b.* 1812, *d.* 1877), translated Goethe's *Dichtung und Wahrheit* and *Conversations with Eckermann*, and wrote *The Dice of Death* and other plays.

Oxenstierna, Axel, Count (*b.* 1583, *d.* 1654), Swedish statesman, was made chancellor by Gustavus Adolphus in 1611; succeeded him as leader of the Protestant party in Germany (1632-5); acted as regent throughout the minority of Christina, and became her chief minister when she assumed the government (1644).

Oxford, Robert Harley, Earl of (*b.* 1661, *d.* 1724), English statesman, in 1704 was made Secretary of State, but was compelled to resign by Marlborough. He soon returned with the Tories to office, being Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Queen created him Earl of Oxford and Mortimer and Lord High Treasurer. Anne finally dismissed him from his offices, and on the accession of George I. he was impeached by the Whigs but acquitted.

Ozanam, Jacques (*b.* 1640, *d.* 1717), French mathematician; wrote *Dictionnaire des Mathématiques*, *Cours des Mathématiques*, etc.

Ozell, John (*d.* 1743), English miscellaneous writer, satirised by Pope in the *Dunciad.*

Ozeroff, Vladislas Alexandrovich (*b.* 1770, *d.* 1816), Russian poet; served in the army, and afterwards held a civil appointment. He wrote *Fingal*, *Œdipus*, and other tragedies, also some lyrical poems.

P

Paaw, Pieter (*b.* 1564, *d.* 1617), Dutch physician, professor of anatomy at Leyden, where he founded the botanic garden.

Pacca, Bartolommeo, Cardinal (*b.* 1756, *d.* 1844), Italian statesman, friend of Pius VII. when an exile in France; became his secretary on his restoration in 1814, and wrote *Memorie* (translated by Sir G. Head).

Pacchiarotto, Jacopo (*b.* 1474), Italian painter, born at Siena, where he took an active part in affairs. Most of his works are there, but a *Madonna and Child* by him is in the National Gallery, London.

Pacchierotti, Gaspare (*b.* 1744, *d.* 1821), singer; visited London in 1778 and 1790.

Pace, Richard (*d.* 1532), English diplomatist, successively Dean of Exeter and St. Paul's; became Secretary of State in 1516, but, having offended Wolsey, was committed to the Tower, and lost both his preferments and his reason.

Pache, Jean Nicolas (*b.* 1746, *d.* 1823), French revolutionist; minister of war 1792-3, when the Girondists were in power; afterwards joined the Mountain.

Pacheco, Francesco (*b.* 1571, *d.* 1654), Spanish portrait-painter, father-in-law of Velasquez, most of his pictures being at Seville; published *Arte de la Pintura.*

Pachmann, Vladimir de (*b.* 1848), Russian pianist; first appeared in London in May, 1882, and performed both previously and subsequently in all the European capitals, being esteemed especially as an exponent of Chopin and Beethoven.

Pachymera, George (*b.* 1242, *d.* 1315), Greek writer; author of a *History of Michäel Palæologus and Andronicus*, from the point of view of a contemporary eye-witness.

Paciaudi, Paolo Maria (*b.* 1710, *d.* 1785), Italian antiquary; preached as a Theatine for ten years, but afterwards settled at Rome, and published *Memoirs of the Grand Masters of the Order of St. John*, etc.

Pacini, Luigi (*d.* 1837), Italian singer; made his *début* at Milan in 1806 as Buffo Comico, and in 1818 took the part of Brand in *Il Barone di Dolsheim*, composed by his son, GIOVANNI.

Pacuvius, Marcus (*d.* 132 B.C.), Roman poet and painter, much esteemed by Cicero and Lælius; fragments of his work in the *Corpus Poetarum* are all that remain.

Padilla, Francisco de (*b.* 1527, *b.* 1607), Spanish writer; author of *Historia Ecclesiastica de España.*

Padilla, Don Juan de (*d.* 1521), was put to death by Charles V. for having headed a constitutional movement in Spain.

Padilla, Lorenzo de (*d. circa* 1540), Spanish writer; author of *Anteguedades de España*, etc.

Padshah Beebee (17th century), Princess of Beejapoor, the last of her race; married Sultan Manzum, son of Aurungzebe.

Paer, Ferdinando (*b.* 1771, *d.* 1839), Italian composer, *kapellmeister* to the Elector of Saxony, and, after Jena, imperial composer to Napoleon, who made him director of the Italian Opera; composed *Griselda* and other operas.

Pagan, Blaise, Comte de (*b.* 1604, *d.* 1665), French military engineer. Having lost his sight in active service, published in 1645 his *Traité de Fortification.*

Paganel, Pierre (*b.* 1745, *d.* 1826), French revolutionist; author of *Essai Critique et Historique sur la Révolution Française*, which was seized by the police in 1810, its author being banished in 1816 as a regicide.

Paganini, Niccolo (*b.* 1784, *d.* 1840), Italian violinist, born at Genoa; first appeared at Lucca (1805), where he was patronised by the Princess Baciocchi, sister of Napoleon. Having visited the chief German capitals, he came to France and England in 1831, and made immense sums. His performance on a single string and his mysterious personality created for him a world-wide reputation.

Pagano, Mario (*b.* 1748, *d.* 1799), Neapolitan jurist; author of *Saggi Politici*, etc. Having been a prominent supporter of the Parthenopean Republic, was put to death on the restoration of the Bourbons.

Page, Thomas Nelson (*b.* 1853), American writer; author of stories in the negro dialect, *In the Virginia, Befo' de War*, etc.

Pagès. [*See* Garnier-Pagès.]

Pagès, Pierre Marie, Vicomte de (*b.* 1748, *d.* 1793), French navigator; sailed in Kerguelen's expedition to the South Pole, and afterwards went as far as 81° 30′ north; was murdered by negroes on his estate in San Domingo, after having served in the American war.

Paget, Sir Augustus, G.C.B. (*b.* 1823), English diplomatist. After a long course of home and foreign service, was appointed ambassador to Italy in 1876, and sworn of the Privy Council, and was transferred to Vienna in 1884.

Paget, Right Hon. Lord Clarence, K.C.B. (*b.* 1811), naval officer; saw active service in the Baltic in 1854-5, and afterwards several times commanded the Mediterranean squadron. He also sat in Parliament as a Liberal for some years, and was secretary to the Admiralty from 1859 to 1866.

Paget, Sir George Edward, K.C.B., F.R.S. (*b.* 1809, *d.* 1892), physician. Having been eighth wrangler in 1831, became fellow of Caius College, and was subsequently president of the British Medical Association (1864), and of the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom (1869-74), and Regius professor of medicine at Cambridge (1872).

Paget, Sir James, Bart., F.R.S., D.C.L. (*b.* 1814), surgeon, brother of the above, was born at Great Yarmouth; became F.R.C.S. in 1836, and president in 1875, and published *Report on the Results of the Use of the Microscope* (1842), *Lectures on Surgical Pathology*, and other works. He received a baronetcy in 1871, and served on the royal commission of 1881 to inquire into the condition of the London hospitals.

Paget, Lord William (*b.* 1506, *d.* 1563), statesman; served Henry VIII. and his successors both at home and abroad; was imprisoned as a supporter of Somerset, but released by Queen Mary.

Paggi, Giambattista (*b.* 1554, *d.* 1627), Italian painter, whose chief pictures are at Florence and Genoa.

Pagi, Antoine (*b.* 1624, *d.* 1690), Italian cordelier; wrote a critique on the *Annals* of Baronius, in which he was assisted by his nephew, FRANÇOIS (*d.* 1721), who also compiled a *History of the Popes.*

Pahlen, Pieter, Count (*b.* 1760, *d.* 1828), Russian statesman, who, when military governor of St. Petersburg, conspired against the Tsar Paul, and caused him to be strangled (1801), but took little further part in affairs.

Pailleron, Édouard (*b.* 1834), French dramatist; author of *Les Faux Ménages* (1869), *Helène* (1872), *Le Monde où l'on s'amuse* (1868), and *Le Monde où l'on s'ennuie*, produced at the Comédie Française in 1883, the latter chiefly contributing to his subsequent election to the Academy.

Paine, Thomas (*b.* 1737, *d.* 1809), English writer, born at Thetford, Norfolk; went to America by advice of Franklin in 1774, and soon after published his pamphlet, *Common Sense*, for which he received £500 from the state of Pennsylvania. Having served in the American war, he came to England in 1787, but, having been prosecuted for his *Rights of Man* in 1792, went to France, where he became a member of the Convention, but was imprisoned by Robespierre. His *Age of Reason* appeared between 1792 and 1795, its author afterwards dying at New York.

Painter, William (*b. circa* 1525, *d. circa* 1594), author of *The Palace of Pleasure*, a collection of novels.

Paisiello, Giovanni (*b.* 1741, *d.* 1816), musician of the Neapolitan school; patronised by Catherine II., Napoleon, and other sovereigns. His chief opera was *Nina.*

Pajol, Claude Pierre (*b.* 1772, *d.* 1844), French soldier; served with distinction under the first Republic and Empire, recaptured Montereau in 1814, and in 1830 led the attack upon Rambouillet.

Pakington, Sir John (*b.* 1799, *d.* 1880), politician; represented Droitwich as a Conservative from 1837 to 1874, when he was created Baron Hampton. He was made Colonial Secretary in 1852, and became First Lord of the Admiralty in 1858, and again in 1866, being Secretary-at-War 1866-8.

Palacky, Franz (*b.* 1798, *d.* 1876), Bohemian historian, friend of Kollar, the poet, and author of the *History of Bohemia* (1836-54), and several similar works; was named a life-member of the Upper House of the Reichsrath in 1861.

Palafox y Melzi, Don José (*b.* 1780, *d.* 1847), Spanish general; successfully defended Saragossa against the French in 1808, but was obliged to surrender after a second siege, and was for five years a prisoner in France. He supported the constitution in 1823, and declared for Isabella in 1835.

Paleario, Aonio [Antonio della Paglia] (*b.* 1500, *d.* 1570), Italian scholar, was put to death at Rome by the Inquisition on account of his religious opinions.

Palestrina, Giovanni Pierluigi da (*b.* 1524, *d.* 1594), musician, whose chief works were sacred, the mass of Pope Marcellus being the best known. He was many years chapel-master to Julius III., and saved music from proscription by the Catholic Church.

Paley, William (*b.* 1743, *d.* 1805), English theologian, professor of divinity at Cambridge, and Archdeacon of Carlisle; wrote *Horæ Paulinæ*, *Natural Theology*, *Evidences of Christianity*, etc.

Palgrave, Sir Francis (*b.* 1788, *d.* 1861), historian, of Jewish extraction, his name having originally been Cohen; was knighted for his historical works, the chief of which were *The Rise and Progress of the English Commonwealth* and *History of Normandy and England.* He was deputy-keeper of the records from 1838.

Palgrave, Francis Turner (*b.* 1824), his eldest son, poet and critic. Having been fellow of Exeter College and vice-principal of Kneller Hall (training college) and assistant-secretary in the Education Department, was elected professor of poetry at Oxford in 1886. His chief works are *Essays on Art* (1866), *Lyrical Poems* (1871), and the compilation entitled *Golden Treasury of English Songs.*

Palgrave, Reginald (*b.* 1829), historical writer, fourth son of Sir F. Palgrave; became clerk to the House of Commons in 1886, and published *Cromwell* and other works.

Palgrave, William Gifford (*b.* 1826, *d.* 1888), Arabic scholar, brother of the above; educated at Oxford; served for a time in the Indian army; became a Jesuit; explored Arabia, and was employed by the

English Government in Abyssinia and elsewhere. His chief work is *Narrative of a Year's Journey through Central and Eastern Arabia*. In 1880 he was appointed consul-general in Siam. Another brother, ROBERT INGLIS (*b.* 1827), was elected F.R.S. in 1882, and was a member of the royal commission on depression of trade (1885).

Palissot de Beauvois, Ambrose, Baron de (*b.* 1752, *d.* 1820), French botanist; travelled in Africa and America, and wrote *Flore d'Oware et de Benin* and other works.

Palissot de Montenoye, Charles (*b.* 1730, *d.* 1814), poet, author of the comedy, *Le Cercle* (1755), ridiculing Rousseau, etc.

Palissy, Bernard (*d.* 1589), potter and enameller; was imprisoned as a Huguenot in his seventy-sixth year, and died in the Bastille; made the ware which is known by his name.

Palladio, Andrea (*b.* 1518, *d.* 1580), Italian architect, born at Vicenza, where he rebuilt the Palazzo della Razione. He afterwards built the churches of St. George and the Redeemer at Venice.

Pallas, Roman freedman (*d.* 63), who, with Agrippina, poisoned the Emperor Claudius (54), but was afterwards himself poisoned by Nero.

Pallas, Peter Simon (*b.* 1741, *d.* 1811), German traveller; author of *Voyages à Travers Plusieurs Provinces de l'Empire Russe*, *Zoographia Rosso-Asiatica*, etc.

Pallavicino, Sforza, Cardinal (*b.* 1607, *d.* 1667), Italian writer; author of *Istoria del Concilio di Trento.*

Palles, Right Hon. Christopher, LL.D. (*b.* 1831), Irish judge; made a reputation at the Chancery bar, particularly in the case Croker *v.* Croker, and was Solicitor- and Attorney-General for Ireland in Mr. Gladstone's first ministry, becoming Chief Baron of the Irish Exchequer in 1874.

Palliser, Sir Hugh (*b.* 1721, *d.* 1796), English admiral; was censured by court-martial for his conduct in the action off Ushant in July, 1778, his part being taken by the Opposition as against Keppel, his superior officer.

Palliser, Sir William (*b.* 1830, *d.* 1882), inventor of the Palliser shot; served in the army till 1871, and represented Taunton for two years; invented also a method for converting smooth-bore cast-iron guns into rifled guns.

Palm, Johann Philipp (*b.* 1768, *d.* 1806), bookseller of Nürnberg, whose arbitrary arrest and execution by order of Napoleon, on a charge of selling the pamphlet, *Germany in her Deepest Humiliation*, did much to kindle the war of Liberation.

Palma, Jacopo, "Il Vecchio" (*d. circa* 1548), Italian painter of the Venetian school, whose *Annunzio dei Pastore* is in the Louvre. His great-nephew of the same name (*d.* 1628) is known as "Il Giovine."

Palmblad, Vilhelm Fredrik (*b.* 1788, *d.* 1852), Swedish writer; author of a Swedish biographical dictionary and founder of the "Phosphorist" school of criticism.

Palmella, Souza, Dugue de (*b.* 1781, *d.* 1850), Portuguese statesman; took a leading part in the affairs of his country for twenty-five years, and was thrice minister in England.

Palmer, Sir A. H., K.C.M.G. (*b.* 1819), colonial statesman, born in Ireland; became colonial secretary of Queensland in 1867, and was premier from 1870 to 1875, when he became president of the Legislative Council.

Palmer, Rev. Charles Ferrars [Father Raymund] (*b.* 1819), antiquary; author of *History of the Town and Castle of Tamworth*, where he practised some years as a surgeon, but joined the Dominicans in 1853, and subsequently published several works relating to the order.

Palmer, Sir Charles Mark, Bart. (*b.* 1822), coal-owner and ship-builder; first employed steam colliers instead of sailing brigs and introduced rolled plates for men-of-war; represented Durham county as a Liberal from 1874.

Palmer, Edward Henry (*b.* 1840, *d.* 1882), English Orientalist; went on an expedition to Mount Sinai in 1868-9, and in 1871 became Lord Almoner's Reader of Arabic at Cambridge; was assassinated in Upper Egypt eleven years later. He was author of *Oriental Mysticism*, an Arabic grammar, and a Persian dictionary, etc.

Palmer, Edwin, D.D. (*b.* 1824), divine, brother of Lord Selborne. Having been fellow of Balliol for twenty years, was appointed Corpus professor of Latin at Oxford in 1870, from which office he retired when he became Archdeacon of Oxford in 1878.

Palmer, John (*d.* 1818), a Bath brewer; first suggested mail coaches, and was made comptroller-general of the Post-office.

Palmer, John (*d.* 1798), actor; died on the stage at Liverpool when playing in Kotzebue's *Stranger*.

Palmer. [*See* Selborne.]

Palmerston, Henry John Temple, Viscount (*b.* 1784, *d.* 1865), statesman; having succeeded his father as Irish peer in 1802, entered Parliament as Tory member for Newport in 1807, and was a lord of the Admiralty from that year until 1809, when he became Secretary at War. After the death of Canning he became a Whig, and was Foreign Secretary in Earl Grey's Reform Ministry (1830-34), holding the same office again under Lord Melbourne (1835-41) and Lord John Russell (1846-51), the latter term of office being marked by the support given to the Queen of Portugal against Dom Miguel and to Turkey in the matter of the Hungarian and Polish refugees, as well as by the affair of Don Pacifico. After having been Home Secretary in the coalition ministry of 1852-55, he became First Lord of the Treasury in the latter year, and held office till March, 1857, when, after the vote of censure on the conduct of the China war, he dissolved, resigning in the following year on the Foreign Conspiracy Bill. Palmerston was again Premier from June, 1859, till his death, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Palmieri, Luigi (*b.* 1807), meteorologist, became in 1854 director of the Vesuvius Observatory. Besides describing the eruptions of the volcano, he constructed an electrometer, a pluviometer, and a seismometer.

Palmieri, Matteo (*b.* 1405, *d.* 1475), Florentine historian; author of *Vita Civile* (printed in 1529) and *Cronaca Generale.*

Palsgrave, John (*b.* 1480, *d.* 1554), English scholar, tutor to Mary, sister of Henry VIII., and author of *L'Eclaircissement de la Langue Française*, the first attempt at a French grammar.

Pamphilus (*b.* 409 B.C.), a Greek, introduced the rules of perspective and proportion into painting.

Pamphilus (*b.* 240, *d.* 309), Syrian writer, friend of Eusebius and biographer of Origen, bequeathed a lending library to Cæsarea; was put to death under Diocletian.

Panænus (*fl.* 5th century B.C.), an Athenian, executed a series of paintings of the battle of Marathon.

Panætius (*b.* 190 B.C., *d.* 100 B.C.), Athenian philosopher; taught at Rome, and left works, on one of which Cicero's *De Officiis* is said to be founded.

Panckoucke, Charles Joseph (*b.* 1736, *d.* 1798), French journalist and publisher; founded *Le Moniteur.*

Panicale, Masolino da (*b.* 1378, *d.* 1415), Florentine painter, some of whose frescoes are in the Del Carmine church.

Panin, Ivanowitch, Comte de (*b.* 1718, *d.* 1783), Russian statesman of Italian origin; helped Catherine II. against the Tsar, and attempted to introduce liberal ideas into Russia.

Panizzi, Sir Antony, K.C.B. (*b.* 1797, *d.* 1879), Italian bibliographer, compelled to leave Italy on account of his liberalism; was principal librarian of the British Museum from 1856 to 1866, having previously been keeper of printed books for nearly twenty years. He collected the first four editions of the *Divina Commedia*, and edited Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso.*

Panmure, Fox Maule Ramsey, Lord (*b.* 1801, *d.* 1874), British statesman; became Lord Panmure in 1852, and succeeded to the earldom of Dalhousie in 1860; was Secretary-at-War 1846-52, and again 1855-8, being also for a short time President of the Board of Control in 1852.

Pannini, Giampaolo (*b.* 1691, *d.* 1764), Italian painter, whose representation of the monuments of Rome are in the Louvre, as are those of his son, FRANCESCO.

Panormita, pseudonym of ANTONIO BECCADELLI (*d.* 1471), whose works (historical and poetical) were denounced for their licentiousness and publicly burnt.

Panzer, Georg Wolfgang (*b.* 1729, *d.* 1804), Lutheran minister and bibliographer; author of *Annales Typographici.*

Paoli, Pasquale de' (*b.* 1726, *d.* 1807), Corsican patriot; headed the struggle for independence against Genoa, but when the island was transferred to France came to England, where he died.

Paolo Veronese. [*See* Veronese.]

Papi, Lazzaro (*b.* 1763, *d.* 1834), Italian scholar; served in the British army in India for several years, and afterwards published *Lettere sulle Indie Orientale*, *I Commentarii della Rivoluzione Francese*, etc.

Papias (*d.* 169), Bishop of Hierapolis, and according to Irenæus, a disciple of St. John; wrote *Expositions of the Lord's Sayings*, which is quoted by Eusebius.

Papin, Denis (*b.* 1647, *d.* 1714), French physician; published, while in England, an account of a machine he had invented called the "New Digester" (1681), and became a fellow of the Royal Society.

Papinianus (*b.* 142, *d.* 212), Roman jurist of great repute; was beheaded by order of Caracalla.

Papirius Cursor, Roman hero; was twice dictator (325 B.C. and 272), and carried on successful war against the Samnites.

Paracelsus, Theophrastus (*b.* 1493, *d.* 1541), Swiss empiric; rejected the authority of the old physicians, and possessed some skill in chemistry; obtained a great reputation from his claim to have discovered the *elixir vitæ* and by some cures he effected.

Pardies, Ignace (*b.* 1636, *d.* 1673), French mathematician, held a controversy with Newton on the theory of light and colours.

Pardoe, Julia (*b.* 1806, *d.* 1862), English writer; lived some time in Constantinople, and published *The City of the Sultan* (1837), *A Romance of the Harem*, etc.

Paré, Ambrose (*b.* 1509, *d.* 1590), surgeon to Henri II. of France and his sons; was protected by Charles IX. during the massacre of St. Bartholomew, the order for its discontinuance being probably attributable to his influence.

Paredes. [*See* Garcia.]

Pareja, Juan de (*b.* 1606, *d.* 1670), Spanish painter; attracted the notice of Philip IV. while a hack in the studio of Velasquez.

Parfait, François (*b.* 1698, *d.* 1753), French writer, whose chief work was *Histoire Générale du Théâtre Français* (1734-49).

Parini, Giuseppe (*b.* 1729, *d.* 1799), Milanese poet of humble birth, his chief works being *Il Giorno*, a satire, and *Le Odi.*

Paris. [*See* Matthew Paris.]

Paris, François [the "Abbé"] (*b.* 1690, *d.* 1727), Jansenist priest, to whose tomb in St. Medard, Paris, crowds resorted in the belief that miracles were worked there.

Paris, Gaston (*b.* 1839), philologist; author of *Etude sur le rôle de l'Accent Latin dans la langue Française* (1862), *Histoire Poétique de Charlemagne* (1866), and other works.

Paris, Louis Philippe d'Orléans, Count of (*b.* 1834), grandson of King Louis Philippe, was born at Paris, and in 1861 went with his brother, the Duke of Chartres, to America, and served on M'Clellan's staff till June, 1862, when both returned to Europe. In 1871 he became a member of the National Assembly, which soon after voted the restitution of the Orleans property. On August 5, 1873, the Count of Paris recognised the Count of Chambord as head of the royal house, and on the death of the latter in 1883 was himself acknowledged as his successor. In 1886 he left France for England in consequence of the Expulsion Bill, having previously published several works, the chief of which were *The Trades Unions of England* (translated by N. J. Senior, 1869), and *Histoire de la Guerre Civile en Amérique* (1874-83).

Parish, Eli (*b.* 1806, *d.* 1846), English musician, well known as a performer on the harp, for which he wrote several concertos.

Park, Edward Amasa, D.D. (*b.* 1808), American theologian, born in Rhode Island, was professor of mental and moral philosophy at Amherst 1834-6, and from 1847 to 1861 held the chair of Christian theology at Andover. Among his works are *Theology of the Intellect and of the Feelings*, and *Discourses on Some Theological Doctrines as Related to the Religious Character.*

Park, Mungo (*b.* 1771, *d.* 1805), Scotch traveller, born at Selkirk; while engaged in exploring the sources of the Niger was drowned, his boat having been sucked into a rapid during a skirmish with the natives.

Parke, Thomas Heazle, F.R.C.S.I., etc. (*b.* 1857), army surgeon, born in Roscommon county; published a report on the Egyptian cholera epidemic (1883), and, having been present at Abu Klea and other actions in the Soudan, crossed Africa with Stanley in 1887-9.

Parke. [*See* Wensleydale, Lord.]

Parker, Joseph (*b.* 1830), preacher, opened the City Temple, London, in 1874. Has published a number of theological works.

Parker, Matthew (*b.* 1504, *d.* 1575), divine, was consecrated Archbishop of Canterbury in 1559. Under the supervision of Elizabeth he consolidated the reformation, and superintended the issue of *The Bishop's Bible;* he left a valuable collection of books and MSS. to Cambridge University, of which he had been vice-chancellor.

Parker, Richard (*d.* 1797), sailor, headed the mutiny at the Nore, at the end of which he was hung.

Parker, Theodore (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1860), American minister, son of a farmer at Lexington; ejected by the Unitarians for his writings, became leader of a society of freethinkers; was also an active abolitionist. A collected edition of his works appeared in 1863.

Parkes, Hon. Sir Henry, G.C.M.G. (*b.* 1815), Australian statesman, born in Warwickshire; emigrated in 1839 to New South Wales, where he was engaged in journalism and politics, and, having been colonial secretary and education minister, was premier from 1872 to 1875, in 1877, from 1878 to 1883, and from 1887 to the autumn of 1891. He supported both imperial and Australasian federation, and attempted to conciliate the Labour party.

Parkes, Joseph (*b.* 1796, *d.* 1865), English lawyer; author of a *History of the Court of Chancery* and *Memoirs of Sir Philip Francis,* whom he maintained to have been "Junius."

Parkinson, John (*b.*1567, *d.*1641), botanist, apothecary to James I., and author of *Theatrum Botanicum;* was named "Botanicus Regius Primarius" by Charles I.

Parkman, Francis (*b.* 1823), American writer, born at Boston; lived some time among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains, and wrote *The Conspiracy of Pontiac* (1851), *The Old Régime in Canada, Count Frontenac and New France under Louis XIV.*, and *Montcalm and Wolfe* (1884), etc.

Parmenides, Greek Eleatic philosopher, flourished about 500 B.C.

Parmenio (*d.* 330 B.C.), general of Philip of Macedon and Alexander the Great; was put to death by the latter on suspicion of conspiracy.

Parmentier, Jacques (*b.* 1658, *d.* 1730), French painter, employed by William III. of England. Several of his pictures are in churches at Leeds and Hull.

Parmigiano [Francesco Mazzola] (*b.* 1503, *d.* 1540). Italian painter; executed for Pope Clement VII. his *Madonna and Child with St. John* (now at Florence), and the *Madonna della Rosa* (Dresden Gallery). His *Cupid* is in the Belvedere Gallery, Vienna, and the National Gallery has an unfinished *Madonna* from his hand. He ruined himself in the study of alchemy.

Parnell, Charles Stewart (*b.*1846, *d.*1891), Irish politician, descended from the poet, was born at Avondale, Co. Wicklow, and educated at Cambridge. He entered public life as member for Meath in 1875, and two years later became conspicuous by the "obstruction" with which he met the Prisons Bill. He gradually ousted Mr. Butt from the leadership of the Home Rule Party, and in 1880 became leader of the Irish Party and entered upon the land agitation. At the general election he was elected for three constituencies, but chose Cork, and as the head of the Land League was prosecuted in 1880 by the Gladstone Government, the result being a disagreement of the jury. In the following session he, with the majority of his followers, was removed by the sergeant-at-arms for obstruction, and in October was imprisoned in Kilmainham under the Coercion Bill. He was released in April, 1882, but the "No rent" manifesto had meanwhile been issued, and in 1883 the National League took the place of the suppressed Land League. At the general election of 1885 he nominated every Home Rule candidate, and subsequently entered into an alliance with the followers of Mr. Gladstone. In the next Parliament he proposed a bill to suspend evictions and reduce rent, after the rejection of which the agitation continued. In 1888 a special commission was appointed to examine the charges made against Mr. Parnell and others by the *Times*, the result being his acquittal on the greatest, but condemnation on many others. In consequence of the result of the O'Shea divorce case in 1890 he was deposed by the majority of his party, but continued to lead the minority and to carry on an active campaign until his death.

Parnell, Sir Henry (*b.* 1776, *d.* 1841), politician; for forty years a member of the House of Commons, wrote an *Essay on Financial Reform;* was created Lord Congleton on resigning the office of paymaster-general. His father, SIR JOHN, was Irish Chancellor of the Exchequer, but refused to support the Act of Union.

Parnell, Thomas (*b.* 1679, *d.* 1717), Irish poet and Archdeacon of Clogher, intimate with Swift and Bolingbroke; was author of *The Hermit* and other works.

Parr, Catherine. [*See* Catherine Parr.]

Parr, Louisa (Mrs.), novelist; author of *How It All Happened* (1868), *Dorothy Fox, Adam and Eve, Loyalty George* (1888), etc.

Parr, Thomas (*b. possibly* 1483, *d.* 1635), is said to have laboured as a husbandman after attaining his 130th year. His body, examined by Dr. Harvey, showed no signs of internal decay.

Parrhasius (*fl. circa* 400), Greek painter, contemporary with Socrates; highly commended by Pliny, but very vain.

Parry, Charles Hubert Hastings, Mus. Doc. (*b.* 1848), English composer, whose chief productions are *Judith, Ode for St. Cecilia's Day*, and settings of the *Birds* and *Prometheus Unbound.* He also published *Studies of Great Composers*, and contributed to the *Dictionary of Music.*

Parry, John (*d.* 1782), blind harper. His son, WILLIAM (*d.* 1791), was elected A.R.A. in 1776.

Parry, John Orlando (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1879), comic singer, son of a Welsh musician, originated the "musical sketch," his words being generally written by Albert Smith. From 1860 till 1869 he appeared in the German Reed Company.

Parry, Sir William Edward, Rear-admiral, F.R.S. (*b.* 1790, *d.* 1855), Arctic explorer, son of Caleb Hillier Parry, a Bath physician. After serving some years on the North American station, sailed with Captain Ross to discover the north-west passage. In a subsequent voyage (in 1819) he penetrated farther west than had hitherto been reached, and in 1821-3 and 1824-5 he again went north.

In 1827 he attempted to reach the North Pole in a sledge, an account of this voyage appearing with the others in 1833. In 1853 he became governor of Greenwich Hospital. His son (*d.* 1890) was Bishop of Dover.

Parsons, Alfred William, R.I. (*b.* 1847), landscape-painter; left the Civil Service in 1867 to study from nature, and first exhibited at the Academy in 1871. Among his pictures are *Fallen*, *The Ending of Summer*, and *When Nature Painted all Things Gay*, exhibited at the Academy (the last being bought under the Chantrey Bequest in 1887) *In a Cider Country* (1866), etc. (Grosvenor Gallery), and some water-colours and oils, which gained gold and silver medals at the Paris Exhibition of 1889.

Parsons, Robert (*b.* 1546, *d.* 1610), Jesuit priest; was head of the Catholic mission of 1579, and wrote several works.

Parton, James (*b.* 1822, *d.* 1891), American writer; born at Canterbury, but was taken to America when a child, and wrote many works, the chief of which were *Life of Horace Greely* (1855), *General Butler in New Orleans*, *Life and Times of Benjamin Franklin*, and *Life of Jefferson.* He married, in 1856, "Fanny Fern," *née* Willis, writer of children's books.

Paruta, Paolo (*b.* 1540, *d.* 1598), Italian writer, author of *Storia Veneziana* (1605).

Pascal, Blaise (*b.* 1623, *d.* 1662), French philosopher and mathematician; wrote a treatise on conic sections at sixteen, and soon after invented a calculating machine; strongly opposed the Jesuits in his *Lettres Provinciales*, his *Pensées* being published after his death.

Paschal I. (*d.* 824) was elected pope in 817, and maintained an unsuccessful contest with two of the emperors about the imperial right to confirm papal elections.

Paschal II. (*d.* 1118) was elected in 1099, and made a compromise with the kings of England and France on the Investiture question. His convention with the emperor was annulled by the Lateran Synod in 1112.

Paschal III. (*d.* 1168), anti-pope; set up in 1164 against Alexander III. by the Emperor Frederick I.

Paskevitch, Ivan Feodorivitch (*b.* 1782, *d.* 1856), Russian general; conducted the war against Persia in 1826, and, after defeating the Turks, was sent to put down the Polish rebellion, after which he was governor of Poland till the Crimean war, when he commanded at the siege of Silistria.

Pasquier, Étienne Denis, Duc (*b.* 1767, *d.* 1862), French statesman; was prefect of police under the first Empire (1810-14), foreign minister under Louis XVIII. (1819-21), and president of the Chambre des Pairs from 1830 to 1848, being created duke in 1844.

Passaglia, Carlo Abbé (*b.* 1812, *d.* 1887), Italian priest; author of a pamphlet calling on the pope to relinquish his temporal power; was a leader of the independent Liberal party in the Italian parliament.

Passemant, Claude Siméon (*b.* 1702, *d.* 1769), French optician; author of a treatise on the construction of telescopes. He made and presented to Louis XV. an astronomical pendulum.

Passignano [Domenico Cresti] (*d.* 1638), Italian painter of the Venetian school, most of whose pictures are at Florence.

Passy, Hippolyte (*b.* 1793, *d.* 1880), French statesman, minister of commerce in 1836, and of finance 1839-40 and 1848-9.

Pasta, Giuditta (*b.* 1798, *d.* 1865), Italian operatic singer of Jewish descent; made her first successful appearance in 1820, and retired in 1840.

Pasteur, Louis (*b.* 1822), French chemist, born at Dôle; was appointed in 1863 professor of geology, physics, and chemistry at the École des Beaux-Arts, having been awarded in 1856 the Rumford Medal of the Royal Society for his researches on the polarisation of light. In 1874 he was awarded by the National Assembly an annuity of 12,000 francs for his investigations on fermentation, and succeeded to the chair of Littré in the Académie in 1882. He afterwards devoted himself to the cure of hydrophobia by inoculation, and treated patients from all parts of the world.

Pastoret, Claude, Marquis de (*b.* 1756, *d.* 1840), politician and lawyer; was procureur-général in 1791, and became president of the Legislative Assembly; as member of the Council of Five Hundred opposed the Directory, and after the restoration became minister of state, and was ennobled. He was author of numerous works.

Patel, Pierre (*b.* 1654, *d.* 1703), landscape-painter, the Claude of France; was killed in a duel.

Pater, Walter (*b.* 1839), English writer; became fellow of Brasenose in 1865, and published *The Renaissance*, *Marius the Epicurean* (1885), *Imaginary Portraits*, and *Appreciations*, with an essay on *Style* (1889).

Paterculus. [*See* Velleius.]

Paterson, William (*b.* 1658, *d.* 1719), Scotch speculator, projector of the Darien scheme (1794), in the same year propounded a scheme for the establishment of a National Bank.

Patey, Janet Monach, Madame (*b.* 1842), English contralto (*née* Whytock), made her *début* at Birmingham, and joined the Leslie choir; was presented with a medal for her rendering of *O Rest in the Lord*, by the Paris Conservatoire in 1875. She also made successful tours in America and Australia.

Patin, Gui (*b.* 1602, *d.* 1672), French physician, whose published letters are valuable as a picture of the times.

Patmore, Coventry Kearsey Deighton (*b.* 1823), poet; was assistant-librarian at the British Museum from 1846 to 1868. His chief works are *The Angel in the House* and *The Unknown Eros*.

Paton, Sir Joseph Noel, R.S.A. (*b.* 1821), artist, born at Dunfermline; first exhibited at the Scottish Academy in 1844, and won prizes at the Westminster cartoon exhibitions in the following years. *The Quarrel of Oberon and Titania* was bought for the Scottish National Gallery, as was also its companion picture, *The Reconciliation*, and the chief of his other pictures are *The Pursuit of Pleasure* (1855), *Dawn: Luther at Erfurt* (1861), and *Faith and Reason* (1871).

Paton, Walter Hugh, R.S.A., R.S.W. (*b.* 1828), Pre-Raphaelite painter, his chief pictures being *Slochd-a-Chrommain* (a scene in Arran), *Rome from the Pincian Hill*, and *Holyrood Palace and Edinburgh from the Queen's Park* (by royal command).

Patrick, Saint (*b.* 374, *d.* 464), patron saint of Ireland, whither he came from Scotland, where he was born, in 433.

Patrin, Eugène Melchior (*b.* 1742, *d.* 1815), French geologist; investigated the structure of the Ural Mountains, and published *Histoire Naturelle des Mineraux*.

Patrizzi, Francesco (*b.* 1529, *d.* 1597), Italian philosopher; author of *La Nuova Filosofia delle cose Universe*.

Patteson, Sir John (*b.* 1790, *d.* 1861), English judge; after being fellow of King's College, Cambridge, was called to the bar in 1821, and practised on the northern circuit. He was appointed judge of the King's Bench in 1830, and retired in 1852 on account of his deafness.

Patteson, John Coleridge (*b.* 1827, *d.* 1871), missionary. After being fellow of Merton, was appointed Bishop of Melanesia in 1861, but ten years later was murdered by the natives.

Patti, Adelina (*b.* 1843), operatic singer, was born at Madrid, appeared at New York as Lucia in 1859, and at Covent Garden in 1861 in that and other parts. In 1864 she sang as Margherita, and in 1867 as Juliet, and subsequently took part in successive Handel festivals, and appeared in Continental cities. She married Signor Niccolini in 1886, having been divorced from the Marquis de Caux. Her sister, CARLOTTA, died in 1889.

Pattison, Mark (*b.* 1813, *d.* 1884), scholar and divine; became fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, in 1839, and rector in 1861. He was at first a follower of Newman, but afterwards contributed to *Essays and Reviews*, and became an active university reformer. His chief works were *Life of Casaubon* (1875), *Milton* in "*The Men of Letters*" series, and an edition of Pope's works.

Patton, Francis Landey, D.D. (*b.* 1843), American Presbyterian divine, born in Bermuda; while professor at Chicago prosecuted Professor David Swing for heterodoxy, and afterwards held the Stuart professorship of the relation of philosophy and science to Christianity, at Princeton, New Jersey, becoming president of the college in 1888. He is author of *A Summary of Christian Doctrine*, and other works.

Paul. [*See* Vincent de Paul.]

Paul, the Tsar (*b.* 1754, *d.* 1801), succeeded Catherine II. in 1796, joined the confederacy of sovereigns against the French republic, but afterwards became deranged, and, having committed many cruel acts, was assassinated.

Paul, Saint, was beheaded at Rome about the year 64.

Paul of the Cross, Saint [Francesco Danei] (*b.* 1694, *d.* 1775), founded the Passionist order in 1741.

Paul the Silentiary, wrote a poem, *On the Pythian Baths*, in the reign of Justinian.

Paul I. (*d.* 767) was elected Pope of Rome in 757.

Paul II. (*b.* 1418, *d.* 1471) was elected in 1464, and preached a crusade against the Turks. Printing was introduced at Rome during his pontificate.

Paul III. [*See* Alessandro Farnese.]

Paul IV. [Caraffa] (*b.* 1476, *d.* 1559), elected in 1555; opposed the Spanish, but was coerced into alliance by the Duke of Alva.

Paul V. [Borghese] (*b.* 1552, *d.* 1621), elected in 1605; quarrelled with Venice about criminal jurisdiction over the clergy, but was a munificent patron.

Paula, Saint (*b.* 347, *d.* 404), Roman lady, founded the monastery of Bethlehem.

Paulding, James Kirke (*b.* 1779, *d.* 1860), American writer, friend of Washington Irving, with whom he published *Salmagundi;* also wrote *The Dutchman's Fireside*, and other novels.

Paulet. [*See* Winchester, Marquis of.]

Pauli, Reinhold (*b.* 1823, *d.* 1882), German historian; came to England in 1847 as secretary to Bunsen, and afterwards held professorships in Göttingen and other universities; wrote *Life of King Alfred*, a monograph on Simon de Montfort, and a continuation of Lappenberg's *History of England*, etc.

Paulinus, Saint (*d.* 644), accompanied Edwin to Northumbria and converted him; was consecrated Archbishop of York in 622.

Paulus Ægineta (4th century), Greek physician, an edition of whose works was printed at Venice in 1553.

Paulus, Æmilius, Roman consul; was defeated and slain at Cannæ (216 B.C.), by Hannibal.

Paulus, Æmilius (*d.* 160 B.C.), his son, conquered Macedonia (168 B.C.).

Pausanias (*d.* 467 B.C.), Lacedæmonian leader; commanded the Greeks at Platæa, but afterwards intrigued with Xerxes, and died of hunger in the sanctuary to which he had fled.

Pausanias (*fl.* 174), Greek geographer; author of *Accurata Græciæ Descriptio*, which was printed in 1516.

Pausias of Sicyon (*fl.* 350 B.C.), Greek painter, many of whose pictures were collected at Rome.

Pauthier, Jean Guillaume (*b.* 1801, *d.* 1873), French Orientalist; author of *Des Quatres Livres de Philosophie Morale et Politique des Chinois* (1841), and editions of Confucius and *Marco Polo's Travels* (1865).

Pauw, Cornelius de (*b.* 1739, *d.* 1799), Dutch writer, Canon of Cleves, whose chief work was *Recherches Philosophiques sur les Grecs, les Americains, les Egyptiens, et les Chinois*.

Paxton, Sir Joseph (*b.* 1803, *d.* 1865), English horticulturist and architect, designed the building for the Exhibition of 1851, afterwards the Crystal Palace. He represented Coventry from 1854 till his death.

Payn, James (*b.* 1830), novelist; edited for some years *Chambers's Journal*, in which appeared *Lost Sir Massingberd*. He afterwards edited the *Cornhill Magazine*, and published numerous novels, among which were *The Clyffards of Clyffe*, *By Proxy* (1878), *The Luck of the Darrells*, *The Heir of the Ages*, *The Burnt Million*, etc.

Payne, John Howard (*b.* 1792, *d.* 1852), American actor and dramatist; wrote for the press at thirteen, and appeared on the stage at sixteen; made his *début* at Drury Lane in 1812 when twenty, and composed a number of pieces, in one of which the air *Home, Sweet Home* was first heard. He died as consul at Tunis.

Pazzi, The, a Florentine family, were the rivals of the Medici, against whom they formed the conspiracy of 1478.

Peabody, George (*b.* 1795, *d.* 1869), philanthropist; having made a fortune as a dry-goodsman in America, came to England and established a banking business in London in 1843. Besides giving half-a-million to be invested for the London poor, he assisted with funds Dr. Kane's Arctic expedition, and founded and endowed many institutions at Baltimore and other places in the United States.

Peacock, Sir Barnes (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1890), judge; became Queen's Counsel in 1850, and chief justice of the Supreme Court of Calcutta in 1859, on his resignation of which post he was sworn of the Privy Council, and in 1872 became a member of the judicial committee.

Peacock, Edward, F.S.A. (*b.* 1831), antiquary; author of *Ralph Skirlaugh*, and other works, and editor of *Army List of Roundheads and Cavaliers*, and several similar publications.

Peacock, Thomas Love (*b.* 1785, *d.* 1866), novelist and poet, friend of Shelley, and author of *Headlong Hall*, and other novels, *Rhododaphne*, and other volumes of verse, etc.

Pearce, Zachary (*b.* 1690, *d.* 1774), divine, Dean of Winchester, Bishop of Bangor and Rochester successively; published an edition of Longinus, and left a donation to the Bromley Widows of Clergy College.

Pears, Edwin (*b.* 1835), barrister; while practising at the Constantinople bar, first called attention in the *Daily News* to the Bulgarian atrocities of 1876.

Pearse, Mark Guy (*b.* 1842), Wesleyan minister; published in 1874 *Dan'l Quorm and his Religious Notions*.

Pearson, Sir Charles John (*b.* 1843), lawyer; was called to the bar in 1870, became Solicitor-General for Scotland, and member of Parliament for Edinburgh and St. Andrews in 1890, and Lord Advocate in 1891.

Pearson, John, D.D. (*b.* 1612, *d.* 1686), became Bishop of Chester in 1673, having previously been master of Trinity College, Cambridge. His *Exposition of the Creed* appeared in 1659.

Pearson, John Loughborough, R.A., architect, designed Truro cathedral, Brisbane cathedral, Holy Trinity church, Westminster, and restored several ecclesiastical and collegiate buildings.

Pecchia, Carlo (*b.* 1715, *d.* 1784), Italian writer; author of *Storia Civile e Politica del Regno di Napoli.*

Peck, Rev. Francis (*b.* 1692, *d.* 1743), English antiquary; author of *Desiderata Curiosa*, *Memoirs of Oliver Cromwell*, etc.

Peckham, John, D.D. (*b.* 1292), Archbishop of Canterbury (1278-92); reformed abuses and encouraged learning, but persecuted the Jews.

Pecock, Reginald (*d.* 1460), divine, Bishop successively of St. Asaph and Chichester; was deprived and imprisoned for a book denying the Real Presence.

Pecquet, Jean (*d.*1674), French physician; author of *Experimenta Nova Anatomica;* discovered the thoracic duct and the receptacle of the chyle.

Pedro the Cruel (*b.* 1334, *d.* 1369), King of Castile; succeeded Alfonso XI., and governed with great cruelty. He was supported by the Black Prince against his brother, Henry of Trastamare, by whom he was eventually slain.

Pedro III., of Aragon (*b.* 1239, *d.* 1285); claimed Sicily in right of his wife, and excited the conspiracy against the adherents of Charles of Aragon, which led to the massacre called the Sicilian Vespers (1282).

Pedro IV. (*b.* 1317, *d.* 1387), defeated the Moors and Genoese, and founded the University of Huesca.

Pedro I., "the Severe," King of Portugal (*b.* 1320, *d.* 1367), succeeded Alfonso IV. in 1257, and married Iñez de Castro.

Pedro II. (*b.* 1648, *d.* 1706), became regent in 1668 and king in 1683 in succession to Alfonso VI.

Pedro III. (*d.* 1786) succeeded with Maria Isabella in 1777.

Pedro IV. (*b.* 1798, *d.* 1834), succeeded John VI. in 1826, but abdicated two months later in favour of his daughter, Dona Maria da Gloria. He was Emperor of Brazil from 1822 till 1831, when he abdicated in consequence of a revolution.

Pedro V. (*b.* 1837, *d.* 1861) succeeded Dona Maria in 1853.

Pedro I., Emperor of Brazil. [*See* Pedro IV. of Portugal.]

Pedro II. (*b.* 1825) assumed the government in 1840, and was crowned in the following year; commanded the army in the war with Paraguay in 1865-70, issued decrees against the slave trade in 1850 and 1871, and encouraged European colonisation, but after his return from a visit to Europe in 1887 was deposed, and retired to France.

Peel, Sir Robert, Bart. (*b.* 1750, *d.* 1830), cotton manufacturer; supported Pitt in Parliament, and was created a baronet in 1801. His son, GENERAL JONATHAN PEEL (*b.* 1799, *d.* 1879), a member of Parliament for many years, was Secretary-at-War under Lord Derby 1858-9, and again in 1866-7.

Peel, Sir Robert, Bart. (*b.* 1788, *d.* 1850), statesman, eldest son of the first baronet; was named under-secretary for the Colonies immediately on his entering Parliament in 1811, and was Irish Secretary from 1812 to 1818. In the following year he was chairman of the Bank Committee, and in 1822 was appointed to the Home Office, becoming leader in the Commons on the death of Canning (1827). As such he introduced the Catholic Emancipation and Police Bills, and lost his seat for Oxford University in consequence of the former. After the Reform Bill he reconstructed his party, modern Conservatism dating from his Tamworth Manifesto (1834). He now held office a few months, and was finally Prime Minister from 1841 to 1846, when his desertion of Protection cost him the support of the majority of his followers. He died from the consequences of a fall from his horse on Constitution Hill.

Peel, Right Hon. Sir Robert, G.C.B. (*b.* 1822), third baronet; retired from the diplomatic service in 1850, and having entered Parliament, was a lord of the Admiralty from 1855 to 1857, and Chief Secretary for Ireland from 1861 till 1865. He sat for Tamworth from 1850 till 1880, for Huntingdon in 1884-5, and for Blackburn in 1885-6. He was an unsuccessful Home Rule candidate at the general election of 1886, and in October, 1888.

Peel, Right Hon. Arthur Wellesley, D.C.L. (*b.* 1829), youngest brother of the last-named, was elected as a Liberal for Warwick in 1865, became secretary to the Poor Law Board in 1868, secretary to the Board of Trade in 1871, secretary to the Treasury in 1873, and under-secretary for the Home Department in 1880. In 1884 he was elected Speaker.

Peel, Right Hon. Sir Frederick, K.C.M.G. (*b.* 1823), another brother; was called to the bar, and elected as a Liberal for Leominster in 1849, and sat for Bury from 1852 to 1857 and from 1859 to 1865. He was under-secretary for the Colonies 1851-2, and again in the Coalition Ministry, under-secretary for war 1855-7, and secretary to the Treasury 1860-5. He was president of the Railway Commission first appointed in 1873.

Peel, Sir William (*b.* 1824, *d.* 1858), another brother; served in the Naval Brigade at Sebastopol, and was severely wounded at the relief of Lucknow, soon after which he died.

Peele, George (*b. circa* 1558, *d.* 1598), poet; wrote *David and Bethsabe*, and several other plays, as well as a *Chronicle of Edward I.*

Peile, John, Litt. D. (*b.* 1838), philologist; senior classic and Chancellor's medallist at Cambridge, was elected fellow of Christ's College in 1860, and became master of the College in 1887. In 1884 he was named reader in philology, having brought out a primer of that science in 1875.

Peisistratus (*b.* 612 B.C., *d.* 527), Tyrant of Athens, was twice expelled, but regained and transmitted his power, ruling well, and encouraging public works.

Pekah, King of Israel, reigned B.C. 759-739.

Pekahiah, King of Israel, reigned B.C. 761-759.

Pelagius (5th century), British monk, whose name was MORGAN, opposed the Augustinian doctrine of original sin, and founded a sect at Rome.

Pelagius I., Pope (*d.* 560), was elected in 555.

Pelagius II. (*d.* 590), elected in 578.

Pelet, Jean Germain, Baron de (*b.* 1779, *d.* 1858), French general and writer, author of several military works, served in the Napoleonic wars, and in 1848 was made president of the Committee of National Defence.

Pelham. [*See* Newcastle.]

Pelham, Henry (*b.* 1696, *d.* 1754), English statesman; was Secretary-at-War under Sir R. Walpole (1724-30), but afterwards intrigued against him; was Prime Minister from 1744 till his death, and reduced the interest on the National Debt.

Pelham, Henry Francis (*b.* 1846), historian, eldest son of the Bishop of Norwich; became fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, in 1869; reader in ancient history 1887; and Camden professor in 1889.

Pelissier, Amable Jean, Duc de Malakoff (*b.* 1794, *d.* 1864), Marshal of France: served in Spain, the Morea, and Algeria, and gained notoriety by his having ordered the suffocation of 500 Arabs in a cave in 1846. In May, 1855, he succeeded to the command of the French forces in the Crimea, and took the Malakoff tower. He was afterwards governor of Algeria.

Pell, John (*b.* 1610, *d.* 1685), English mathematician and divine, friend of Newton; wrote several mathematical works, and left a number of manuscripts now in the British Museum.

Pellegrini, Carlo (*b.* 1838, *d.* 1889), caricaturist, drew as "Ape" for *Vanity Fair.*

Pellegrino. [*See* Tibaldi.]

Pellerin, Joseph (*b.* 1684, *d.* 1782), French numismatist, whose collection of medals was bought by Louis XVI. for £12,000.

Pellew. [*See* Exmouth, Lord.]

Pellico, Silvio (*b.* 1788, *d.* 1854), Italian writer, author of some tragedies; was imprisoned by the Austrian government from 1820 to 1830, and wrote *Le mie Prigioni* (1832), an account of his life in the prison of Spielberg.

Pellison-Fontanier (*b.* 1624, *d.* 1693), French historian; author of *Histoire de l'Académie Française*, to which he was elected, though there was no vacancy, *Histoire de Louis XIV.* and other works.

Pelly, Lieutenant-General Sir Lewis, K.C.B. (*b.* 1825, *d.* 1892), English administrator; served with Jacob as political secretary and interpreter in the Persian expedition of 1857, and was entrusted with several missions to Persia, Afghanistan, Beloochistan, and Arabia, finally becoming envoy-extraordinary and plenipotentiary for foreign affairs. He published several pamphlets, and entered Parliament as a Conservative for Hackney in 1885.

Pelopidas (*d.* 364 B.C.), Theban general, expelled the Spartans from his city in 379 B.C., shared in the victories of Epaminondas and was killed after his victory at Cynocephalæ.

Peltier, Jean Gabriel (*d.* 1825), French journalist; published *Actes des Apôtres* (1789-91), and having taken refuge in England was in 1803 convicted of libel against Bonaparte, his counsel being Sir J. Mackintosh.

Pemberton, Sir Francis (*b.* 1625, *d.* 1697), English judge; was appointed judge of the

King's Bench in 1679, but removed soon after. In 1681 he became Lord Chief Justice, and as such condemned Fitzharris and Archbishop Plunket, but was two years later transferred for political reasons to the Common Pleas. He presided at the trial of Russell and Sydney, but was dismissed for his moderation, and was afterwards counsel for the seven bishops and for Sir John Fenwick.

Pemberton, Henry (*b.* 1694, *d.* 1771), physician; pupil of Boerhaave, and professor at Gresham College. His chief work was *A View of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophy.*

Pembroke, Richard de Clare, Earl of [Strongbow] (*d.* 1176), assisted Dermot MacMurrough to regain Leinster, and after taking Dublin succeeded him. In 1171 he surrendered his kingdom to Henry II., receiving it back in fee, and accompanied him to Ireland.

Pembroke, Thomas Herbert, Earl of (*d.* 1733), was Lord Privy Seal, president of the Council twice, and seven times Lord Justice under William III., besides having been plenipotentiary at Ryswick and a commissioner for the union with Scotland. He was also the friend and protector of Locke.

Pembroke, William Herbert, Earl of (*d.* 1570), married a sister of Catherine Parr, and was one of the executors of Henry VIII.; was created earl by Edward VI. as a zealous Protestant; supported Northumberland, but afterwards joined Queen Mary, and commanded the English at St. Quentin; was banished by Elizabeth for implication in the schemes of Norfolk and Arundel.

Pembroke, William Marshall, Earl of (*d.* 1219), married the daughter of Strongbow; supported King John, and as regent during the minority of Henry III. defeated Louis of France.

Penda (*d.* 655), King of Mercia, the last supporter of paganism among the Anglo-Saxons; defeated and slew Eadwine at Heathfield (633), and Oswald at Maserfeld (644), but was himself killed in battle with Oswi at Winwoed.

Penn, William (*b.* 1644, *d.* 1718), founder of Pennsylvania, was son of Sir W. Penn, who, with Venables, took Jamaica. He became a Quaker while at Oxford, and was several times imprisoned for his writings. In 1682 he embarked for the colony of the New Netherlands, which had been granted him by Charles II., and founded Philadelphia, but died in England, having been in great favour at court under James II.

Pennant, Thomas (*b.* 1726, *d.* 1798), naturalist and antiquary; was friend and correspondent of White of Selborne, and author of *A History of Quadrupeds*, *History of London*, a series of *Tours*, etc.

Pennell, Henry Cholmondeley (*b.* 1838), ichthyologist and writer, son of Sir Charles Pennell, who originated the present system of manning the navy; was appointed inspector of fisheries in 1866, and was afterwards director-general of commerce in Egypt. Among his works are *The Modern Practical Angler*, *Salmon and Trout*, etc., and *Puck on Pegasus* (1861), and other poetical works.

Penni, Gian Francesco, "Il Fattore" (*b.* 1488, *d.* 1528), Florentine painter; originally steward (*fattore*) of Raffaelle, afterwards assisted him in painting, and, as co-heir with Giulio Romano, finished some of his works.

Penry, John (*b.* 1559, *d.* 1593), Puritan writer, author of the Martin Marprelate tracts, was executed for sedition in 1593.

Penzance, Right Hon. James Wilde, Lord (*b.* 1816), judge; was called to the bar and went the northern circuit, became Queen's Counsel in 1855, Baron of the Exchequer in 1860, and was a judge of the Probate and Divorce Court from 1863 to 1872. He was created a peer in 1869, and in 1875 was appointed Dean of Arches under the Public Worship Regulation Act.

Pepagomenus, Demetrius (*fl. circa* 1280), Greek writer, author of a work on gout.

Pepe, Guglielimo, Baron (*b.* 1783, *d.* 1855), Neapolitan general; extorted a constitution from Ferdinand of Naples in 1820, but was expelled the country by the Austrians, and lived in England and Spain until 1848, when he commanded the Neapolitan contingent which helped to defend Venice. After the capitulation he lived chiefly in Paris, and wrote his *Memoirs.* His brother, FLORESTAN (*d.* 1851), commanded the Italian Legion under Napoleon, and for a time held Naples against Ferdinand.

Pepin d'Heristal (*d.* 714), father of Charles Martel, became King of Austrasia in 687, and as Mayor of the Palace under the Merwings ruled the Franks from 687 to his death.

Pepin le Bref (*b.* 714, *d.* 768), King of the Franks and father of Charlemagne, deposed Childeric III., and founded the Carlovingian dynasty (752), and afterwards, by helping Stephen III. against the Lombards, founded the temporal power of the popes.

Pepper, John Henry (*b.* 1821), analytical chemist, was for several years public analyst at Brisbane; improved Henry Dirck's rough model, which became known as "Pepper's Ghost."

Pepusch, Johann Christoph (*d.* 1752), German musician, author of a *Treatise on Harmony;* came to England, where he took the degree of Mus.Doc. at Oxford, and became organist to the Charterhouse.

Pepys, Sir W. [*See* Cottenham.]

Pepys, Samuel (*b.* 1632, *d.* 1703), secretary to the Admiralty under Charles II., and author of an extremely interesting and valuable *Diary*, which was published by Lord Braybrooke in 1825 from the MS. at Magdalen College, Cambridge. He was president of the Royal Society.

Peranda, Santo (*b.* 1566, *d.* 1638), Venetian painter, whose chief work, *The Descent from the Cross*, is in the church of San Procolo.

Perceval, Right Hon. Spencer (*b.* 1762, *d.* 1812), English statesman, second son of the Earl of Egmont; was Attorney-General under Addington and in Pitt's last ministry, and, in consequence of a speech he delivered against Lord Grenville's proposal to allow Romanists to hold commissions in the English army, was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Portland ministry. In 1809 he became Premier, and carried the Regency Bill in 1811, but next year was shot by a Liverpool broker named Bellingham in the lobby.

Percival, Rev. John, LL.D. (*b. circa* 1835), educationalist; was fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, from 1858 to 1862, president of Trinity from 1878 to 1887, when he became head-master of Rugby, having also been first head of Clifton College (1862-78). He took chief part in the foundation of University College, Bristol, and published *The Connection of the Universities with the Great Towns*, etc.

Percival, Thomas, M.D. (*b.* 1740, *d.* 1804), physician, author of *Medical Ethics*, etc., and founder of the Manchester Philosophical Society.

Percy, Sir Henry (*b.* 1364, *d.* 1403), son of the first Earl of Northumberland, was called HOTSPUR, and was killed at the battle of Shrewsbury. [*See* Northumberland, Earls of.]

Percy, Thomas (*b.* 1729, *d.* 1811), divine, successively Dean of Carlisle and Bishop of Dromore, collected and published *Reliques of Ancient Poetry*.

Perdiccas (*d.* 321 B.C.), Macedonian general, lieutenant of Alexander, and regent for his successor; was assassinated by his soldiers.

Péréfixe, Hardouin de Beaumont de (*b.* 1605, *d.* 1670), Archbishop of Paris and tutor of Louis XIV.; published *Histoire du Roy Henri le Grand*, and other works.

Pereira, or **Pereire**, Jacob Rodriguez (*b.* 1716, *d.* 1780), Spanish Jew, who opened a school for deaf mutes at Rochelle; was pensioned by Louis XV., and elected member of the Royal Society. His grandsons, JACOB ÉMILE (*d.* 1875) and ISAAC, established the Crédit Mobilier in 1852.

Pereira, Nuño Alvarez (*b.* 1360, *d.* 1431), "the Portuguese Cid"; as constable under João I. defeated the Spaniards in 1385, and died in the Carmelite Convent at Lisbon.

Pereira de Figueiredo, Antonio (*b.* 1725, *d.* 1797), theologian; author of *Doctrina veteris Ecclesiæ de Suprema Regis etiam in Clericos Potestate* (1765).

Perez, Antonio (*b.* 1539, *d.* 1611), Spanish statesman, for many years secretary of state under Philip II., intrigued with his mistress, the Princess d'Eboli, and, having been condemned to death, escaped to England in 1591.

Perez Galdós, Benito (*b.* 1845), novelist, born at Las Palmas in the Canaries, his chief works being *La Fontana de Oro* (1871), *El Terror de 1824* (1877), *Doña Perfecta*, *Gloria*, etc., the last two of which have been translated into English. In 1890 he published *La Incognita* and *Prealidad.*

Pergolese, Giambattista (*b.* 1710, *d.* 1736), Italian composer, whose best works were his *Stabat Mater*, and the opera *La Serva Padrona.*

Peri, Giacomo (16th century), Florentine composer, whose chief works were *Dafne* (1594), and *La Morte di Euridice* (1600).

Periander (*b.* 665 B.C., *d.* 585), succeeded Cypselus as Tyrant of Corinth.

Pericles (*b.* 499 B.C., *d.* 429), Athenian statesman; made important modifications in the constitution in the democratic direction about 460 B.C.; fortified the city, and beautified it with the Parthenon, the Odeon, and the Propylaca; patronised Sophocles, Euripides, and Pheidias, and planned an Athenian empire by making the allies subjects, the result being the Peloponnesian war, in the third year of which he died of the plague.

Périer, Casimir. [*See* Casimir Périer.]

Peringskjöld, Johan (*b.* 1654, *d.* 1720), Swedish historian, author of *Heimskringla, sive Historiae Regum Septentrionalium*, etc.

Perizonius, Jacobus (*b.* 1651, *d.* 1715), Dutch philologist, author of *Origines Babylonicæ et Ægyptiacæ*, etc.

Perkin, William Henry, Ph.D., F.R.S. (*b.* 1838), English chemist; after acting as assistant to Hofmann, discovered "aniline purple," or mauve, and established with his father a manufactory at Greenford Green, Middlesex, where it was first made in 1857. He made several other chemical discoveries and improvements, and was president of the Chemical Society in 1883.

Perkins, Elisha (*d.* 1799), American physician; believed that he could cure gout and other diseases by metallic tractors, but tried the remedy on himself with fatal consequences.

Péron, François (*b.* 1775, *d.* 1810), French naturalist, whose *Voyage de Découvertes aux Terres Australes pendant les Années 1800-1804* was published after his death.

Pérouse. [*See* La Pérouse.]

Perowne, John James Stewart, D.D. (*b.* 1824), English divine, was born in Bengal, and, after a distinguished career at Cambridge, was elected fellow of Corpus Christi College in 1849. He was vice-principal of St. David's, Lampeter, from 1862 to 1872, and was elected Hulsean professor at Cambridge in 1875. Having previously been Canon of Llandaff, he became Dean of Peterborough in 1878, and in 1890 Bishop of Worcester. He was a member of the Old Testament Revision Company, and also of the commission on Ecclesiastical Courts, and published *Critical Translations of the Psalms* and other works.

Perrault, Charles (*b.* 1628, *d.* 1703), French writer, whose *Parallèle des Anciens et des Modernes* (1698) gave rise to a famous literary controversy; also wrote *Contes des Fées*, etc. His brother, CLAUDE (*b.* 1613, *d.* 1688), built the colonnade of the Louvre.

Perrenet de Granvelle, Antoine de (*b.* 1517, *d.* 1586), Spanish statesman, of French birth; became Bishop of Arras in 1538, and in 1540 succeeded his father as chief minister of Charles V., the marriage of whose son with Mary of England he negotiated; was created Archbishop of Mechlin in 1560, and cardinal in 1561, and was the chief adviser of Margaret of Parma in the Netherlands till compelled by the Gueux to retire. His *Papiers d'État* were published in 1841.

Perrot, Sir John (*d.* 1592), probably a natural son of Henry VIII., was imprisoned by Mary for harbouring Protestants; was sent to Ireland as president of Munster in 1572, and became lord deputy in 1583, but was tried for high treason on his return, and died in the Tower.

Perry, James (*b.* 1756, *d.* 1821), journalist, friend of Campbell and Lamb, edited the *Morning Chronicle*, for an article in which he was tried for libel but acquitted.

Perry, John (*d.* 1733), engineer, employed by Peter the Great; published *The State of Russia under the Present Czar.*

Perry, John, D.Sc., F.R.S. (*b.* 1850), electrician, professor of mechanical engineering at the Finsbury Technical College, was born in Ireland, and graduated at the Queen's University; was in Japan as joint professor of engineering from 1875 to 1879, and gained the silver medal of the Society of Arts for his lecture on *The Future Development of Electrical Appliances.* With Professor Ayrton he published papers on *Electrolytic Polarisation* and other subjects. Has written also a manual of *Practical Mechanics.*

Persia, Nasr-ed-Deen, Shah of (*b.* 1829), succeeded Muhammad Shah in 1848, but not without bloodshed; after the war of 1856-7 became friendly to England, which he visited in 1873 and 1889, and introduced into his country many European improvements.

Persigny, Jean Gilbert Victor Fialin, Duc de (*b.* 1808, *d.* 1872), French statesman, prominent in the *coup d' état*, was twice minister of the interior under Napoleon III., but resigned in 1863 on account of the measures against the press; was also ambassador in England between 1855 and 1860.

Persius Flaccus (*b.* 34, *d.* 62), Roman satiric poet, friend of Lucan and Seneca.

Pertinax, Helvius (*b.* 126, *d.* 193), was made Emperor of Rome in 193, but assassinated two months after.

Perugino [Pietro Vannucci] (*b.* 1446, *d.* 1524), Italian painter of the Umbrian school, kept a school at Perugia, and had Raffaelle as a pupil.

Peruzzi, Baldassare (*b.* 1481, *d.* 1536), painter and architect of Sienna; invented and executed scenic paintings, helped Raffaelle with the Farnesina, and designed the Palazzo Massimi.

Pestalozzi, Johann Heinrich (*b.* 1745, *d.* 1827), Swiss educationist; established an institution for deserted children at Neuhof in 1798, and afterwards as a schoolmaster at Burgdorf and Yverdun practised his "intuitive" system. His chief works were *How Gertrude Instructs her Children* (1801) and his *Mother's Book* (1803).

Petavius [Denis Petau] (*b.* 1583, *d.* 1652), French Jesuit, professor of philosophy at Bourges and of theology at Paris; was author of *Opus de Theologicis Dogmatibus.*

Peter. [*See* Pedro.]

Peter, the wild boy, was discovered in the forest of Hertswold, Hanover, in 1725, and died sixty years later.

Peter, King of the Bulgarians, led a revolt of the Slavs against the Emperor Isaac Angelus, but was assassinated ten years after (1196).

Peter, Saint, was crucified at Rome in the year 65 or 67.

Peter of Blois (*d. circa* 1200), Archdeacon of London; was employed as a diplomatist by Henry II., his works being published in 1519.

Peter the Hermit (*d.* 1115), French monk, who preached the first crusade in 1095, and led the crusaders to Palestine.

Peter the Lombard (*d.* 1164), Bishop of Paris, whose *Book of Sentences* was a standard scholastic work during the middle ages.

Peter I., Tsar of Russia [Peter the Great] (*b.* 1672, *d.* 1725), was joint ruler with Ivan V. from 1682 till 1689, when he became sole sovereign, visited Holland and England to learn ship-building, and on his return suppressed the conspiracy of the Stretlitz (1698); founded St. Petersburg in 1703, and, after a defeat at Narva, won the victory of Pultowa over Charles XII. of Sweden in 1709. He added to his dominions Esthonia, Livonia, and part of Finland, and again visited western Europe in 1716-17.

Peter II. (*b.* 1715, *d.* 1739), grandson of preceding, succeeded Catherine I. in 1727.

Peter III. (*b.* 1728, *d.* 1762), succeeded the Tsarina Elizabeth in 1761, but, having offended both the clergy and the imperial guards, was compelled to abdicate, and a week after was strangled, his wife, Catherine, being at the head of the conspiracy.

Peterborough, Charles Mordaunt, Earl of (*b. circa* 1658, *d.* 1735), soldier and diplomatist, distinguished himself in Spain in the Succession War, compelling the French to raise the siege of Barcelona (1706), and was afterwards employed as a diplomatist.

Peters, Hugh (*b.* 1599, *d.* 1660), Puritan preacher, chaplain to Cromwell; was hanged as a regicide after the Restoration.

Pétion, Alexander (*b.* 1770, *d.* 1818), a mulatto, who, after being one of the leaders in the rising of 1791, became first president of the republic of Hayti.

Pétion de Villeneuve, Jérôme (*b.* 1753, *d.* 1793), French revolutionist; acted with Robespierre in the Constituent Assembly, and was elected mayor of Paris in November, 1791, but soon lost his popularity, and, having joined the Girondins, was compelled to escape from Paris, and was found with Buzot half-devoured by wolves at St. Emilion.

Petit, Hon. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee (*b.* 1823), Parsee philanthropist. Having a large fortune partly inherited and partly made in the cotton industry, he founded a leper hospital at Bombay amongst other charities, and was knighted on the occasion of the Queen's jubilee.

Petit, Jean Louis (*b.* 1674, *d.* 1750), French surgeon; author of *Traité des Maladies des Os*, and inventor of several surgical instruments.

Petitot, Jean (*b.* 1607, *d.* 1691), Genevese enamel painter, employed by Charles I. and Charles II. and by Louis XIV.; was imprisoned after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

Petöfy, Sandor (*b.* 1823, *d.* 1849), Hungarian poet, whose poems were published in 1847; was killed in a revolutionary combat in the following year.

Petrarca, Francesco (*b.* 1304, *d.* 1374), Italian poet, born at Arezzo, lived chiefly at Avignon, but passed his later years at Milan, Venice, and Padua, and died at Arquà; with Boccaccio took an active part in the revival of learning, and was crowned as laureate in the Capitol by King Robert of Anjou in 1341. His chief works are *Sonnetti, Canzoni et Trionfi* (in praise of Laura, a married lady whom he met at Avignon in 1327), and some Latin treatises.

Petre, Edward (*b.* 1631, *d.* 1699), Jesuit priest, confessor to James II., exercised much political influence.

Petre, Sir George Glynn, K.C.M.G., entered the diplomatic service in 1846, was plenipotentiary to the Argentine republic 1881-2, to Paraguay in the following year, and to Portugal in 1884.

Petrie, George (*b.* 1790, *d.* 1866), archæologist, directed the ordnance survey of Ireland in 1833, and wrote treatises on *The Origin and Uses of the Round Towers*, *Tara Hill*, etc.

Petrie, W. M. Flinders (*b.* 1853), Egyptologist, measured and surveyed the pyramids and temples of Ghizeh in 1881-2, excavated for the Egyptian Exploration Fund the mounds of San (Zoan) in 1884, and in the following year discovered the lost city of Naukratis. He also made further discoveries, and published, among other works, *Historical Data of the XI. Dynasty*, *Hawara, Brahmu, and Arsinöe* (1889), and a book on Stonehenge.

Petronius Arbiter, Caius (*d.* 66 B.C.), Roman writer, author of *Satyricon.*

Pettie, John, R.A. (*b.* 1839), English painter, born at Edinburgh; exhibited at first in the Scottish Academy (*The Prison Pet*, etc.), but came to London in 1862, and, having been elected A.R.A. in 1864, exhibited at the Royal Academy *The Rehearsal*, *The Death Warrant*, *The Vigil* (1884), etc., the last of which was purchased for the Chantrey Bequest.

Pettigrew, James Bell, F.R.S., F.R.C.P., etc., medical writer; born at Roxhill, Lanarkshire, took the degree of M.D. at Edinburgh in 1861, and in 1875 became Chandos professor of medicine and anatomy at St. Andrews. His best known work is *Animal Locomotion: or, Walking, Swimming, and Flying*.

Pettigrew, Thomas Joseph, M.D. (*b.* 1790, *d.* 1865), antiquary, author of *History of Egyptian Mummies*, *Bibliotheca Sussexiana*, etc.

Pettitt, Henry, dramatist, whose chief plays are *The Black Flag*, *In the Ranks* (with G. R. Sims), *The Bells of Haslemere* (with Grundy), *A Million of Money* (with Harris). [*See* Sims, G. R.]

Petty. [*See* Lansdowne and Shelburne.]

Petty, Sir William (*b.* 1623, *d.* 1687), politician and writer; surveyed for Henry Cromwell the forfeited Irish estates, was one of the early members of the Royal Society, and wrote *Political Arithmetic*, *The Political Anatomy of Ireland*, etc.

Peyrère, Isaac la (*b.* 1594, *d.* 1676), French writer; was imprisoned for maintaining, in *Præ-Adamitæ*, the existence of a race anterior to Adam.

Peyronnet, Charles, Comte de (*b.* 1778, *d.* 1834), statesman, minister of justice from 1821 to 1828: as minister of the interior signed the ordinances which led to the revolution of 1830, and was condemned to imprisonment for life, but liberated in 1836.

Pezza. [*See* Fra Diavolo.]

Pfeiffer, Ida (*b.* 1795, *d.* 1858), Austrian lady, made and described two voyages round the world (1846-48 and 1851-54). Her *Voyages* were translated into English.

Phædon (*fl. circa* 400 B.C.), Greek philosopher, disciple of Socrates, and founder of the Elian school.

Phædrus (*fl. circa* 14 A.D.), Latin writer, whose *Fabulæ* were first printed in 1596.

Phalaris, Tyrant of Agrigentum, which city he took about 570 B.C. His name is known on account of his cruelty, and also for the controversy between Bentley and Boyle as to the genuineness of some letters attributed to him.

Pharnabazus (*fl.* 412-333 B.C.) Satrap of the Persian Hellespontine provinces; received Alcibiades after Ægospotami, but on the Spartan demand gave the order for his assassination; was captured by the Macedonians after the battle of Issus.

Pharnaces II., King of Pontus (*d. circa* 46 B.C.), son of Mithridates, after whose death he revolted against the Romans, his defeat by Julius Cæsar (47 B.C.) being the occasion of the despatch, "*Veni, vidi, vici.*"

Pheidias (5th century B.C.), Athenian sculptor, whose chief work was seen in the Parthenon.

Phelps, Samuel (*b.* 1804, *d.* 1878), English actor; born at Devonport, made his *début* at Wakefield in 1827, and having been associated with Macready at the Haymarket, became the head of the stage on his retirement in 1851. As manager of Sadler's Wells (1844-62), he revived the classical drama, and afterwards acted at Drury Lane and the Lyceum, his best parts being Sir Peter Teazle, Justice Shallow, and Bottom.

Phelps, Hon. William Walter (*b.* 1839), American statesman; entered Congress in 1873, was minister at Vienna 1881-2, and after being in Congress till 1889 was then appointed ambassador at Berlin, where he took part in the Samoan Convention of that year.

Pherecydes (*b.* 600 B.C.), Greek philosopher, master of Pythagoras, is said to have invented prosody. Another Pherecydes, who lived earlier, wrote a *History of Athens*.

Philemon (*b.* 320 B.C.), Greek comic poet, is said to have died of laughter.

Philip of Hohenstaufen (*d.* 1208), son of Frederick Barbarossa; when Duke of Suabia was chosen king of Germany in 1198, but ten years later was assassinated by Otto of Wittelsbach.

Philip Neri, Saint (*b.* 1515). [*See* Neri.]

Philip II., King of Macedon (*d.* 336 B.C.), ascended the throne in 360 B.C.; instituted the phalanx, made Thrace and Thessaly tributary, defeated the Athenians at Chæronea (338), but was assassinated at Ægæ two years later.

Philip III. [Arrhidæus], his natural son, succeeded Alexander in 323 B.C., but was murdered in 317.

Philip V. (*d.* 178 B.C.), began to reign in 221 B.C.; joined the Achæan League, and allied himself with Hannibal, but was afterwards defeated by the Romans at Cynocephalæ (197 B.C.).

Philip I., "the Arabian," Emperor of

Rome, 244-249, when he was assassinated near Verona. His son, Philip II., was associated with him, and was killed in battle shortly after his father's death.

Philip I., King of France (*b.* 1052, *d.* 1108), was crowned at Rheims in 1059, and succeeded Henri I. next year; was excommunicated for divorcing Bertha and marrying Bertrade de Montfort (1092).

Philip II. [Philip Augustus] (*b.* 1165, *d.* 1214), son of Louis VII., whom he succeeded in 1180, joined Richard I. on crusade (1190), and after his return made war on him; won the victory of Bouvines over the Germans in 1214.

Philip III., "the Hardy" (*b.* 1245, *d.* 1285), succeeded Louis IX. in 1270.

Philip IV., "the Fair" (*b.* 1268, *d.* 1314), succeeded Philip III., married Jane of Navarre, quarrelled with the pope and Edward I., and suppressed the Templars.

Philip V., "the Long" (*b.* 1294, *d.* 1322), succeeded John I. in 1316. During this reign the Salic law was established.

Philip VI. [Philip of Valois] (*b.* 1293, *d.* 1350), succeeded Charles in 1328, carried on war with Edward III., who defeated him at Creçy and took Calais.

Philip I., King of Spain (*b.* 1478, *d.* 1506), son of Mary of Burgundy, married Joanna, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, and succeeded to the crown of Spain on the death of the latter (1504).

Philip II. (*b.* 1527, *d.* 1598), succeeded upon the abdication of Charles V. in 1555. He married (1) Isabella of Portugal, (2) Mary of England, (3) Anne of Austria. His reign was marked by the revolt of the Netherlands, the annexation of Portugal (1580), the defeat of the Turks at Lepanto (1571), and the loss of the Armada (1588).

Philip III. (*b.* 1578, *d.* 1621), son of the above by his third wife. During his reign peace was made with the Netherlands (1609), and the Moors were expelled from Granada.

Philip IV. (*b.* 1605, *d.* 1665), succeeded Philip III.; carried on war with France, and lost Portugal in 1660.

Philip V. (*b.* 1683, *d.* 1746), grandson of Louis XIV., who supported his claims contrary to treaty, and thus produced the Spanish Succession war, which broke out in 1702, and was terminated by the Treaty of Utrecht. Philip retained Spain and the Indies, but lost other parts of his dominions.

Philip I., "the Bold," Duke of Burgundy (*b.* 1342, *d.* 1404), made duke by his brother, King John of France, with whom he was captured at Portiers; acquired great part of the Netherlands by marriage, and became one of the most powerful princes of his time.

Philip II., "the Good" (*b.* 1396, *d.* 1467), grandson of the preceding; allied himself with Henry V. against France, but afterwards deserted the English alliance and besieged Calais in 1436.

Philippa of Hainault (*d.* 1369), married Edward III. in 1328, defeated the Scots at Neville's Cross, and interceded for the men of Calais.

Philips, Ambrose (*b.* 1671, *d.* 1749), English poet, friend of Addison and Steele, published in 1710 *Pastorals, Epistles, Odes, and other Original Poems.*

Philips, John (*b.* 1676, *d.* 1708), poet, whose chief works were *The Splendid Shilling* (1703), and *Cider* (1706).

Phillidor [André Danican], French chess-player and musician, travelled all over Europe, and published in England his *Analysis of Chess.*

Phillimore, Sir Robert Joseph, Bart., D.C.L. (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1885), ecclesiastical lawyer, son of Dr. Joseph Phillimore, Regius professor of civil law at Oxford; was called to the bar in 1841, and was appointed judge of the Cinque Ports in 1885. As judge of the Court of Arches (1867-75) he heard Martin *v.* Mackonochie and other celebrated cases. He was judge of the Admiralty Court till 1883, and published *Commentaries on International Law.*

Phillip, John, R.A. (*b.* 1817, *d.* 1867), painter, whose chief subjects were drawn from Spanish life.

Phillips, George, D.D. (*b.* 1804), Syriac scholar; was eighth wrangler in 1829, and in 1857 became president of Queen's College, Cambridge. His chief works are *A Syriac Grammar*, *Brief Treatise on the Use of a Case of Instruments*, and editions of several Syriac texts.

Phillips, John, F.R.S. (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1874), geologist, nephew of William Smith; became professor at Dublin in 1844 and at Oxford in 1856, his chief work having been *Palæozoic Fossils of Cornwall and West Somerset.*

Phillips, Lawrence Barnett, F.R.A.S. (*b.* 1842), retired from the watch-making business in 1882, and afterwards published a *Dictionary of Biographical Reference*, and exhibited etchings at the Royal Academy.

Phillips, Wendell (*b.* 1811, *d.* 1884), American abolitionist; made many speeches in the anti-slavery agitation, notably one over the grave of Brown at Harper's Ferry in 1859, and succeeded Lloyd Garrison as president of the Anti-Slavery Society. He was also active in the cause of temperance and the rights of women.

Philo Judæus (1st century), Alexandrian Jew, Platonic philosopher and writer.

Philolaus (5th century B.C.), Greek philosopher, disciple of Pythagoras, is said to have been the first to propound the Copernican hypothesis.

Philopœmen (*b.* 252 B.C., *d.* 183), Achæan general, the "last of the Greeks;" took Sparta, and compelled the abolition of the laws of Lycurgus; was captured and poisoned by the Messenians.

Philpott, Henry, D.D. (*b.* 1807, *d.* 1891), English divine, senior wrangler in 1828, became master of St. Catherine's College in 1845, and Bishop of Worcester in 1861. He resigned in 1890.

Phillpotts, Henry, D.D. (*b.* 1778, *d.* 1869), divine; became Dean of Chester in 1828, and was Bishop of Exeter from 1830 till his death, being conspicuous as a High Churchman, especially in his proceedings in the Gorham case and Catholic Emancipation.

Phipps, Constantine. [*See* Normanby, Marquis of.]

Phiz. [*See* Browne.]

Phocas, Emperor of the East (*d.* 610), slew the Emperor Mauricius and his sons, and was himself finally dethroned and beheaded.

Phocion (*d.* 317 B.C.), Athenian statesman; as head of the peace party opposed Demosthenes, but commanded against Philip of Macedon; was compelled to drink hemlock when Polysperchon took the city.

Phormion, as Athenian admiral in the Peloponnesian war, won two naval victories in the Gulf of Corinth in 429 B.C.

Photius (*d.* 891), Byzantine scholar; several times Patriarch of Constantinople, excommunicated the pope in 867, but was finally deposed in 886. His chief work is *Myriobiblion seu Bibliotheca*, consisting of extracts from many ancient writers, with critical remarks.

Phranza, Georgius (*b.* 1401), Byzantine historian, chamberlain to several of the Palæologi; after the taking of Constantinople, became a monk at Corfu. His *Chronicon* extends from 1260 to 1477.

Phrynichus (*d.* 411 B.C.), Athenian general; opposed the return of Alcibiades, but afterwards joined the Oligarchic faction, and was assassinated after an unsuccessful embassy to Sparta.

Phrynichus (6th century), Athenian dramatist, whose works have perished.

Piatti, Alfredo (*b.* 1822), Italian violoncellist and composer: made his first appearance in London in 1844, when he played before the Philharmonic Society.

Piazzi, Giuseppe, F.R.S. (*b.* 1746, *d.* 1826), Italian astronomer, born in the Valteline; became director of the Palermo observatory in 1787, and discovered "Ceres Ferdinandea," the first known of the asteroids, besides making two catalogues of stars (1803 and 1814).

Picard, Jean (*b.* 1620), French mathematician; succeeded Gassendi in the chair of astronomy at the Collège de la France, wrote *Le Mesure de la Terre*, etc., and originated *La Connaissance des Temps*.

Piccini, Niccolo (*b.* 1728, *d.* 1800), Italian composer, whose rivalry with Gluck at Paris became historical. His chief works were *La Cecchina* and *Olimpiade*.

Piccolomini, Æneas Silvius. [*See* Pius II.]

Piccolomini, Ottavio (*b.* 1599, *d.* 1656), Italian general, who served Austria during the Thirty Years' war. After his defeat at Breitenfeld he became Spanish general-in-chief in the Netherlands.

Pichegru, Charles (*b.* 1761, *d.* 1804), French general; rose from the ranks to be general under the Republic, for which he defeated the English and conquered Holland. When president of the Council of Five Hundred he was sent to Cayenne for opposition to the Directory, but escaped, and having conspired against Bonaparte, put an end to his life in the Temple prison.

Pickard-Cambridge, Octavius, F.R.S. (*b.* 1828), entomologist; author of *Spiders of Dorset*, *Araneidæ* (*Scientific Results of Yarkand Mission*), and *Arachnida of Kerguelen Island* (*Report of Transit of Venus Expedition*) (1877).

Pickering, Edward Charles (*b.* 1846), American astronomer; was professor of physics in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1868 to 1877, and became director of the Harvard Observatory and professor of astronomy in 1876. He published *Elements of Physical Manipulation* (1873-76), and numerous papers.

Pickering, Percival Umfraville, F.R.S. (*b.* 1858), English chemist; took honours in natural science at Oxford, being Brackenbury scholar of Balliol. Among his works are *Action of Sulphuric Acid on Copper*, *The Molecular Weights of Solids and Liquids*, *The Principles of Thermo-Chemistry*, *Law of the Freezing Point of Solutions*, etc., etc.

Pico della Mirandola, Giovanni (*b.* 1463, *d.* 1494), Italian scholar, of extraordinary acquirements; offered to discuss nine hundred theses in a variety of subjects against all comers, but some of them having been condemned as heretical, devoted the rest of his life to theology. His chief works were *Conclusiones Philosophicæ* (1486), and an *Apologia* (1489). His nephew (*d.* 1533) wrote a *Life of Savonarola.*

Picton, Sir Thomas (*b.* 1758, *d.* 1815), British soldier; having been governor of Trinidad and Tobago, distinguished himself in the Peninsula by the capture of Badajoz (1811), and was killed at Waterloo when in command of the 5th division.

Pierce, Franklin (*b.* 1804, *d.* 1869), President (fourteenth) of the United States; was elected as the Democratic candidate in 1853, and held office till 1857. He was a supporter of the continuance of slavery, and during his term of office the "Ostend Manifesto" (1854), by which force was threatened against Spain if she did not sell Cuba, was issued. His life was written by his friend, Nathaniel Hawthorne.

Pierino del Vaga [Pietro Buonacorsi] (*b.* 1500, *d.* 1547), Florentine painter; gained his surname from the master who brought him to Rome, where he worked with Raffaelle in the Vatican, and left paintings of all kinds.

Pierola, Nicolas de (*b.* 1839), Peruvian general; was impeached at the close of his term of office as minister of finance, and went into exile, making expeditions against Peru in 1874 and 1877. In 1879 he returned, and during the Chilian war was provisional president for some months. He was an unsuccessful candidate in 1890, and was imprisoned for organising a riot.

Piero della Francesca. [*See* Francesca.]

Pietro Abano. [*See* Abano.]

Pigalle, Jean Baptiste (*b.* 1714, *d.* 1785), French sculptor, whose chief works were the mausoleum of Marshal Saxe at Strasburg, and a statue of Voltaire at the Institut de Paris.

Pignotti, Lorenzo (*b.* 1739, *d.* 1812), Italian writer; author of a *History of Tuscany* and *Fables.*

Pilate (*d.* 39) was appointed governor of Judæa in 27; suppressed with great severity a rising of the Samaritans consequent on his having taken silver from the sacred treasury to construct an aqueduct.

Pilpay, or **Bidpay,** wrote in Sanscrit (probably in the 3rd century B.C.) a collection of fables called *Pantcha-Tantra,* which were subsequently translated into Persian, Latin, French, and English.

Pinchbeck, Thomas (*d.* 1783), English mechanician, gave his name to an alloy of zinc and copper which he brought into use.

Pindar (*d. circa* 442 B.C.), Theban poet, whose *Odes* were first printed in 1513.

Pine, John (*b.* 1690, *d.* 1756), engraver; executed plates of the tapestry hangings in the House of Lords, remuneration for which was guaranteed him by Parliament, and also engraved the text of Horace.

Pinel, Philippe (*b.* 1745, *d.* 1826), French physician; introduced the modern system of treatment of lunatics, and wrote several works.

Pinero, Arthur Wing (*b.* 1855), English dramatist and actor; made his *début* at Edinburgh in 1874, and subsequently played under Irving and the Bancrofts. His chief plays are *The Squire*, *The Magistrate*, *The Schoolmistress*, *Sweet Lavender*, *The Profligate*, *The Times*, etc.

Pinkerton, John (*b.* 1758, *d.* 1827), Scotch writer, whose chief work was his *Collection of Voyages and Travels.*

Pintelli, Baccio (15th century), Italian architect, designed the Sistine chapel and the Vatican library.

Pinto, Alexandre da Rocha Serpa, Major (*b.* 1846), Portuguese traveller, served in the army during the Zambesi war, and in 1877-9 crossed Africa from Benguela to Durban, describing his journey in *How I Crossed Africa* (London, 1881).

Pinturiccio [Bernardino di Betti], Italian painter, whose *chef-d'œuvre* is the series of frescoes in the Piccolomini library at Sienna. In the National Gallery, London, there is a *Madonna and Child* by him.

Pinzon, Martino Alonzo (*d.* 1493), Portuguese navigator; accompanied Columbus on his first voyage, and afterwards claimed to have discovered the New World. VICENTE YAÑEZ, his brother, was also with Columbus, and having afterwards explored Guiana and Mexico was ennobled.

Piombo, Sebastiano del (*b.* 1485, *d.* 1547), Venetian painter, whose chief work, *The Raising of Lazarus,* is in the National Gallery, London.

Piozzi, Esther [Mrs.] (*b.* 1739, *d.* 1547), English lady, friend of Dr. Johnson, married first Mr. Thrale, and then Signor Piozzi; her *Autobiography*, *Letters*, etc., were published in 1861. She wrote *Anecdotes of Dr. Johnson* (1786), and other works.

Piper, Karl, Count (*b.* 1660, *d.* 1716), Swedish statesman, chief minister of Charles

XII., whom he accompanied to Russia; was imprisoned for life after the battle of Pultowa.

Pippi. [*See* Romano, Giulio.]

Piranesi, Giovanni Battista (*d.* 1778), Italian engraver; executed numerous prints of ancient and modern buildings and works of art, his sons and daughter following the same profession.

Piron, Alexis (*b.* 1689, *d.* 1773), French dramatist and wit, his chief play being *Métromanie* (1738).

Pisano, Andrea. [*See* Andrea Pisano.]

Pisano, Niccola (*b. circa* 1206, *d.* 1278), Italian sculptor, whose chief works are at Pisa, Bologna, and Siena.

Pisistratus. [*See* Peisistratus.]

Pitman, Isaac (*b.* 1813), inventor of phonetic shorthand, published in 1837 his *Stenographic Soundhand.* From 1843, when the Phonetic Society was established, he gave his whole attention to the system, the headquarters of which are at Bath.

Pitt, Thomas (*b.* 1653, *d.* 1727), Indian administrator; made a large fortune by the sale of the Pitt diamond and other means, and on his return sat in the House of Commons for several years. He was grandfather of Lord Chatham.

Pitt, William. [*See* Chatham.]

Pitt, William (*b.* 1759, *d.* 1806), statesman, second son of Lord Chatham; was returned for Appleby in 1780 as a follower of Shelburne, whose Chancellor of the Exchequer he became two years later. After the defeat of the Coalition Ministry, Pitt became Prime Minister, at first in a minority. After the dissolution of 1786, however, he had a majority, with which he passed his India Bill, and carried on the war with revolutionary France. In 1801 he resigned on account of the king's opposition to the removal of Catholic disabilities, with which Pitt had hoped to accompany the Act of Union. From 1804 till his death Pitt was again in office, and continued to direct the struggle against France.

Pittacus (*d.* 570 B.C.), one of the "Seven Sages;" ruled Melanchrus in Lesbos for twenty years.

Pius I. was elected pope in 142, and put to death in 157.

Pius II. [Piccolomini] (*b.* 1405, *d.* 1464), elected in 1458; called a council at Mantua to arrange a crusade against the Turks, and had a dispute with Louis XI. concerning appeals to a council; left several works.

Pius III. [Francesco Piccolomini] (*b.* 1439), was elected in 1503, and died the next month.

Pius IV. [Medici] (*b.* 1499, *d.* 1565), elected in 1559, issued a bill confirming the Council of Trent.

Pius V. [Ghislieri] (*b.* 1504, *d.* 1572), elected in 1566, having previously been inquisitor-general; excommunicated Queen Elizabeth and suppressed heresy, but also carried out reforms, and encouraged Spain and Venice in their war against the Turks.

Pius VI. [Braschi] (*b.* 1717, *d.* 1799), elected in 1775; was dethroned and expelled from Rome by the French in 1798, and died at Valence.

Pius VII. [Chiaramonti] (*b.* 1742, *d.* 1823), elected in 1800, concluded a concordat with France (1801) and crowned Napoleon, but excommunicated him in 1809 after the capture of Rome. He was reinstated in 1814, in which year he restored the Jesuits.

Pius VIII. [Castiglioni] (*b.* 1761, *d.* 1830), was elected in March, 1829.

Pius IX. [Giovanni Mastai-Ferretti] (*b.* 1792, *d.* 1878), was elected in 1846, and immediately granted a constitution, but refused to declare war against Austria. After the insurrection at Rome (1848) he fled to Gaeta, but was restored by French aid two years later. The same year he established a Catholic hierarchy in England, and in 1854 defined the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception. In 1859-60 he lost the greater part of his dominions, but was maintained in Rome by a French garrison. In 1870 the Infallibility dogma was promulgated by the œcumenical council held at Rome. In that year, when the French left the city, it was declared the capital of Italy, and occupied by the troops of Victor Emmanuel.

Pizarro, Francisco (*d.* 1541), Spanish conqueror of Peru; embarked for America in 1510, and in 1530 first visited Peru. The next year he returned, and, taking advantage of a civil war, got possession of the country, founding Lima in 1535. Six years later he was assassinated by the friends of Almagro, a rival whom he had caused to be executed. His brother, GONZALO, who had accompanied him, was put to death in 1548 for a revolt against the Spanish viceroy.

Placidia, Galla (*d.* 450), Roman Empress, husband of Constantine, and mother of Valentinian III.

Planché, James Robinson (*b.* 1796, *d.* 1880), antiquarian and dramatist of Huguenot descent, became Somerset herald in 1864, and wrote a *History of British Costume* (1834), and numerous plays and burlesques, besides composing the libretto for Weber's *Oberon* and for Bishop's *Maid Marian.*

Planquette, Robert (*b.* 1850), French composer, whose chief productions are *Les Cloches des Corneville* (1877), *Rip Van Winkle* (1882), and *Paul Jones* (1889).

Planta, Joseph, a member of a well-known Grisons family (*b.* 1744, *d.* 1827), first librarian of the British Museum, was appointed in 1799; was also for twenty years secretary to the Royal Society. Joseph, son (*d.* 1846), member for Hastings, Secretary to the Treasury, and under-secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Plantagenet, Geoffrey. [*See* Geoffrey.]

Plato (*b.* 429 B.C., *d.* 347), Greek philosopher, whose birth name was Aristocles, became a disciple of Socrates, and after his death returned from a course of travel, and taught gratuitously in the Academia at Athens. His chief works are *Dialogues* and *The Republic* (translated by Jowett in 1871).

Plautus, Titus Maccius (*d.* 184 B.C.), Roman dramatist, twenty of whose comedies are extant, based chiefly on Greek models.

Playfair, Right Hon. Sir Lyon, K.C.B., F.R.S., (*b.* 1819), chemist and statesman, son of Dr. George Playfair; was a pupil of Graham and Liebig, and was professor of chemistry at Edinburgh from 1856 to 1869. He edited (with W. Gregory) Liebig's *Chemistry in its Applications to Agriculture and Physiology.* In 1868 he entered Parliament as a Liberal for Edinburgh and St. Andrew's Universities, and in 1885 was returned for South Leeds. He was Postmaster-General in 1873-4, Deputy-Speaker 1880-83, and Vice-President of the Education Committee in 1886. He also presided over the Civil Service Commission of 1874, and was president of the British Association in 1885. He was raised to the peerage in 1892.

Plimsoll, Samuel (*b.* 1824), politician; represented Derby from 1868 to 1880, during which time he succeeded in getting passed several amendments of the Shipping Laws.

Plinius Secundus [Pliny], Caius, "the Elder" (*b.* 23, *d.* 79), Latin writer, whose great work is his *Natural History.* He was procurator of Spain, and while commander of the Misenian fleet lost his life through suffocation in the great eruption of Vesuvius, which he had approached in order to observe a cloud.

Plinius Secundus, Caius, "the Younger" (*b.* 62), his nephew, author of *Epistles;* was made consul by Trajan, to whom, when he was proconsul in Bithynia, he wrote an account of the Christians.

Plotinus (*b.* 203, *d.* 270), Greek philosopher; founder of the Neo-Platonic school.

Plowden, Edmund (*b.* 1517, *d.* 1585), jurist, author of *Commentaries or Reports.*

Plumptre, Edward Hayes, D.D. (*b.* 1821, *d.* 1891), divine. After having been fellow of Brasenose and chaplain of King's College, London, was named Dean of Wells in 1881. He was one of the revisers of the Bible, and wrote some poems, translations of Sophocles, Dante, and a *Life of Bishop Ken* (1888).

Plunket, William Conyngham, first Baron (*b.* 1764, *d.* 1854), Irish judge; was a prominent opponent of the union in Grattan's parliament; prosecuted Emmett in 1803, and became Solicitor-General for Ireland the same year, and Attorney-General in 1805, an office he again held under Lord Liverpool. In 1827 he became a peer and Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and from 1830 till 1841 was Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Plunket, William, Lord (*b.* 1828), grandson of the above, was Bishop of Meath from 1876 to 1884, in which year he became Archbishop of Dublin.

Plunket, Right Hon. David Robert, Q.C. (*b.* 1838), brother of the last-named; has been returned for Dublin University in 1870, and was Solicitor-General for Ireland from 1874 to 1877. In both administrations of Lord Salisbury he held the office of Chief Commissioner of Works.

Plutarch (*d.* after 120), Greek writer; author of *Parallel Lives of Greeks and Romans* and *Moralia.*

Pococke, Richard (*b.* 1704, *d.* 1765), Bishop successively of Ossory and Meath, and author of *Description of the East and Some Other Countries* (1743-5).

Podiebrad, Georg von (*b.* 1420, *d.* 1471), King of Bohemia; was twice excommunicated as a Hussite, set free Matthias Corvinus (q.v.), and delivered the emperor when besieged by his subjects at Vienna.

Poe, Edgar Allan (*b.* 1809, *d.* 1849), American writer, shortened his life by intemperance. His chief works are *The Raven* and other poems, and *Tales of Mystery, Imagination and Humour.* A monument was erected to him in Baltimore in 1875.

Poelemberg, Kornelis (*b.* 1586, *d.* 1667), Dutch landscape-painter, born at Utrecht; was encouraged by Rubens and employed by Charles I. His works are rare.

Poerio, Carlo (*b.* 1803, *d.* 1867), Neapolitan patriot; after imprisonment for ten years for his part in the Avellino conspiracy, he became minister of public instruction in

1848. Next year he was again imprisoned, but in 1859, when being shipped to South America, he and his companions mastered the crew and escaped. In 1860 he became vice-president of the Italian Parliament.

Poggendorf, Johann Christian (*b.* 1796, *d.* 1877), physicist; edited for more than half a century *Annalen der Physik und Chimie*, and held a professorship at Berlin and Leipzig.

Poggio Bracciolini, Gian Francesco (*b.* 1380, *d.* 1459), Italian scholar, secretary to seven popes; wrote *History of Florence*, *Funeral Orations*, etc., and discovered manuscripts of Lucretius, the institutions of Quintilian, and some of Cicero's *Orations*.

Pogson, N. R. (*b.* 1829), Indian civil servant, was appointed astronomer at Madras in 1861, and discovered ten minor planets, four of them while in the Radcliffe observatory, Oxford.

Pole, Reginald, Cardinal (*b.* 1500, *d.* 1558), divine, descended from George, Duke of Clarence; was employed by Henry VIII. in 1529 to procure a favourable opinion from the University of Paris on the divorce question, but afterwards became the determined enemy of the king, publishing in 1536 his *De Unitate Ecclesiasticâ* against the separation from Rome. On the accession of Mary he returned to England as legate, became Archbishop of Canterbury, and received the nation back into communion.

Pole, William, Mus. Doc., F.R.S. (*b.* 1814), civil engineer and musician; was professor of civil engineering at Elphinstone College, Bombay (1844-7), and at University College (1859-67), was secretary to the Railway Commission (1865-7), that on water supply (1867-9) and others, and published a treatise on the steam engine, and a *Life of Siemens* (1888), as well as *The Story of Mozart's Requiem* (1879), and a well-known scientific book on whist.

Polignac, Jules, Prince de (*b.* 1780, *d.* 1847), French statesman. After being ambassador in London (1825-9) was nominated president of the council by Charles X. in 1829, and by his reactionary measures produced the revolution of July, after which he was condemned to imprisonment for life, but was liberated in 1836.

Poliziano [Politian], Angelo (*b.* 1454, *d.* 1494), Italian scholar; tutor to the children of Lorenzo de' Medici; gained much reputation by his classical attainments, and wrote *Miscellanea*, comments on the classics, *Giostra*, a poem, and *Orfeo*, a musical drama. He quarrelled with Michelangelo, Merula and Scala.

Polk, James Knox (*b.* 1795, *d.* 1849), President (11th) of the United States; was speaker of the House of Representatives (1835-8) and governor of Tennessee (1839-41), and was elected as a Democrat to the presidency in 1844. He obtained the annexation of Texas and the cession of Upper California and New Mexico by Mexico, as well as the settlement of the Oregon boundary

Pollajuolo, Antonio (*b.* 1429, *d.* 1496), Italian painter and sculptor, whose *Martyrdom of St. Sebastian* is in the National Gallery, London; was the first who made dissections for the purposes of art.

Pollio, Caius Asinius (*b.* 76 B.C., *d.* A.D. 4), Roman orator and writer, whose works are lost; was a partisan of Cæsar, and afterwards reconciled Augustus and Antony, and became the friend of Virgil and Horace.

Pollock, Sir Frederick, Bart. (*b.* 1783, *d.* 1870), English judge; was senior wrangler, and, having been called to the bar in 1807, went the northern circuit, becoming King's Counsel in 1827. He entered Parliament as a Tory in 1831, and was Attorney-General under Peel in 1834 and 1841. From 1844 to 1865 he was Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

Pollock, Sir George, Bart., G.C.B., Field-Marshal (*b.* 1786, *d.* 1872), brother of the above; served under Lake, and in the Ghoorkha and Burmese campaigns, and in 1841 commanded the Afghan expedition in relief of Sale and the prisoners at Cabul. He returned to England in 1846, received a pension from the East India Company, and became subsequently field-marshal and constable of the Tower, being buried in Westminster Abbey.

Pollock, Hon. Sir Charles (*b.* 1823), son of Sir Frederick and nephew of Sir George; was called to the bar in 1847, became Queen's Counsel in 1866, and was appointed Baron of the Exchequer in 1873. He published several legal text-books.

Pollock, Sir Frederick, Bart. (*b.* 1845), grandson of Sir F. Pollock, educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was fellow; was called to the bar in 1871, became professor of jurisprudence at University College, London, in 1882, and at Oxford in 1883. His works include *The Land Laws* ("*English Citizen*" series), *Essays in Jurisprudence and Ethics*, and *Introduction to Political Science*, *Spinoza*, etc.

Pollock, Walter Herries (*b.* 1850), younger brother of last-named; became editor of the *Saturday Review* in 1884, and published *Lectures on French Poets*, translations from De Musset, etc., and, in collaboration with Besant, *The Ballad-Monger*, a play.

Pollok, Robert (*b.* 1799, *d.* 1827), Scotch self-educated writer, son of a farmer in Renfrewshire; wrote *The Course of Time*, a poem in blank verse.

Polo, Marco (*b.* 1254, *d.* 1324), Venetian traveller; went to Tartary with his father and uncle, returning in 1295 much enriched. Marco was afterwards made prisoner by the Genoese, and wrote the history of his travels in Asia while in confinement. Colonel Yule's edition, published in 1871, is the best.

Polybius (*b. circa* 204 B.C., *d. circa* 122 B.C.), Greek historian, whose chief work is a history of Greece and Rome from 220 B.C. to 146 B.C.; was taken to Italy in 168 and became the friend of Scipio, whom he accompanied to Carthage. Only five of the forty books of the history are extant.

Polycarp, Saint (*d. circa* 155), was by tradition a disciple of St. John, who appointed him Bishop of Smyrna. He suffered martyrdom under Marcus Aurelius, and his *Epistle to the Philippians* is preserved.

Polycletus (*fl. circa* 430 B.C.), Greek sculptor, whose most famous productions were *The Doryphoreus*, which has been taken as a model for proportion in the human figure, and the colossal statue of Hêra.

Polycrates (*d.* 522 B.C.), tyrant of Samos, for which he built a large fleet; was treacherously taken and crucified by order of Orœtes, Satrap of Sardis.

Polygnotus (*fl. circa* 450 B.C.), Greek painter; came from Thasos to Athens, where he became the friend of Cimon, and left specimens of his work in the Propylæa and in the temple of Thesus.

Pombal, Sebastian Joseph de Carvalhoe Mello, Marquis de (*b.* 1699, *d.* 1782), Portuguese statesman; after having been ambassador in London (1739-45) and Vienna, became foreign secretary in 1750 and premier six years later. He did good service to his king and country, and was the first to expel the Jesuits, but in 1777, on a change of sovereign, was exiled.

Pompadour, Jeanne Antoinette Poisson, Marquise de (*b.* 1721, *d.* 1764), mistress of Louis XV.; was the daughter of an equerry, and, having attracted the king's notice while hunting, appeared at court in 1745, and ruled France until her death.

Pompeius, Cneius [Pompey the Great] (*b.* 106 B.C., *d.* 48 B.C.), Roman general; was in his youth a partisan of Sulla; gained great victories over the pirates and Mithridates, and conquered Syria and Judæa; joined Cæsar and Crassus in the first triumvirate (60), but afterwards attached himself to the aristocratic party and quarrelled with Cæsar, by whom he was defeated at Pharsalia, being murdered in Egypt soon after.

Ponce de Leon. [*See* Leon.]

Poniatowski, Josef Anton, Prince (*b.* 1762, *d.* 1813), Polish noble, who became marshal of France, and was made war minister by Napoleon in 1806, was wounded at Leipzig and drowned soon after.

Ponsard, François (*b.* 1814, *d.* 1867), French dramatist, whose chief plays were *Lucrèce* (1843), in which Rachel appeared, *L'Honneur et l'Argent* (1853), and *Le Lion Amoureux* (1867). He was elected to the Academy in 1855.

Ponsonby, Sir Frederick Cavendish, Major-General (*b.* 1783, *d.* 1837), British general, second son of the Earl of Bessborough; distinguished himself as a cavalry officer in the Peninsula war, and received seven wounds at Waterloo.

Ponsonby, General, the Right Hon. Sir Henry, K.C.B. (*b.* 1825), son of the above; entered the army in 1842, spent some years in Ireland as aide-de-camp and private secretary to several viceroys, served with the Grenadier Guards at Sebastopol and in Canada, and in 1878 became private secretary to the Queen.

Pontianus, Saint (*d.* 235), was elected pope in 230.

Pontius, Caius (*d.* 292 B.C.), Samnite general, celebrated for his victory over the Romans at the Caudine Forks: was afterwards captured and put to death.

Ponz, Antonio (*b.* 1725, *d.* 1792), Spanish painter and writer on art; executed portraits of Spanish writers for the Escurial, and wrote *Viage de España.*

Poole, John (*b.* 1792, *d.* 1879), dramatic writer, author of *Paul Pry*, *Deaf as a Post*, etc.

Poole, Paul Falconer, R.A. (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1879), English painter, self-taught; began to exhibit at the Academy in 1830, and was elected A.R.A. for his *Surrender of Syon House* (1846). Among his other works were *Solomon Eagle's Exhortation to Repentance*, *The Goths in Italy*, and *The Escape of Glaucus and Ione* (1860).

Poole, Reginald Stuart, LL.D. (*b.* 1832), numismatist and Orientalist; entered the British Museum in 1852, and was appointed keeper of coins in 1870. In 1889 he became professor of archæology at University College. Among his works are *Official Catalogues of Coins*, *Catalogue of Swiss Coins*, *Cities of Egypt*, etc.

Poornea (*d. circa* 1811), minister of Mysore under Hyder Ali and Tippoo Sultan;

continued to govern in conjunction with the British during the minority of the next rajah, who, on assuming power, dismissed him.

Pope, Alexander (*b.* 1688, *d.* 1744), English poet, son of a linendraper; was born in London, and began as a child to write verses. He made his reputation by the *Essay on Criticism* (1711), and soon became the friend of Swift and other leading writers, and produced *The Rape of the Lock*, verse translations of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, *The Dunciad* (1828), and the *Essay on Man*, besides taking part in *Miscellanies* with Swift, Arbuthnot and others.

Pope, General John (*b.* 1822), American soldier; gained several victories for the Federals in 1862, but was afterwards defeated at Bull's Run and other places by Lee and Jackson.

Pope, Sir Thomas (*b.* 1508, *d.* 1550), founder of Trinity College, Oxford, and a friend of Sir Thomas More.

Porlier, Juan Diaz (*d.* 1815), Spanish general; served as a midshipman at Trafalgar, but afterwards distinguished himself in the Peninsula war, particularly in the retreat from Santander. He was shot for an attempt to restore the constitution.

Porphyrius (*b.* 233), Greek philosopher; pupil of Plotinus, whose life he wrote, as also that of Pythagoras and *Questions on Homer*, etc.

Porphyrogenitus. [*See* Constantine VII.]

Porpora, Niccola (*b.* 1686, *d.* 1766 or 1767), Neapolitan musician, founder of the modern school of singing; visited London among other cities.

Porson, Richard (*b.* 1759, *d.* 1808), English scholar, son of a parish clerk at East Ruston, Norfolk; was sent by the vicar to Eton, and, having gained a fellowship in 1782, became professor of Greek at Cambridge in 1793. He published editions of Æschylus, several plays of Euripides, and the *Lexicon of Photius*.

Porta, Giovanni della (*b.* 1543, *d.* 1615), Neapolitan physicist; invented the camera obscura, and wrote *De Humanâ Physiognomonia*, *Magia Naturalis*, etc.

Portalis, Jean Étienne (*b.* 1746, *d.* 1807), French politician; was imprisoned during the Reign of Terror, and proscribed by the Directory when president of the Council of Ancients, but was afterwards Minister of Religion under Napoleon.

Porteous, Captain John (*d.* 1736), was hanged by the people of Edinburgh (when reprieved by the Government) for firing on the mob who interfered with the execution of the smuggler Wilson.

Porter, David Dixon (*b.* 1813), American admiral; captured New Orleans in 1862, and assisted Grant in the siege of Vicksburg, published *Memoirs of Commodore David Porter*, his father, and other works.

Porter, Jane (*b.* 1776, *d.* 1850), English writer; author of *Thaddeus of Warsaw*, and *The Scottish Chiefs*. Her sister, Anna Maria (*d.* 1832), wrote *The Hungarian Brother*, and other tales.

Porter, Noah, D.D., LL.D. (*b.* 1811, *d.* 1892), American philosopher; became professor of metaphysics and moral philosophy at Yale in 1846, and president in 1871, resigning in 1886. Among his works are *The Human Intellect* (1868), *Elements of Intellectual Philosophy* (1871), *Elements of Moral Science* (1875), etc., and he edited the reissues of *Webster's Dictionary* in 1864 and 1880.

Porter, Sir Robert Ker (*b.* 1780, *d.* 1842), soldier, traveller and writer; brother of Jane; married a Russian princess whom he had met while historical painter to the Tsar; was with Sir John Moore in Spain, and afterwards travelled in the East, and was consul at Venezuela from 1826 till his death. He wrote *Letters from Portugal and Spain* and accounts of his travels.

Portland. [*See* Bentinck.]

Portland, William Cavendish-Bentinck, third Duke of (*b.* 1738, *d.* 1809): was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland from 1782 till his appointment as nominal head of the Coalition Ministry. He afterwards served under Pitt as Home Secretary and president of the Council, and from 1807 till his death was again Prime Minister.

Portsmouth, Louise Penhoet Kerouailles, Duchess of (*b.* 1652, *d.* 1725), French mistress of Charles II.

Posidonius (*b.* 135 B.C., *d.* 51 B.C.), Stoic philosopher; founded a school at Rhodes, and had Cicero and Pompey among his pupils.

Potemkin, Gregory Alexandrovitch (*b.* 1736, *d.* 1791), favourite of the Tsarina Catherine II., who made him prime minister and created him prince. He greatly improved the Russian army, and took the Crimea from Turkey, but lost the favour of Catherine in later years when the peace of Jassy was made against his will.

Pothier, Robert Joseph (*b.* 1699, *d.* 1772), French jurist; author of a *New Digest of the Pandects of Justinian*, which formed the basis of the *Code Napoléon*.

Potocki, Claudia (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1836), Polish countess, who distinguished herself during the rising of 1830-3, and after its failure pledged her jewels and dresses for the aid of the refugees.

Potocki, Ignatius, Count (*b.* 1741, *d.* 1809), assisted Kosciusko, after whose fall he was sent a prisoner to Russia.

Potocki, Count John (*b.* 1769, *d.* 1815), historian and diplomatist; author of *Sarmatian Researches*, *History of the Primitive Russians*, etc.

Potocki, Count Stanislaus (*b.* 1757, *d.* 1821), statesman and writer; author of *The Journey to Ciemnogrod*, etc.; was one of the leaders who established the constitution of 1791, and afterwards became president of the Senate.

Potter, Cipriani (*b.* 1792, *d.* 1871), musician; pupil of Attwood and Crotch, whom he succeeded as principal of the Academy of Music, where he had Sterndale Bennett and the Macfarrens among his pupils; composed several symphonies and overtures, and did much to make Beethoven known in England.

Potter, George (*b.* 1832), trades unionist; conducted the strike in the building trade in 1859, and in 1868 presided over the first Trades Union Congress. He took part in many movements, established the *Industrial Review*, and wrote *Tracts for the People*, but was twice an unsuccessful candidate for a seat in Parliament.

Potter, John (*b.* 1674, *d.* 1747), divine; successively Bishop of Oxford and Archbishop of Canterbury (1737); author of *Archæologia Græca*, etc.

Potter, Paul (*b.* 1625, *d.* 1654), Dutch painter of cattle and landscapes. His *Bull* is at the Hague, and *Alderney Bull, Cow, and Calf* in the National Gallery, London.

Pottinger, Sir Henry, Bart., G.C.B. (*b.* 1789, *d.* 1856), soldier and diplomatist; served in India many years, and became major-general; was envoy-extraordinary to China in 1841, Governor of Hong-Kong 1843-4, of the Cape 1846-7, and of Madras, 1850-4. In 1843 he became Privy Councillor.

Pouchet, Félix Archimède (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1872), French physiologist, director of the Rouen Natural History museum and professor of zoology; maintained, in opposition to Pasteur, the doctrine of "spontaneous generation," his chief works being *Héterogénéité* (1859), and *Théorie Positive de l'Ovulation Spontanée et de la Fécondation* (1847).

Poulton, Edward Bagnall, F.R.S., etc. (*b.* 1856), English zoologist, one of the editors of Weismann's *Essays on Heredity*, and author of *The Colours of Animals: their Meaning and Use* (1890), in addition to many monographs on this and kindred subjects.

Poussin, Gaspar [Dughet] (*b.* 1613, *d.* 1675), French landscape painter, pupil and brother-in-law of Nicholas, whose name he adopted. Several of his works are in the National Gallery, London.

Poussin, Nicholas (*b.* 1594, *d.* 1665), painter; was given rooms in the Louvre, and pensioned by Louis XIII., but returned to Rome. Many of his works (of which *The Seven Sacraments* is the *chef-d'œuvre*) are in the National Gallery, London, and at Windsor.

Pouyer-Quertier, Augustin (*b.* 1820), statesman and manufacturer, conspicuous as an opponent of Free Trade; as minister of finance under Thiers conducted the negotiations with Germany respecting the war indemnity. He was re-elected senator in 1882.

Powderly, Terence (*b.* 1849), American labour agitator; became, in 1879, general-master-workman of the Knights of Labour, which organisation greatly advanced under his management. In 1883 he opened the Irish Land League Convention in America.

Powell, Baden, F.R.S. (*b.* 1796, *d.* 1860), English natural philosopher; was Savilian professor of geometry at Oxford from 1827 till his death, and wrote *View of the Undulatory Theory of Light*, and other works, besides contributing to *Essays and Reviews*.

Powell, Sir John, Bart. (*d.* 1696), was deprived of his judgeship by James II. for refusing to take part against the seven bishops, the great seal being offered him if he proved tractable. He was reinstated at the Revolution.

Powell, Major John Wesley, Ph.D., LL.D. (*b.* 1834), American geologist and ethnologist; lost an arm in the Civil war, became president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1887, and is the author of several geological monographs, and *Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages*.

Powers, Hiram (*b.* 1805, *d.* 1873), American sculptor, son of a farmer at Vermont; lived at Florence from 1837 till his death, his chief productions being *The Greek Slave* (1839), *The Fisher Boy*, *Proserpine*, and *The Indian Girl*.

Poynings, Sir Edward (*d.* about 1510), went to Ireland as Lord-Deputy in 1494, and procured from the Parliament of Drogheda (1495) the statute called "Poynings' Act."

Poynter, Edward John, R.A. (*b.* 1836), artist; first exhibited in 1862, and made a name by his *Israel in Egypt* (1868), the year after which he became A.R.A. He was Slade professor of art at University College 1871-6, and director at South Kensington 1875-81. Among his other pictures are *Atalanta's Race* (1876), and *A Visit to Æsculapius* (1880), which was bought for the Chantrey Bequest.

Pozzo di Borgo, Carlo Andrea, Conte (*b.* 1764, *d.* 1842), diplomatist, born in Corsica; was employed by Russia and Austria in organising coalitions against Napoleon, and came to England in 1814, being afterwards Russian ambassador there.

Praed, Mrs. Campbell Mackworth (*b.* 1852), English novelist, whose husband was nephew of the poet; was born in Australia, and came to England in 1876. She collaborated with Justin McCarthy in *The Right Honourable* and other works, and wrote alone *An Australian Heroine*, *The Bond of Wedlock* (dramatised as *Ariane*), etc.

Praed, Winthrop Mackworth (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1839), poet; published some verses when at Eton in the *Etonian*, and at Cambridge took the Chancellor's medal for English verse. He entered Parliament as a Tory in 1830, and was secretary to the Board of Control in 1834-5, but soon died of consumption. A collection of his poems appeared in 1864.

Pratt. [*See* Camden.]

Praxiteles (*fl. circa* 350 B.C.), Greek sculptor, a list of whose works is given by Pliny. There is a copy of *Apollo the Lizard-Slayer* in the Vatican.

Preece, William Henry, F.R.S. (*b.* 1834), English electrician; was appointed chief electrician in 1877. He patented many improvements in telegraphy, and introduced the telephone and phonograph into England, besides taking part with Mr. Sivewright in a *Text-Book of Telegraphy*, and with Dr. Maier in a work on the telephone.

Preller, Ernst Christian Friedrich (*b.* 1804, *d.* 1878), German artist, intimate with Goethe at Weimar, where are his illustrations of the *Odyssey* executed for the Grand Duke, and the designs for Wieland's *Oberon*.

Prendergast, Sir Harry North, V.C., K.C.B. (*b.* 1834), English general; was wounded at Mundisore (where he gained the Victoria Cross) in 1858, and at Jhansi, in the Central Indian campaign. He also held a command in the Abyssinian war, and commanded the Burmese expedition in 1885.

Prescott, William Hickling (*b.* 1796, *d.* 1859), American historian, born at Salem; in spite of very bad eyesight, devoted himself to literature, and wrote *History of Ferdinand and Isabella* (1837), *The Conquest of Mexico* (1843), *Conquest of Peru* (1847), and *History of Philip II.* (unfinished). He was made D.C.L. at Oxford in 1850.

Pressensé, Edmond de, D.D. (*b.* 1824, *d.* 1891), French Protestant minister, author of *The Religions Before Christ*, *Jesus Christ: His Life, Times, and Work*, and other works, translations of which have been published. His wife wrote children's books and poems, and afterwards devoted herself to philanthropic work.

Prester John, a mythical personage who was supposed in the 12th century to be ruling a Christian kingdom as king and priest. His habitat was supposed at first to be Asia, but was afterwards placed in Africa.

Preston, Thomas (*d.* 1598), master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, whose *Life of Cambyses, King of Persia*, a tragedy, was ridiculed by Shakespeare in *Henry IV.*

Prestwich, Joseph, D.C.L., F.R.S. (*b.* 1812), geologist; was the first to establish the fact that man was contemporary with the extinct mammalia. He was vice-president of the Royal Society 1870-71, and became professor of geology at Oxford in 1875, being also in 1888 elected president of the Congrès Géologique International. Besides contributions to *Transactions*, his works include *The Water-Bearing Strata of the Country Round London*, and *The Past and Future of Geology* (1875).

Pretorius, Andries (*d.* 1853), founder of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal Republic; began life as a farmer at Graaf Reinet. The town of Pretoria is named after him. His son, Martinus Pretorius (*b. circa* 1830), attempted to unite the two republics, was president of the Transvaal 1869-72, and in 1880 was one of the leaders in the Boer war of Independence.

Prévost d'Exiles, Antoine, Abbé (*b.* 1697, 1763), French writer, among whose numerous works was *Mémories d'un Homme de Qualité*, and *Desgrieux et de Manon Lescaut.*

Prévost-Paradol, Lucien (*b.* 1829, *d.* 1870), journalist and writer, was imprisoned for his *Anciens Partis* in 1860; was admitted to the Academy in 1865, and committed suicide five years later, when ambassador at Washington.

Price, Rev. Bartholomew, F.R.S. (*b.* 1818), natural philosopher. After being elected fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford, became in 1853 Savilian professor of natural philosophy. His chief publication is a work on the infinitesimal calculus. In 1892 he became Master of his College.

Price, Bonamy (*b.* 1807, *d.* 1888), economist; was appointed professor of political economy at Oxford in 1868, and published *Practical Political Economy* (1878), and some works on currency.

Price, Hugh (*d.* 1574), founded Jesus College, Oxford, for Welshmen.

Price, Richard (*b.* 1723, *d.* 1791), Nonconformist writer; was consulted by Pitt on the best mode of liquidating the National Debt, and was a fellow of the Royal Society. His chief works were *Observations on Civil Liberty* and *On Civil Government*—against the American war. A sermon he preached on the French revolution was attacked by Burke in his *Reflections.*

Prichard, James Cowles, M.D. (*b.* 1786, *d.* 1848), anthropologist; was appointed commissioner in lunacy in 1845. His chief work, *Researches into the Physical History of Man* (1813), was translated into most of the languages of Europe.

Prideaux, Humphrey (*b.* 1648, *d.* 1724), divine; became Dean of Norwich in 1702. His chief work was *The Connection of the Old and New Testament* (1715-17).

Priessnitz, Vincent (*b.* 1799, *d.* 1851), German doctor, son of a Silesian farmer; originated the water cure, which was first tried on himself; established baths at Gräfenburg, which were much resorted to.

Priestley, Joseph, F.R.S. (*b.* 1733, *d.* 1804), Unitarian natural philosopher; gained the Copley medal in 1772 for his discoveries concerning the properties of fixed air, and was librarian to Lord Shelburne for seven years. He also made important observations on respiration. In 1791 his house at Birmingham was wrecked by a mob who disapproved his sympathy with the French revolution, and three years after he went to the United States, where he died. Besides his scientific works, he wrote a *History of Early Opinions Concerning the Person of Christ*, and several similar books.

Prim, Juan (*b.* 1814, *d.* 1870), Spanish general; supported Christina in 1834, became governor of Madrid after the expulsion of Espartero in 1843; distinguished himself as a soldier in Morocco in 1859 (after which he was made Marquis de los Castillejos), and in Mexico (1862), and, having aided in the overthrow of Isabella in 1868, became minister of war, and practical dictator. In 1870, when he had procured the election of the Duke of Aosta to the throne, he was killed by Carlist assassins.

Primaticcio, Francesco (*b.* 1504, *d.* 1570), Italian painter; assisted Romano at Mantua, and, having come to Paris, was employed by Francis I. and Henri II. to decorate the palace of Fontainebleau, but his frescoes there were destroyed in 1738.

Pringle, Sir John, Bart. (*b.* 1707, *d.* 1782), English physician. After being professor of moral philosophy at Edinburgh, and physician-general to the forces, obtained the Copley medal for his *Experiments of Septic and Antiseptic Substances*, and was president of the Royal Society from 1772 to 1778.

Prior, Sir James (*b.* 1790, *d.* 1869), physician, author of lives of Burke, Goldsmith, and Malone.

Prior, Matthew (*b.* 1664, *d.* 1721), poet and diplomatist, son of a London publican; was sent to Cambridge by the Earl of Dorset, and wrote, with Charles Montague, *The City Mouse and the Country Mouse* (1687). He was secretary to the embassy at the negotiation of the Peace of Ryswick (1697), and, after being under-secretary of state, was employed to negotiate the Peace of Utrecht. His poems were published by subscription, and he was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Priscianus (5th century), Latin grammarian, author of *De Arte Grammaticâ.*

Priscillianus (4th century), Spanish theologian, whose opinions were condemned in 380 by the Council of Saragossa.

Pritchard, Charles, D.D., F.R.S., etc. (*b. circa* 1808), astronomer and divine; was fourth wrangler in 1830, and became fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he was Hulsean lecturer in 1867, but in 1870 became Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford. He caused the erection of the observatory by that university, and published in 1890, *Occasional Thoughts of an Astronomer on Nature and Revelation.*

Probus, Marcus Valerius (*d.* 282), Roman Emperor; elected by the army of the East in 276, gained some victories over the barbarians, but was killed in a mutiny.

Procaccini, Camillo (*b.* 1546, *d.* 1626), painter of the Bolognese school. His brother, Giulio (*b.* 1548), was a follower of Correggio, and Carlo was a fruit and flower-painter.

Procida, Giovanni da (*d. circa* 1303), a Sicilian who promoted the "Sicilian Vespers," having previously been the friend of the Emperor Frederick II. and his sons, whom he assisted against Charles of Anjou.

Procopius (*d.* 565), Greek historian; accompanied Belisarius as his secretary in all his campaigns, and wrote histories of the

Persians, Vandals, and Goths, and *Arcana Imperia.*

Procter, Adelaide Ann (*b.* 1835, *d.* 1864), English poet, daughter of "Barry Cornwall;" author of *Legends and Lyrics* (1858-61), and *A Chaplet of Verses* (1862).

Procter, Bryan Waller. [*See* Cornwall, Barry.]

Proctor, Redfield (*b.* 1831), American statesman; practised as an advocate before and after the Civil war; became governor of Vermont in 1878, and was appointed secretary for war by President Harrison in 1889.

Proctor, Richard Anthony (*b.* 1834, *d.* 1888), astronomer and popular scientific writer, author of *Other Worlds than Ours* (1870), *Old and New Astronomy*, etc., and editor of *Knowledge.*

Prodicus (*fl. circa* 400 B.C.), Greek sophist, teacher of Socrates; was author of the fable of the *Choice of Hercules.*

Propertius, Sextus (*d. circa* 14 B.C.), Roman poet, friend of Ovid and Virgil, and author of *Elegies,* of which there are several translations.

Protagoras (*b. circa* 490 B.C.), Greek sophist; was banished from Athens on a charge of Atheism. None of his works are extant.

Protogenes (*fl. circa* 330 B.C.), Greek painter, for whose pictures Apelles gave high prices; part of Rhodes, where he lived, is said to have been spared for his sake during the siege.

Proudhon, Pierre Joseph (*b.* 1809, *d.* 1865), French writer, son of a Besançon cooper; author *Qu'est-ce que la Propriété? Avertissement aux Propriétaires*, and similar works of anarchic tendency, for which he was prosecuted.

Prout, Samuel (*b.* 1783, *d.* 1852), English artist; was elected to the Water-Colour Society in 1815, having become known for his country scenes. His best picture is, perhaps, *The Indiaman Ashore* (1819), but his *Views of Northern England* (1821) and sketches in Continental countries are highly esteemed.

Prudentius, Marcus Aurelius Clemens (*b.* 348), Roman Christian poet, was born in Spain; author of a large number of hymns and lyrical pieces.

Prudhomme, Louis Marie (*b.* 1752, *d.* 1830), French revolutionary journalist, editor of *Le Journal des Révolutions de Paris*, and author of a work on the crimes of the revolution; was imprisoned under the Terror for a short time.

Prynne, William (*b.* 1600, *d.* 1669), Puritan lawyer and writer; was imprisoned, fined, and pilloried by the Star Chamber for his *Histrio-Mastix*, containing reflections on Queen Henrietta Maria, in 1632, and was further punished for writing while in prison. He was released in 1640, was elected to the Long Parliament, and subsequently imprisoned by Cromwell, becoming keeper of the Tower records after the Restoration.

Psalmanaazaar, George (*b.* probably 1679, *d.* 1763), literary impostor, born in France; pretended to be a native of Formosa, and invented a language of that island, besides publishing a history of it, which deceived many of the learned.

Ptolemæus Claudius (*fl. circa* 139), Alexandrian writer, author of the *Almagest* or *Syntax of Astronomy*, the theories of which were accepted till the discoveries of Copernicus. He also wrote a *Geography,* which was for thirteen centuries the leading authority.

Ptolemæus Sotêr, King of Egypt (*d.* 283 B.C.), obtained Egypt as his share of the dominions of Alexander the Great in 323 B.C.; was engaged in continual wars with Perdiccas and Antigonus (q.v.), and gained his surname by saving Rhodes when besieged by Demetrius.

Ptolemæus Philadelphus (*b.* 311 B.C., *d.* 247), youngest son and successor of Sotêr; had a long and peaceful reign, during which the Alexandrian library was finished, and the Septuagint version made.

Ptolemæus Epiphanes (*b.* 210 B.C., *d.* 181), great-grandson of preceding, and son of PTOLEMY PHILOPATER (222-205 B.C.); obtained the help of the Romans against Syria and Macedonia, but lost the greater part of his foreign dominions.

Ptolemæus Philometor (*d.* 146 B.C.), son and successor of preceding; was taken prisoner by Antiochus Epiphanes, his younger brother being set up as king with him. After being driven out, he was restored by the Romans, but was killed in battle near Antioch.

Puffendorff, Samuel, Baron von (*b.* 1632, *d.* 1694), German jurist and historian, author of *De Jure Naturæ et Gentium, Life of Gustavus of Sweden*, etc.

Pugatscheff, Jemeljan (*b.* 1726, *d.* 1775), a Cossack who pretended to be the Tsar Peter III. (lately murdered), and after several victories over the imperial troops was betrayed and executed.

Puget, Pierre (*b.* 1622, *d.* 1694), French sculptor and architect, whose *Milo* group and *Andromeda* are at Versailles.

Pughe, William Owen (*b.* 1759, *d.* 1835), Welsh writer; he edited for the Record Commission *Ancient Laws and Institutes of Wales*, compiled a Welsh and English dictionary, and made a Welsh version of *Paradise Lost*.

Pugin, Augustus Welby (*b.* 1812, *d.* 1852), architect, son of a French emigrant, who wrote on architectural subjects; became a Romanist in 1834, and built St. George's, Southwark, and many other churches for his co-religionists. He was the chief promoter of the Gothic revival, and published *The True Principles of Pointed or Christian Architecture* (1841), *Contrasts* (1836), a comparison of Roman and Anglican churches, and many other works.

Puisaye, Joseph, Comte de (*d.* 1827), French royalist leader; sat in the Constituent Assembly, but was proscribed by the Convention; organised the Chouan rising in Brittany, and was aided by England in 1794. After the disaster at Quiberon, he went to Canada, and thence to England, where he died.

Pul, King of Assyria, reigned 759-742 B.C.

Pulcheria, Ælia, Empress of the East (*b.* 399, *d.* 453), reigned for her brother, Theodosius II., and succeeded him in 450.

Pulci, Luigi (*b.* 1432, *d.* 1484 or 1487), Italian poet, friend of Lorenzo de' Medici, and author of *Morgante Maggiore*, which was translated by Lord Byron in *The Liberal*. His brothers, BERNARDO and LUCA, were also poets.

Pulleine, John James, D.D. (*b.* 1841), divine; was appointed in 1888 Suffragan-Bishop of Ripon, his title being changed in 1889 from Bishop of Penrith to that of Richmond.

Pulteney, William, Earl of Bath (*b.* 1682, *d.* 1764), statesman and orator; was appointed Secretary-at-War on the accession of George I., but in 1717 resigned and joined the Opposition, becoming one of the ablest opponents of Walpole. He was created Earl of Bath in 1742, and was Prime Minister in 1746, but held office only two days.

Purcell, Henry (*b.* 1658, *d.* 1695), composer; was appointed organist at Westminster Abbey at the age of eighteen, and was buried there. His works include *Orpheus Britannicus* (a collection of songs), fifty anthems, and many operas, glees, cantatas, etc.

Purchas, John (*b.* 1823, *d.* 1872), Ritualist, author of *Directorium Anglicanum;* was suspended for refusing to obey the judgment of the Court of Arches in the case Hibbert *v.* Purchas.

Purchas, Samuel (*b.* 1577, *d.* 1626), divine; compiled histories and travels under the titles of *Purchas, his Pilgrimage* (1613), and *Purchas, his Pilgrimmes* (1625), and was chaplain to Archbishop Abbot.

Puréshram Rao, "the Bhow" (*d.* 1799), Mahratta leader; served against the British in 1781, but in 1790 cooperated with them against Tippoo Sultan. He opposed Nana Furnavees (q.v.), but became reconciled to him, and was defeated and slain when employed against the rebel, Chitoor Singh.

Puschkin, Alexander Sergeivitch (*b.* 1799, *d.* 1837), Russian poet; was sent to Bessarabia for political offences, but afterwards allowed to return. His chief works are *The Gipsies* (1824), *Boris Godunoff* (1825), *Pultava* and *Eugene Onegin* (1832), a satire on the model of *Don Juan*. He was killed in a duel.

Pusey, Edward Bouverie, D.D. (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1882), theologian, son of Hon. Philip Bouverie; became fellow of Oriel in 1824, and on his return from Germany was made Regius professor of Hebrew. He took a leading part in the Oxford movement, publishing *Scriptural Views of Holy Baptism* in 1835-6, and was several times inhibited from preaching. In 1866 appeared his *Eirenicon*, and among his other works were *Library of the Fathers*, a work dealing with the German Rationalist theology, and a reply to Farrar's *Eternal Hope*.

Puvis de Cnavannes, Pierre (*b.* 1824), French painter; exhibited *La Paix* and *La Guerre* in the Salon of 1861, among his other pictures being *La Nuit* (1866), *Scènes de la Vie de Ste.-Geneviève* (1873-8), executed for the Panthéon, and *Pro Patrie Ludus* (1882).

Pyat, Félix (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1889), French writer; author of *Mathilde* and other dramas, and *Droit du Travail*, *Loisir d'un Proscrit*, etc.

Pye, Henry James (*b.* 1745, *d.* 1813), poet; was appointed laureate in 1790, his *Poems* being published in 1787.

Pye, John (*b.* 1782, *d.* 1874), engraver; executed for Turner *Pope's Villa*, *The Temple of Jupiter in Ægina*, and other plates, and attacked the Royal Academy in *The Patronage of British Art*, which appeared in 1845.

Pym, John (*b.* 1584, *d.* 1643), lawyer and politician; took a leading part in the impeachment of Buckingham and the attack on Dr. Mainwaring; was an active member of the Short Parliament, and conducted the proceedings against Strafford in the Long Parliament. He was one of the "Five Members," and was known among the Royalists as "King Pym," and was buried in Westminster Abbey, the whole House of Commons attending the funeral.

Pyne, Louisa Bodda [Mrs.] (*b.* 1832), singer; made her first appearance in 1842, and, after a tour in the United States, took a joint lease of the Lyceum and Drury Lane, and afterwards of Covent Garden (1858-62).

Pynson, or **Pinson,** Richard (*d. circa* 1529), printer; introduced the Roman letter into England.

Pyrrho, Greek philosopher of the 4th century; founder of the Sceptics, or Pyrrhonists, went to India with Alexander the Great, and obtained an extensive knowledge of Eastern lore.

Pyrrhus, King of Epirus (*b. circa* 318 B.C., *d.* 272), came to the throne in 306 B.C.; was expelled a few years later, but restored by the help of Ptolemy Sotêr in 296; held the kingdom of Macedonia for a short time, and in 281 went to Italy to help Tarentum against the Romans. He was at first successful (through his elephants and the phalanx), but was finally defeated in 275. After this he again mastered Macedonia, but was killed by a tile in a night attack on Argos.

Pythagoras (*d. circa* 470 B.C.), Greek philosopher, born in Samos, which he left for Crotona, in Southern Italy, where he exercised so much influence as an opponent of democracy that his followers were exposed to persecution and exile. He left no writings, but his doctrines of the Kosmos, Metempsychosis, and the Music of the Spheres are well known, the first being the beginning of physical science.

Pytheas (*fl. circa* 300 B.C.), traveller, born at Massilia (Marseilles); made several voyages of exploration, and is said to have reached Northern Britain (*Ultima Thule*).

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Quadrio, Francesco Saverio (*b.* 1695, *d.* 1756), Italian ecclesiastic; wrote a *General History of Poetry*, etc.

Quaglio, the name of a family of painters, originally Italian, who settled at Munich. The most distinguished was DOMENICO (*b.* 1786, *d.* 1837). Most of his pictures represent Gothic buildings.

Quain, Jones (*b.* 1796, *d.* 1865), physician, born at Mallow in Ireland; was professor of anatomy and physiology at London University (now University College) from 1831 to 1836. He published *Elements of Anatomy* (1828), etc.

Quain, Richard, Sir, Bart., F.R.S. (*b.* 1816, *d.* 1887), a well-known medical practitioner, edited the *Dictionary of Medicine* (1882), for which he wrote some valuable articles.

Quarles, Francis (*b.* 1592, *d.* 1644), poet, born in Essex, educated at Cambridge, became secretary to Archbishop Usher in Ireland; on the outbreak of the Civil war joined the Royalist party. His chief work is *Emblems*, consisting of poems accompanied by allegorical designs, which they interpret.

Quatrefages de Bréau, Jean Louis Armand de (*b.* 1810), French naturalist; became professor of anthropology in the Museum of Natural History at Paris in 1855. He has published numerous works, including *Introduction à l'Étude des Races Humaines* (1889).

Quatremère de Quincy, Antoine Chrysostom (*b.* 1758, *d.* 1849), French writer on art, was imprisoned as a royalist during the Reign of Terror; in 1816 became secretary to the Academy of Fine Arts. His works include lives of Raphael (1824) and Michelangelo (1835), and a *Dictionary of Architecture* (1833).

Queiros, or **Quiros,** Pedro Fernandez de (*b. circa* 1560, *d.* 1614), a Portuguese navigator, who entered the service of Spain. He died at Panama.

Querini, or **Quirini,** Angelo Maria (*b.* 1680, *d.* 1755), a learned Italian cardinal, visited England in 1710; became Bishop of Corfu in 1723, and of Brescia in 1727; was afterwards librarian to the Vatican. He wrote *Officium Quadragesimale Græcorum*, *Primordia Corcyræ*, *Specimen Litteraturæ Brixianæ*, etc.

Quesnay, François (*b.* 1694, *d.* 1774), French physician and economist; settled in Paris, and became surgeon to Louis XV. In his *Physiocratie* (1768) he advances the theory that, as the means of subsistence are derived from the land, agriculture is the only productive industry.

Quesnel, Pasquier (*b.* 1634, *d.* 1719), French theologian, born in Paris; was accused of holding Jansenist views, and forced to withdraw to Brussels, and afterwards to Amsterdam, where he died. In 1675 appeared the first edition of the *Réflexions*

Morales sur le Nouveau Testament, which was finally condemned by the bull Unigenitus (1713).

Quesnoy, François du (*b.* 1594, *d.* 1646), a sculptor, born at Brussels. His works are chiefly bas-reliefs representing children, Cupids, etc. He died at Leghorn.

Quevedo Villegas, Francisco Gomez de (*b.* 1580, *d.* 1645), a Spanish writer, who excelled in satire. He was imprisoned for three years (1641-3) for an attack on the government of Count d'Olivarez. His chief work is his *Visions*. He also wrote lyrical poems, dissertations, etc.

Quick, John (*b.* 1748, *d.* 1831), comedian; appeared at the Haymarket in 1769, and afterwards played at Covent Garden.

Quin, James (*b.* 1693, *d.* 1760), actor; was recognised as the greatest living tragedian, till Garrick became his rival. He was a friend of the poet Thomson.

Quincy, Josiah (*b.* 1744, *d.* 1775), American patriot; in 1774 published *Observations on the Boston Port Bill*, and came to England to further the interest of the colonists. He died on the journey back to America. His son, **JOSIAH** (*b.* 1772, *d.* 1864), was a member of Congress 1805-13, and president of Harvard College 1829-45.

Quinet, Edgar (*b.* 1803, *d.* 1875), French writer; became professor of foreign literature at Paris in 1841. He took part in the revolution of 1848. Among his works are *Ahasuerus*, an allegory (1833), *Les Révolutions d'Italie* (1852), and *La Génie des Religions* (1842), *La Création* (1870), etc.

Quintana, Manuel José (*b.* 1772, *d.* 1857), a Spanish lyrical poet, whose warlike verses exercised great influence over his countrymen. He was a leading spirit in the opposition to Godoy, attacked the French in his *Semanario Patriotico*, and was imprisoned after the return of Ferdinand (1813-20). His *Lives of Celebrated Spaniards* were published 1807-34.

Quintilianus, Marcus Fabius (*b. circa* 35, *d. circa* 96), rhetorician, born at Calagurris in Spain; during the reign of Galba settled in Rome, where he became a teacher of eloquence. Among his pupils was the younger Pliny. His chief work is *De Institutione Oratoria*.

Quintus Curtius Rufus, a Roman historian of unknown date. He wrote *De Rebus Alexandri Magni Regis Macedonum*.

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Rabaut Saint Étienne, Jean Paul (*b.* 1743, *d.* 1793), French Protestant minister; was elected to the Constituent Assembly, voted against the death of Louis XVI., and was guillotined. He wrote an *Historical Précis of the French Revolution*, etc.

Rabelais, François (*b. circa* 1483, *d.* 1553), French humorist, born at Chinon; was at first a friar, but afterwards studied medicine at Montpellier, where he practised with success; accompanied Cardinal du Bellay to Rome 1536-7; afterwards became curé of Meudon, near Paris. The first book of the *History of Gargantua* appeared in 1533.

Rabener, Gottlieb Wilhelm (*b.* 1714, *d.* 1771), German satirical poet, born near Leipzig, became acquainted with Gellert, and wrote for the *Bremische Beiträge*; held appointments in connection with the excise at Leipzig (1741-53) and Dresden (1753-71).

Rabutin, Roger de, Comte de Bussy (*b.* 1618, *d.* 1693), French satirist, born at Epiry, in Nivernais; in consequence of his *Histoire Amoureuse des Gaules* (1665) was imprisoned in the Bastille (1665-6), afterwards exiled to his estates in Burgundy. He also published *Mémoires*, *Lettres*, etc.

Rachel [Élisa Rachel Félix] (*b.* 1820, *d.* 1858), actress, of Jewish descent, born at Munf, in Switzerland. As a child she sang for bread in the streets of Lyons. In 1838 she appeared in Paris as Camille in Corneille's *Les Horaces*, and was henceforward the unrivalled exponent of the classical school, her great part being Phèdre.

Racine, Jean (*b.* 1639, *d.* 1699), the greatest French dramatist of the classical school, was born at La Forté-Milon, and educated at Port Royal. His ode on the marriage of Louis XIV. (1660) was rewarded by a pension from the king. He first exhibited his genius in *Andromaque* (1667), which was followed by a brilliant series of tragedies, closing with *Phèdre* (1677). His single comedy, *Les Plaideurs*, appeared in 1668. In 1677 he was led by religious motives to cease writing for the stage, but in 1691 he published a sacred drama, *Athalie*, which is by many considered his masterpiece. His son, **LOUIS** (*b.* 1692, *d.* 1763), wrote a life of his father, *La Grâce* (a poem), *Réflexions sur la Poésie*, odes, epistles, etc.

Radcliffe, Ann (*b.* 1764, *d.* 1823), novelist, daughter of a London tradesman named Ward; about 1787 married Mr. William Radcliffe, a journalist. She wrote several wild romances, of which the *Mysteries of Udolpho* (1794) is the most celebrated.

Radcliffe, John (*b.* 1650, *d.* 1714), born at Wakefield, educated at Oxford, settled in London (1684), and became physician to the Princess Anne, afterwards queen (1686), but subsequently lost her favour. He left £40,000 for building the library at Oxford which bears his name.

Radet, Étienne, Baron (*b.* 1762, *d.* 1825), French general; served under Napoleon, and conducted Pius VII. from Rome to Florence in 1809.

Radetzky, Johann Joseph Wenzel, Count of Radetz (*b.* 1766, *d.* 1858), Austrian field-marshal; suppressed the insurrection in Lombardy 1848-9, finally defeating Charles Albert of Sardinia at Novara in the latter year; ruled Lombardy and Venice as governor-general 1850-7.

Radowitz, Joseph von (*b.* 1797, *d.* 1853), Prussian statesman, of Hungarian origin, became leader of the Conservative party. In the National Assembly at Frankfort he proposed the union of Germany under Prussia, and entered the Prussian cabinet to carry out his schemes (1850), but was dismissed by Frederick William IV. owing to the armed opposition of Austria.

Radziwill, the name of a distinguished Lithuanian family. GEORGE (*b.* 1480, *d.* 1541) distinguished himself in wars against the Russians and Tartars. NICHOLAS (*b.* 1515, *d.* 1565) supported the Lutherans, and superintended the translation of the Bible into Polish (1563). CHRISTOPHER (*b.* 1585, *d.* 1640) withstood an invasion of Gustavus Adolphus (1620-5), and was afterwards victorious over the Russians (1632-4).

Rae, John (*b.* 1813), Arctic explorer; in 1846-7 discovered 700 miles of coast between Boothia and Fury and Hecla Strait; was second in command under Sir John Richardson (1848), and commanded another expedition in search of Franklin in 1849; made further discoveries in 1853-4.

Raeburn, Sir Henry, R.A. (*b.* 1756, *d.* 1823), Scottish portrait-painter; after studying in Italy, settled in Edinburgh in 1787. Among his best portraits are those of Sir Walter Scott, Lord Eldon, and Francis Jeffrey.

Raff, Joachim (*b.* 1822, *d.* 1882), German musical composer; after living for some years with Liszt at Weimar, settled at Wiesbaden (1856), whence he removed to Frankfort in 1877. He belonged to the school of Schumann. His best works are his symphonies.

Raffles, Sir Thomas Stamford (*b.* 1781, *d.* 1826), naturalist and administrator, entered the East India House as a clerk in 1795; advised the attack on Java (1811), and was made governor on its annexation; was recalled in 1816, and in 1817 sent out to govern Bencoolen, in Sumatra, where he remained till 1824. In 1819 he established the British station of Singapore. He was one of the founders and first president of the Royal Zoological Society.

Rafn, Karl Christian (*b.* 1796, *d.* 1864), Icelandic antiquary, born in the Isle of Fünen; aided in founding the Society of Northern Antiquities, and took part in the publication of *Heroic Tales of the North* (1825-30), *Antiquitates Americanæ* (1837), etc.

Raglan, Fitzroy James Henry Somerset, Baron (*b.* 1788, *d.* 1855), field-marshal, was the eighth son of the fifth Duke of Beaufort. He accompanied Wellington to the Peninsula as his aide-de-camp, and in 1812 became his military secretary, attending him in that capacity at the battle of Waterloo. He was again military secretary to Wellington from 1819 to 1852, when he succeeded him as master-general of the ordnance. On the outbreak of the Crimean war he was appointed commander of the English forces, and displayed great personal bravery at the Alma. The accusations unjustly brought against him in connection with the disasters of the campaign are believed to have hastened his death, which took place during the siege of Sebastopol.

Ragona, Domenico (*b.* 1820), astronomer, born in Palermo; became director of the royal observatory of Modena in 1860.

Raibolini, Francesco, called Il Francia (*b.* 1450, *d.* 1518), Bolognese painter.

Raikes, Henry Cecil (*b.* 1838, *d.* 1891), born in Flintshire, educated at Cambridge; was called to the bar in 1863, and entered Parliament in 1868. He was postmaster-general from 1886 to his death.

Raikes, Robert (*b.* 1735, *d.* 1811), a printer of Gloucester, who devoted his means to philanthropical purposes. With the assistance of Mr. Stock, he established the first Sunday-schools (1781).

Raimbach, Abraham (*b.* 1776, *d.* 1843), engraver, born in London; was apprenticed to Hall, and afterwards studied at the Royal Academy. He formed a friendship with Wilkie, many of whose pictures he engraved.

Raimondi, Marc Antonio (*b. circa* 1487, *d.* after 1539), Italian engraver, born at Bologna; went to Venice, where he copied the works of Dürer with so much accuracy that they were mistaken for the originals; removed to Rome, and was there employed by Raphael to engrave his paintings, and afterwards by Giulio Romano; lost all his possessions when the city was sacked in 1527, and returned to Bologna.

Rainald (*d.* 1151) became abbot of Citeaux in 1113; effected a reconciliation between Abelard and St. Bernard. Fragments of his writings remain.

Rainaldi, Girolamo (*b.* 1570, *d.* 1655), architect, born at Rome, built the Palazzo del Commune at Parma. His son, CARLO (*b.* 1611, *d.* 1691), erected Santa Maria di Miracoli and other churches at Rome.

Rainolds, John (*b.* 1549, *d.* 1607), divine, born near Exeter; became lecturer in divinity at Oxford in 1586, and president of Corpus Christi College in 1598. He was a prominent member of the Puritan party, took an active part in the Hampton Court Conference (1604), and was one of the translators of the Authorised Version of the Bible.

Rakoczy, Franz Leopold, Prince of Transylvania (*b.* 1676, *d.* 1735); put himself at the head of the Hungarian insurgents in 1703, but was finally defeated in 1708. He died in exile.

Ralegh, or **Raleigh,** Sir Walter (*b.* 1552, *d.* 1618), statesman, navigator, and author, born near Budleigh, studied at Oriel College, Oxford; fought in support of the Protestants in France (1569); distinguished himself against the rebels in Ireland 1580-1; rose rapidly in Elizabeth's favour; in 1585 despatched an expedition to America, which discovered Virginia, so named in honour of the queen; took part in the repulse of the Spanish Armada (1588); in 1595 went to Guiana in search of gold, and sailed some distance up the Orinoco; held a command in the attack on Cadiz (1596). After the accession of James I. he was accused of complicity in the plot to raise Arabella Stuart to the throne, and imprisoned in the Tower for thirteen years (1603-16), during which he wrote his *History of the World.* In 1616 he was permitted to lead an expedition to Guiana against the Spaniards, but his pardon was made dependent on his success, and, as the attempt was a failure, he was executed on his return.

Rameau, Jean Philippe (*b.* 1683, *d.* 1764), French musician, born at Dijon; wrote *Démonstration du Principe de l'Harmonie* and other works on the theory of music, and composed many operas.

Ramler, Karl Wilhelm (*b.* 1725, *d.* 1798), a German poet and miscellaneous writer.

Rammohun - Roy, Rajah (*b.* 1772, *d.* 1833), was born at Burdwar, in Bengal, and educated by his father, a learned Brahman. On reaching manhood he determined to study the various religions of the world, and with this view learnt several languages, ancient and modern. After the death of his father (1803) he renounced Brahmanism. From the date of his removal to Calcutta (1814), where he obtained a post as tax-collector, he was much influenced by the doctrines of Christianity. He came to England in 1831, and died at Bristol.

Ramsay, Allan (*b.* 1686, *d.* 1758), Scotch poet, born at Leadhills, in Lanarkshire; was apprenticed to a wig-maker in Edinburgh, where he afterwards established himself as a bookseller. In 1721 he published a collection of his own poems, and he was the author of some of the songs in the *Tea-Table Miscellany* (1724-40). In 1724 appeared the *Evergreen,* a collection of old Scotch poetry. His pastoral drama, *The Gentle Shepherd,* was published in 1725.

Ramsay, Sir Andrew Crombie (*b.* 1814, *d.* 1891), was president of the Geological Society in 1862 and 1863, and director of the geological survey of the United Kingdom 1872-81. He published several works on geology.

Ramsay, Edward Bannerman Burnett (*b.* 1793, *d.* 1876); became Dean of Edinburgh in 1846. He wrote *Reminiscences of Scotch Life and Character* (1857), etc.

Ramsay, William (*b.* 1852), was born and educated at Glasgow; afterwards studied at Tübingen; became professor of chemistry at University College, London, in 1887.

Ramus, Peter [Pierre de la Ramée] (*b.* 1515, *d.* 1572), French philosopher, born in Picardy; was educated at the College of Navarre. His attacks on the Aristotelians subjected him to much persecution. In 1551 he was appointed professor of eloquence and philosophy in the Collège de France. He became a Protestant about 1561, and perished in the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

Rancé, Armand Jean le Bouthillier de (*b.* 1626, *d.* 1700); was in youth distinguished as a scholar and man of fashion, but afterwards adopted austere views, and restored the severe discipline of the monastery of La Trappe, of which he was abbot.

Randolph, John, of Roanoke (*b.* 1773, *d.* 1833), American orator; was in 1799 elected as a Democrat to Congress, where he distinguished himself by his powers of sarcasm. In 1830 he was appointed minister to Russia.

Randolph, Sir Thomas (*b.* 1523, *d.* 1590), statesman and diplomatist; was sent by Elizabeth as ambassador to Scotland, France, and Russia. Many of his letters are preserved, and there is an account of his embassy to Russia in Hakluyt's collection.

Randolph, Thomas (*b.* 1605, *d.* 1635), English poet, born in Northamptonshire, educated at Cambridge; wrote *The Muses' Looking-Glass*, and other dramas.

Ranke, Leopold von (*b.* 1795, *d.* 1886), German historian, born in Thuringia, educated at Leipzig, was appointed extraordinary professor at Berlin in 1825, ordinary professor in 1834, and in 1841 became royal historiographer. Among his chief works are the *History of the Popes* (1834-7), the *History of Germany during the Reformation* (1839-47), and the *History of England: Chiefly in the Seventeenth Century* (1859-74).

Ransome, Arthur, M.D. (*b.* 1834), has rendered great services to the cause of sanitary reform. He was one of the first to advocate periodical returns of sickness, and, owing to his representations in 1875, diplomas in public health are now awarded in the various universities of Great Britain.

Rantzau, Josias, Comte de (*b.* 1609, *d.* 1650), general, born in Holstein; after serving in the Swedish army entered that of Louis XIII. (1635). In 1645 he renounced the Protestant religion, and was made marshal of France.

Raphael [Raffaello Santi, or Sanzio] (*b.* 1483, *d.* 1520), son of Giovanni Santi, a painter, studied under Pietro Perugino; in 1504 went to Florence, where he attached himself to Fra Bartolomeo, and was much influenced by the works of the Florentine school; in 1508 was summoned to Rome by Julius II. to adorn with frescoes the walls of the Vatican, which occupied him till 1514. He was much employed by Leo X., who succeeded Julius in 1513. To this period belong the cartoons at Hampton Court. Raphael also displayed genius as an architect, and after the death of Bramante (1514) superintended the building of the new cathedral of St. Peter's.

Rapin, Nicholas (*b. circa* 1535, *d. circa* 1609), French poet, born in Poitou, was one of the authors of the *Satire Ménippée*, and wrote Latin elegies and epigrams, as well as odes and other lyrics in French, in which he imitated classical authors.

Rapin de Thoyras, Paul de (*b.* 1661, *d.* 1725), historian, born in Languedoc, was descended from a noble Savoyard family, which professed the Protestant faith. Having withdrawn to Holland after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685), he accompanied William III. to England, and subsequently served under him in Ireland. He died at Wesel. His *Histoire d'Angleterre*, which extends to the death of Charles I., was translated by Nicholas Tindal.

Rapp, Jean Comte (*b.* 1772, *d.* 1821), French general, distinguished himself at Austerlitz; after bravely defending Dantzic against the Russians was forced to surrender, and remained a prisoner till 1815.

Rask, Rasmus Christian (*b.* 1787, *d.* 1832), philologist, born in the Isle of Fünen; became professor of literary history at Copenhagen in 1825, and of Oriental languages in 1828. His works include *Researches concerning the Origin of the Icelandic Language* (1818), and an *Anglo-Saxon Grammar* (1817) translated by Thorpe.

Raspail, François Vincent (*b.* 1794, *d.* 1878), French chemist and revolutionist, published *Système de Chimie Organique* (1833), etc. He was frequently imprisoned.

Rassam, Hormuzd (*b.* 1826), born at Mosoul, in Mesopotamia, assisted Layard in his Assyrian explorations; became his successor and discovered the palace of Sardanapalus; in 1864 was sent by the British Government to Abyssinia to demand the release of Consul Cameron, but imprisoned by King Theodore till the arrival of the British force under Sir Robert Napier (1868).

Rattazzi, Urbano (*b.* 1808, *d.* 1873), Italian statesman, born in Piedmont; in 1848 was returned to the Chamber of Deputies at Turin, and became leader of the democratic party; became minister of justice under Cavour (1854), but retired in 1857; was prime minister in 1862, but was compelled to resign in consequence of his opposition to Garibaldi's expedition against Rome.

Rauch, Christian Daniel (*b.* 1777, *d.* 1857), German sculptor, studied at Dresden, and afterwards under Thorwaldsen and Canova at Rome. His masterpiece is the equestrian statue of Frederick the Great in Berlin.

Raumer, Friedrich Ludwig Georg von (*b.* 1781, *d.* 1873), German historian, educated at Halle and Göttingen, was professor at Berlin 1819-53. His chief work is a *History of the Hohenstaufen and their Times* (1823-5).

Ravaillac, François (*b.* 1578, *d.* 1610), French fanatic; conceived a hatred against Henri IV. as enemy of the Church and assassinated him in his carriage. He was torn to pieces by horses.

Rawlinson, George (*b.* 1815), Canon of Canterbury, historian and Orientalist, was educated at Oxford, where he was appointed Camden professor of ancient history in 1861. Among his chief works are his version of Herodotus (1858-62), and histories of *The Five Great Monarchies of the Ancient Eastern World* (1862-7) and *Ancient Egypt* (1881).

Rawlinson, Major-General Sir Henry Creswicke, Bart. (*b.* 1810), brother of the preceding, entered the Bombay army in 1827; served in the Persian army 1833-9; was political agent at Candahar 1840-2, and in Turkish Arabia 1843-55; was the vice-president of the Council of India in 1876. He has published several works on cuneiform inscriptions.

Rawlinson, Sir Robert (*b.* 1810), civil engineer, was appointed a superintendent inspector under the Public Health Act in 1848; introduced important reforms in sanitary science. During the Crimean war he rendered great services as engineering sanitary commissioner to the British army.

Rawson, Sir Rawson (*b.* 1812), after holding various colonial appointments, became governor of the Bahamas in 1864, and of the Windward Islands in 1869. He has written numerous papers on statistics and physical science, especially in regard to the West Indies.

Ray, or **Wray,** John (*b.* 1628, *d.* 1705), naturalist, was the son of a blacksmith at Black Notley in Essex. He was educated at Cambridge, and obtained a fellowship at Trinity College, of which he was deprived after the Restoration owing to his refusal to sign the Act of Conformity. In 1663-6 he travelled on the Continent with his friend Willoughby, and in 1673 published an account of the expedition. In 1679 he settled in his native place. His chief works are *Methodus Plantarum Nova* (1682), *Historia Plantarum*, *Synopsis Methodica Stirpium Britannicarum* (1690), and *The Wisdom of God in Creation* (1691).

Rayleigh, John William Strutt, Lord (*b.* 1842), physicist; became professor of natural philosophy in the Royal Institution in 1887. He has published a treatise on *The Theory of Sound* (1877-8), etc.

Raymond, Robert, Lord (*b.* 1673, *d.* 1732). judge; was Solicitor-General in the reign of Anne, and became Attorney-General and afterwards Chief Justice of the King's Bench under George I.

Raymond VI., Count of Toulouse (*b.* 1156, *d.* 1222), espoused the cause of the Albigenses, and was excommunicated in 1208 and 1211. In 1213 he was defeated by Simon de Montfort, and forced to retire to Aragon, but he afterwards recovered most of his possessions. His son, RAYMOND VII. (*b.* 1197, *d.* 1242), was at first successful against Amaury de Montfort, but in 1229 was forced to yield his dominions, which were then incorporated in the French kingdom.

Raynal, Guillaume Thomas François (*b.* 1713, *d.* 1796), French historian, born at Saint Geniez, in the Rouergue; became a Jesuit, but left the order in 1747, and had recourse to literature as a means of subsistence. His chief work is *Histoire des Établissements et du Commerce des Européens dans les Deux Indes* (1770).

Raynouard, François Juste Marie (*b.* 1761, *d.* 1836), French philologist and dramatist, was imprisoned during the Reign of Terror. His tragedy, *Les Templiers* (1805), was highly successful. His philological works include *Éléments de la Grammaire Romane* (1816), *Choix de Poésies Originales des Troubadours* (1816-21), and *Lexique Roman* (1833-44).

Read, Clare Sewell (*b.* 1826), an eminent English agriculturist.

Reade, Charles (*b.* 1814, *d.* 1884), novelist and dramatist, born in Oxfordshire; was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, of which he became fellow. Among his novels, most of which were intended to expose some social abuse, were *Peg Woffington* (1852), *It is Never Too Late to Mend* (1856), *The Cloister and the Hearth* (1861), and *Griffith Gaunt* (1866).

Reaney, Mrs. Isabel, has done much work among the poor in Warrington, Reading, and the East of London.

Réaumur, Réné Antoine Ferchault de (*b.* 1683, *d.* 1757), French naturalist, born at La Rochelle; was the first to reduce thermometers to a common standard, and made use of chemical processes in the manufacture of porcelain and steel. His chief work is a *History of Insects.*

Reay, Lord, Sir Donald James Mackay (*b.* 1839), born in Holland, son of Baron Mackay Ophemert, was in the Netherlands India Office 1865-69. He was appointed governor of Bombay in 1885.

Reboul, Jean (*b.* 1796, *d.* 1864), French poet, born at Nîmes, at first a baker in his native town; published *L'Ange et l'Enfant* (1828), *Poésies* (1836), etc.

Récamier, Jeanne Françoise Bernard (*b.* 1777, *d.* 1849), born in Paris; married M. Récamier, a Paris banker, in 1792. Between the Bourbon restoration and her death her *salon* at Abbaye-aux-Bois was the resort of men of rank and genius. Chateaubriand was greatly fascinated by her.

Reccared (*d.* 601), Visigoth King of Spain, succeeded his father, Leovigild, in 586. He became a convert to Catholicism, which took the place of Arianism in Spain.

Reclus, Jean Jacques Élisée (*b.* 1830), French geographer; studied under Ritter at Berlin. He has published *La Terre, Géographie Universelle* (1875-90), etc.

Recorde, Robert (*b. circa* 1500, *d.* 1558), physician and mathematician, born at Tenby, educated at Oxford; introduced the Copernican system into England.

Redesdale, John Freeman Mitford, Baron (*b.* 1748, *d.* 1830), lawyer, educated at Oxford; became Solicitor-General in 1793, Attorney-General in 1799, Speaker of the House of Commons in 1801, and Lord Chancellor of Ireland in 1802.

Redesdale, John Thomas Freeman Mitford, Earl of (*b.* 1805, *d.* 1886), son of the preceding; was chosen Chairman of Committees in 1851, and exercised much influence on the private bill legislation of the House of Lords. He published *Reflections on the Doctrine of Regeneration* (1849), etc.

Redgrave, Richard, R.A. (*b.* 1804, *d.*1888), artist, born in London; became an academician in 1851. He was inspector-general of art schools, aided Sir Henry Cole in founding the museum of art at South Kensington, and took part in the arrangement of various international exhibitions, especially that of 1862. In conjunction with his brother, Mr. S. REDGRAVE, he wrote *A Century of Painters* (1866).

Redhouse, Sir James William (*b.* 1811, *d.* 1892), after holding several appointments under the Turkish government, became Oriental translator to the Foreign Office in 1854. He published a *Turkish Grammar*, and other works.

Reed, Andrew (*b.* 1787, *d.* 1862), Nonconformist minister, educated at Hackney College; was in 1834 sent by the Congregational Union to visit the American churches. He founded the Orphan Asylum at Clapton (1825), the Asylum for Idiots at Earlswood (1847), the Hospital for Incurables (1854), and other philanthropic institutions. In 1819 he published a novel entitled *No Fiction.*

Reed, Sir Edward James (*b.* 1830); was chief constructor of the navy 1863-70; sat in Parliament as Liberal member for Pembroke boroughs 1874-80, since which he has represented Cardiff. He has written several works on shipbuilding, also *Japan: its History, Traditions, and Religions* (1880).

Reed, Isaac (*b.* 1742, *d.* 1807); wrote *Biographia Britannica* (1782), and published editions of *Dodsley's Old Plays* (1780), Shakespeare (1785-1803), etc.

Rees, Abraham (*b.* 1743, *d.* 1825), Dissenting minister; he edited *Chambers's Cyclopædia* 1776-86, and between 1802 and 1820 published in forty-five volumes the *Cyclopædia* which bears his name.

Reeves, John Sims (*b.* 1822), English tenor singer; joined Macready's company at Drury Lane in 1841; afterwards studied in Paris under Bordogni, and at Milan under Mazzucato; in 1847 returned to England, where his success was instantaneous.

Reeve, Clara (*b.* 1725, *d.* 1803), novelist, wrote *The Old English Baron*, etc.

Regnard, Jean François (*b.* 1656, *d.* 1709), French comic poet; ranks next to Molière, and is also noted for his adventurous career. While journeying by sea from Italy to France, he was captured by Algerian pirates, but ransomed by the French consul. In 1681-3 he travelled in Holland, Sweden, Lapland, and other countries.

Regnault, Henri Victor (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1878), French chemist, was appointed professor at the Collège de France in 1841. His most valuable experiments relate to the specific heat of gases.

Regnault, Jean Baptiste, Baron (*b.* 1754, *d.* 1829), a French painter, born in Paris. His *Education of Achilles* (1783) is now in the Louvre.

Regulus, Marcus Atilius (*d.* 251 B.C.), Roman general; was sent against Carthage, and gained some successes, but was afterwards taken prisoner. The Carthaginians sent him to Rome to propose peace, and he swore to return if unsuccessful. He dissuaded his countrymen from accepting the offer, and on his return to Carthage was put to death.

Reichel, Charles Parsons, became Bishop of Meath in 1885. He has published *Sermons on the Lord's Prayer*, etc.

Reichstadt, Napoléon François Charles Joseph, Duc de. [*See* Napoleon II.]

Reid, Captain Mayne (*b.* 1819, *d.* 1883), novelist; after roaming about Missouri as a trapper, entered the United States army, and distinguished himself in the Mexican war, at the close of which he returned to Europe. He wrote numerous tales of adventure, including *The Scalp Hunters* (1847), *The Rifle Rangers* (1850), *The Headless Horseman* (1865), etc.

Reid, Thomas (*b.* 1710, *d.* 1796), Scotch metaphysician, born in Kincardineshire, educated at the Marischal College, Aberdeen; was professor of philosophy at Glasgow 1763-96. His chief work is his *Inquiry into the Human Mind on the Principles of Common Sense* (1764).

Reid, Thomas Wemyss (*b.* 1842), edited the *Leeds Mercury* 1870-87, and became editor of the *Speaker* in 1890. He has published *Charlotte Brontë* (1877), lives of W. E. Forster (1888), and Lord Houghton (1891), and other works.

Reid, Whitelaw (*b.* 1837), American journalist; became editor of the *New York Tribune* in 1872; in 1889 was appointed United States minister to France.

Reid, Sir William (*b.* 1791, *d.* 1858), general; in 1838 published *An Attempt to Develop the Law of Storms.* He pursued his investigations in the Windward Islands, of which he was governor 1846-8, and in 1849 published *The Progress of the Development of the Law of Storms.*

Reimarus, Hermann Samuel (*b.* 1694, *d.* 1765), German philologist and philosopher; was professor at Hamburg 1727-65. He was the author of the *Wolfenbüttel Fragments*, which were published anonymously by Lessing, and supposed to be his work.

Reineck, Reiner (*b.* 1541, *d.* 1595), German historian; was a disciple of Melanchthon. He wrote *Historia Julia*, etc.

Reinhold, Erasmus (*b.* 1511, *d.* 1553), astronomer, born in Thuringia; was professor of mathematics at Wittemberg 1536-53, and became a disciple of Copernicus.

Reinkens, Joseph Hubert (*b.* 1821), German theologian; is a leader of the "Old Catholic" party.

Reinold, Arnold William, F.R.S. (*b.* 1843), became professor of physics in the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, in 1873. He has contributed to the *Philosophical Magazine*, and other publications.

Reiske, Johann Jakob (*b.* 1716, *d.* 1774), Arabic scholar, born at Zörbig, in Saxony, studied at Leipzig; resided for some time at Leyden, in order to consult the Arabic works in the library; returned to Leipzig, and, after a long period of poverty, became rector of the College of St. Nicholas in 1758. He edited the *Annals* of Abulfeda, and the *De Ceremoniis* of Constantine Porphyrogenitus, and wrote *De Principibus Muhamedanis*, etc.

Reland, Adrian (*b.* 1676, *d.* 1718), Dutch Orientalist; was professor in the university of Utrecht. He published *De Religione Mohammedicâ*, *Palestina ex Veteribus Monumentis Illustrata*, etc.

Rembrandt van Ryn (*b.* 1607, *d.* 1669), an eminent painter and engraver; was the son of a miller near Leyden. He studied for three years under Jacob von Zwanenburg, and was afterwards the pupil of Peter Lastman at Amsterdam, and of Jacob Pinas at Haarlem. In 1630 he settled in Amsterdam, where he died. Among his chief works are *The Anatomical Lesson* (1632) and *The Night Watch* (1642).

Rémusat, Claire Élisabeth de Vergennes, Comtesse de (*b.* 1780, *d.* 1821), a lady in the service of the Empress Josephine. Her *Mémoires* (1879) and *Letters* (1881) give a lively picture of the court of the First Empire. Her son, CHARLES, COMTE DE RÉMUSAT (*b.* 1797, *d.* 1875), was minister of foreign affairs under M. Thiers, and published *L'Angleterre au XVIII. Siècle* (1856), etc.

Rémusat, Jean Pierre Abel (*b.* 1788, *d.* 1832), French Orientalist; was the first professor of Chinese at the Collège de France (1814), and in 1829 became president of the Société Asiatique. He published *Histoire du Bouddhisme* (1836), etc.

Renan, Joseph Ernest (*b.* 1823, *d.* 1892), Orientalist, historian, and essayist, born at Tréguier, in Brittany. In 1842 he entered the seminary of St. Sulpice, but three years later gave up the idea of becoming a priest. His first important work, *Averroës et l'Averroïsme*, appeared in 1852. He was professor of Hebrew in the Institute of France 1861-2, and was reappointed in 1870. The *Vie de Jésus* (1863), which gave rise to much discussion, was afterwards expanded into *Histoire des Origines du Christianisme.* He also published *Le Judaïsme* (1883), and numerous other works.

Renaudot, Eusèbe (*b.* 1646, *d.* 1720), French Orientalist; wrote *Historia Patriarcharum Alexandrinorum Jacobitarum*, *Liturgiarum Orientalium Collectio*, etc.

Rendel, Sir Alexander Meadows (*b.* 1829), civil engineer; has constructed the Royal Albert Dock, the Albert and Edinburgh docks at Leith, etc.

Rendel, George Whitwick, brother of the preceding; has introduced great improvements in connection with guns and the construction of ironclads. He was civil lord of the Admiralty 1882-5.

Rendel, Stuart (*b.* 1834), brother of the preceding; has represented Montgomery county since 1880. He is well-known as an advocate of Welsh interests.

Reni, Guido (*b.* 1574, *d.* 1642), Bolognese painter, whose best work is seen at Rome and Genoa.

Rennel, James (*b.* 1742, *d.* 1830), geographical writer; entered the service of the East India Company, and became surveyor-general of Bengal. His chief work is *The Geographical System of Herodotus* (1800).

Rennie, John (*b.* 1761, *d.* 1821), engineer; constructed Waterloo, Southwark, and new London bridges, the Lancaster and Avon canals, and other public works.

Rennie, Sir John (*b.* 1794, *d.* 1874), was son of the preceding, whom he succeeded as engineer to the Admiralty. Among his chief works are the Whitehaven docks and a portion of the Cardiff docks. He wrote a work on the *Theory, Formation, and Construction of British and Foreign Harbours.* In many of his enterprises he was associated with his brother GEORGE (*b.* 1791, *d.* 1866), who was also a distinguished engineer.

Renouf, Peter le Page (*b.* 1824), Orientalist, born in Guernsey; from 1864 to 1886 was an inspector of schools; has published many works on the language and religion of Egypt, and kindred subjects.

Reschid Pacha (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1858), Turkish statesman; took part in the negotiations with Russia at Adrianople in 1829. On the accession of Abd-el-Medjid (1839) he became his chief adviser, and was six times grand vizier.

Retz, Jean François Paul de Gondi, Cardinal de (*b.* 1614, *d.* 1679), son of the general of the French galleys, was born at Montmirail, and educated by Vincent de St. Paul. He took a leading part in the plots against Mazarin, and on the outbreak of the war of the Fronde (1648) put himself at the head of the insurgents. In 1651 Retz was bought over by the gift of a cardinal's hat, but he was nevertheless imprisoned till 1654, when he escaped to Spain. After visiting Rome, he returned to France on the death of Mazarin, and lived there quietly till his death. His *Mémoires* give a valuable account of the chief political characters of the period.

Retzsch, Friedrich August Moritz (*b.* 1779, *d.* 1857), German artist, born at Dresden; was appointed professor of painting in his native town in 1824. He owes his celebrity to his skill as a designer in outline. Among his chief works are his illustrations to Goethe's *Faust* and Schiller's *Song of the Bell.*

Reuchlin, Johann (*b.* 1455, *d.* 1522), German scholar, born at Pforzheim, studied at Basle and elsewhere; about 1481 went to Stuttgart; accompanied Eberhard, Count of Würtemberg, to Italy (1482), and was well received at the court of Lorenzo de' Medici; after Eberhard's death (1496), entered the service of the elector-palatine, by whom he was sent as ambassador to Alexander VI. (1498); was summoned before an ecclesiastical tribunal for resisting Pfefferkorn's attempt to burn all Jewish books; appealed to the pope (1513), who left the case undecided. His writings were voluminous.

Reuter, Heinrich Ludwig Christian Friedrich [Fritz] (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1874), German humorist, born in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, educated at Rostock and Jena; was imprisoned owing to his liberal views 1833-40. In 1853 appeared *Läuschen un Rimels,* a volume of poems in Low German. The first part of the *Olle Kamellen,* a series of prose tales, was published in 1859.

Reuter, Baron Paul Julius (*b.* 1821), born at Cassel; in 1849 established an office at Aix-la-Chapelle for supplying news by telegraph, and thereby revolutionised the press of Europe. In 1851 he transferred his business to London.

Revett, Nicholas (*b.* 1721, *d.* 1804), architect; in 1748-53 visited Greece with James Stuart, in conjunction with whom he wrote *Antiquities of Athens* (1762); was the companion of Chandler in his expedition to Asia Minor, and assisted him in *Ionian Antiquities* (1769-1804).

Réville, Albert (*b.* 1826), French Protestant divine, born at Dieppe; in 1851 became pastor of the Walloon church at Rotterdam; in 1880 was appointed titular professor of the history of religions in the Collège de France.

Rewbell, Jean François (*b.* 1747, *d.* 1807), French revolutionist; was a member of the Convention and Directory. He retired from public life in 1799.

Rey, Jean (*d.* 1645), a French physician and chemist, whose discoveries to some extent anticipated those of Lavoisier.

Reynolds, Henry Robert (*b.* 1825), Congregationalist divine, edited the *British Quarterly Review* 1866-74; has published *John the Baptist* (1888), etc.

Reynolds, James Emerson (*b.* 1844); was appointed professor of chemistry at Dublin in 1875. He has made several discoveries, and is author of *General Experimental Chemistry* (1880), etc.

Reynolds, James Russell, M.D. (*b.* 1828), Emeritus professor of medicine in University College, London; has published numerous medical works.

Reynolds, John Hamilton (*b.* 1796, *d.* 1852), poet and man of letters; published *Safié,* an eastern tale in verse (1814), etc.

Reynolds, Sir Joshua (*b.* 1723, *d.* 1792), painter, born at Plympton, in Devonshire, studied under the portrait-painter Hudson; removed to London in 1746; travelled in Italy 1749-52; on his return to London was immediately recognised as the greatest portrait painter of the day. He was the first president of the Royal Academy (1768-92), and in 1784 was appointed painter to the king. Among his intimate friends were Johnson, Burke, Goldsmith, and other eminent literary men. His fifteen *Discourses on Painting* were delivered before the Royal Academy between 1769 and 1790.

Rhazes, or **Ar-Razi** (*d. circa* 932), Arabian physician, born in Irak Ajemi; was superintendent of the hospital at Bagdad. His works include a treatise on the small-pox.

Rhodes, Cecil J. (*b.* 1853), became prime minister of the Cape in 1890.

Rhys, John (*b.* 1840), became professor of Celtic at Oxford in 1877. He has published *Celtic Britain* (1882), etc.

Ribalta, Francisco (*b.* 1551, *d.* 1628), Spanish painter; after studying at Rome, settled in Valencia, where he died. His works show the influence of Sebastiano del Piombo.

Ricardo, David (*b.* 1772, *d.* 1823), political economist, son of a Jewish broker; entered Parliament in 1819. His *Principles of Political Economy and Taxation*, containing his famous theory of rent, was published in 1817.

Ricasoli, Bettino, Count (*b.* 1809, *d.* 1880), Italian statesman; after the flight of the Grand Duke Leopold became dictator of Tuscany, and co-operated with Victor Emmanuel in the war of Italian Liberation; was prime minister of Italy 1861-2, and 1866-7.

Ricaut, or **Rycaut**, Sir Paul (*d.* 1700), English diplomatist and historian; was secretary to the embassy at Constantinople 1661-9, and afterwards English consul at Smyrna. His works include a continuation of Knolles's *History of the Turks.*

Rich, Claudius James (*b.* 1786, *d.* 1821), Orientalist, born near Dijon, educated at Bristol; became Resident at Bagdad in 1808, and explored the ruins of Babylon. His *Memoirs of Ancient Babylon* appeared in 1815.

Richard, Louis Claude Marie (*b.* 1754, *d.* 1821), French botanist, born at Versailles; in 1781 undertook a journey to the Antilles and French Guiana under the auspices of Louis XVI., and in 1789 returned with large collections of plants and animals. He afterwards became professor of botany in the School of Medicine at Paris.

Richard Plantagenet (*d.* 1272), Earl of Cornwall, was the son of John, King of England. In 1256 he was elected King of the Romans. He at first showed some sympathy with De Montfort's aims, but afterwards aided Henry III. against him, and was taken prisoner at Lewes (1264). He was released in the following year.

Richard of Cirencester (*d. circa* 1401), an English chronicler; entered the Benedictine monastery of St. Peter at Westminster in 1350.

Richard of St. Victor (*d.* 1173), mystic, born in Scotland; became prior of the convent of St. Victor at Paris about 1164. He wrote commentaries on the Old Testament, etc.

Richard I., "the Fearless," Duke of Normandy (*d.* 996); succeeded his father, William Longsword, in 942. He became the vassal of Hugh the Great, Duke of Paris, in 946, and was instrumental in raising Hugh Capet to the French throne (987).

Richard II., "the Good" (*d.* 1026), succeeded his father, Richard I., in 996. He maintained friendly relations with Robert I. of France.

Richard III. (*d.* 1028), succeeded his father, Richard II., in 1026. He is said to have been poisoned by his brother, Robert I.

Richard I., King of England (*b.* 1157, *d.* 1199), was the third son of Henry II., whom he succeeded in 1189. He immediately joined the third Crusade, in company with Philip Augustus of France. After marshalling their hosts at Vezelai, the two kings proceeded by separate routes to Sicily. Here Richard remained till April, 1191, when he sailed to Palestine, halting during the journey at Cyprus, which he conquered. His arrival at Acre in June was soon followed by the fall of that fortress. During the ensuing war Richard displayed great prowess, but the want of union among the Crusaders, sickness, and other causes obliged them to abandon the project of taking Jerusalem, and in October, 1191, Richard set sail for England. On the way he fell into the hands of the Emperor Henry VI., who confined him in a castle on the Danube, and released him only on the payment of a heavy ransom (1194). For the rest of his life he was engaged in wars with Philip of France. He was mortally wounded whilst besieging the castle of Chaluz.

Richard II. (*b.* 1366, *d.* 1399), son of Edward the Black Prince, succeeded his grandfather, Edward III., in 1377. The government was entrusted to a council of regency, but the Duke of Lancaster soon gained the entire control of affairs. In 1381 a rising of the peasantry took place, the immediate cause of which was an excessive poll-tax. The king's fondness for favourites excited the resentment of the leading barons, who defeated the royal forces in 1387, and in 1388 De Vere and Suffolk were impeached and put to death. In 1389 Richard assumed the government, and for eight years ruled well, but in 1397 those who had formerly taken up arms against him were suddenly executed or imprisoned, and the king's subsequent proceedings showed that he aimed at making his power absolute. During his absence in Ireland, Henry, Duke of Lancaster, son of John of Gaunt, landed in

Yorkshire. Richard, on his return, was taken prisoner at Flint, and carried to London, where he resigned the crown in favour of Henry. He is said to have been murdered soon afterwards.

Richard III. (*b.* 1450, *d.* 1485) was the youngest son of Richard, Duke of York. He fought at Barnet and Tewkesbury (1471), and in 1482 led an expedition against Scotland. After the death of his brother, Edward IV., he was proclaimed protector (May, 1483). He soon afterwards formed a plot, in concert with the Duke of Buckingham, which led to the execution of Lord Hastings, and the imprisonment of the king's nephews, Edward V. and his brother, in the Tower. In June he declared himself king. In the course of the same year the young princes disappeared, and Buckingham, who had excited a rising in favour of Edward V., was executed. In August, 1485, Henry, Earl of Richmond, landed at Milford Haven, and marched to Bosworth in Leicestershire, where Richard was defeated and slain.

Richards, Admiral Sir George Henry (*b.* 1820), has superintended nautical surveys of China, Australia, and other countries, and was hydrographer of the Admiralty 1863-74.

Richards, Henry Brinley (*b.* 1819, *d.* 1885), a popular pianist and composer, born at Carmarthen.

Richardson, Benjamin Ward, M.D., F.R.S. (*b.* 1828), man of science; has published *Alcohol: its Action and its Use* (1869), *Hygeia* (1876), etc.

Richardson, Sir James (*b.* 1787, *d.* 1865), born at Dumfries, entered the navy as assistant-surgeon in 1807; accompanied Franklin in his Arctic voyages in 1819 and 1825; was physician of Haslar Hospital 1838-55. He published *Fauna Boreali-Americana* (1829-37), *The Arctic Searching Expedition* (1852), etc.

Richardson, Jonathan (*b. circa* 1665, *d.* 1745), an English artist, who succeeded Kneller as the fashionable portrait-painter of the day. He wrote an *Essay on the Art of Criticism in Painting*, etc.

Richardson, Samuel (*b.* 1689, *d.* 1761), novelist, born in Derbyshire; apprenticed to a printer in London (1706); in 1719 established a business of his own, and became printer to the House of Commons. His novels are *Pamela* (1740), *Clarissa Harlowe* (1748), and *Sir Charles Grandison* (1753).

Richelieu, Armand Jean du Plessis, Duc de (*b.* 1585, *d.* 1642), French cardinal and statesman, born in Paris, became Bishop of Luçon in 1607; in 1615 entered the service of the Queen-mother, Marie de' Medici, and in 1616 became secretary of state for war and foreign affairs. He followed Marie de' Medici to Blois (1616), and was exiled to Avignon (1618), but was soon afterwards recalled, and effected a reconciliation between the king and queen, receiving as his reward a cardinal's hat. In 1624 he became chief minister, an office which he retained till his death. During this period he established the absolute power of the king, and crushed the Calvinist party, although he was led by political motives to support the Protestants in Germany.

Richelieu, Louis François Armand du Plessis, Duc de (*b.* 1696, *d.* 1788), French marshal, belonged to the same family as the preceding. He distinguished himself in the Seven Years' war.

Richelieu, Armand Emmanuel du Plessis, Duc de (*b.* 1776, *d.* 1822), grandson of the preceding; on the outbreak of the revolution entered the Russian service, fought against the Turks, and in 1803 became governor of Odessa. He returned on the accession of Louis XVIII., and was chief minister in 1815-18, and again in 1820.

Richmond, George, R.A. (*b.* 1809), English artist; in 1837 went to Italy, and resided for some years in Rome; after his return achieved distinction as a portrait-painter in oils.

Richmond, Legh (*b.* 1772, *d.* 1827), rector of Turvey, in Bedfordshire, 1805-27; author of several religious tales, published under the title of *Annals of the Poor*, the best known of which is *The Dairyman's Daughter*.

Richmond, William Blake (*b.* 1842), portrait-painter, son of George Richmond; was Slade professor at Oxford 1880-3. Among his chief portraits are those of Darwin (1880), Gladstone, and Browning (1882).

Richmond and Gordon, Charles Henry Gordon-Lennox, sixth Duke of (*b.* 1818), entered Parliament as a Conservative in 1841; succeeded to the peerage in 1860; was president of the Board of Trade 1867-8; led the Government in the House of Lords 1874-6; was secretary for Scotland under Lord Salisbury 1885-6.

Richter, Adrian Ludwig (*b.* 1803, *d.* 1884), artist, born at Dresden, studied in France and Italy; became professor of landscape-painting at Dresden in 1836. Later in life he earned fame by his drawings illustrating German village life and the ways of children.

Richter, Gustav Karl Ludwig (*b.* 1823), artist, born at Berlin, studied under Coignet at Paris, and afterwards at Rome (1847-9). His chief work is his portrait of Queen

Louise of Prussia (1879), now in the Cologne Museum.

Richter, Hans (*b.* 1843), conductor of orchestral concerts, born at Raab in Hungary; became *kapellmeister* at Vienna in 1878. His first orchestral concert in London took place in 1879.

Richter, Jean Paul Friedrich (*b.* 1763, *d.* 1825), German mystic and humorist, son of a poor pastor and schoolmaster at Baireuth, studied at Leipzig University; after leaving it remained with his widowed mother at Hof till her death in 1798, when he removed to Weimar. His first original work, *The Invisible Lodge* (1792), was followed by *Hesperus* (1792-4), *Quintus Fixlein*, *Siebenkäs* (1795), and *Titan* (1799-1802). After living at Berlin, Meiningen and Coburg he settled at Baireuth in 1804. *Flegeljahre* appeared in 1803; *Levana*, a treatise on education, in 1806. The fragment of his *Autobiography* was written in 1818.

Ricimer (*d.* 472), a Sueve, who commanded the barbarians in the Roman army. After the death of Valentinian III. he set up and deposed several emperors in succession viz. Avitus (455), Majorian (457), Severus (457-461), Anthemius (467), who was nominated by the Eastern Emperor Leo I., and Olybrius (472).

Rickman, Thomas (*b.* 1776, *d.* 1841), architect, born at Maidenhead; in 1808 became clerk in an insurance office in Liverpool, and there studied architecture, which he adopted as a profession, settling in Birmingham. Among his works are the new buildings of St. John's College, Cambridge. He was the first to classify the different periods of Gothic architecture.

Riddell, Charlotte Eliza Lawson (*b. circa* 1837), novelist; has published *City and Suburb* (1861), *George Geith* (1864), etc.

Ridley, Nicholas (*d.* 1555), English reformer, born in Northumberland, studied at Cambridge, Paris, and Louvain; returned to Cambridge in 1529; became chaplain to Cranmer in 1537, and, about 1540, master of Pembroke Hall; was appointed Bishop of Rochester in 1547, and of London in 1550; took a leading part in composing the liturgy and drawing up the forty-two articles; favoured the attempt to place Lady Jane Grey on the throne, and was imprisoned in the Tower; was condemned to death for heresy, and burnt, with Latimer, at Oxford in October, 1555.

Ridolfi, Carlo (*b.* 1594, *d.* 1658), Italian painter and writer on art; belonged to the Venetian school. He wrote lives of *Illustrious Venetian Painters* (1648).

Rienzi, Cola di (*b.* 1313, *d.* 1354), Roman citizen; was sent in 1343 to Clement VI. at Avignon to remonstrate with him on his absence from Rome, and was appointed apostolic notary. On his return to Rome he began to scheme for a revival of the ancient republic, incited the people against the nobility, and was in 1347 proclaimed tribune, his authority being acknowledged by Clement. In December of the same year he was forced to leave Rome, and in 1350 went to Prague, whence he was despatched to Avignon, and remained for some time a prisoner in the hands of Clement. On the election of Innocent VI. (1353) he was released and sent to Rome as governor, but the difficulty of his position drove him to commit cruelties, which caused him to be assassinated in 1354.

Ries, Ferdinand (*b.* 1783, *d.* 1838), pianist and composer, born at Bonn; resided in England 1813-24; died at Frankfort.

Rigg, James Harrison (*b.* 1821), has been principal of the Wesleyan Training College since 1868, and was president of the Wesleyan Conference in 1878. He is editor of the *London Quarterly Review*.

Riley, Henry Thomas (*b.* 1818, *d.* 1878), English antiquary; published *Memorials of London* (1858), etc.

Riley, John (*b.* 1646, *d.* 1691), portrait painter, studied under Zoust; became painter to Charles II. after the death of Lely (1680).

Rintoul, Robert Stephen (*b.* 1787, *d.* 1858), journalist; started the *Spectator* in 1828.

Rinuccini, Ottavio (*d.* 1621), poet; accompanied Marie de' Medici to France in 1600. He wrote *Daphne*, and other lyrical dramas.

Ripley, George (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1880), American man of letters; published *Discourses on the Philosophy of Religion* (1839), etc.

Ripon, Frederick James Robinson, Earl of (*b.* 1782, *d.* 1859), son of the second Earl Grantham; entered Parliament as a moderate Tory in 1806; became Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1823; was created Viscount Goderich in 1827; was Prime Minister 1827-8, Colonial Secretary under Earl Grey 1830-3, and Lord Privy Seal 1833-4.

Ripon, George Frederick Samuel Robinson, Marquis of (Earl de Grey and Ripon) (*b.* 1827); entered Parliament as a Liberal in 1850; was Secretary for War 1859-61; for India 1863; for War 1863-6; for India 1866, and Lord President of the Council 1866-73. He was Viceroy of India 1880-4, and in 1886 was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty, and again Colonial Secretary in 1892.

Ripperda, Jan Wilhelm, Baron de (*b.*

1690, *d.* 1737), a political adventurer, of Dutch origin; went on a political mission to Spain in 1715; became chief minister of Philip V., but fell from power in 1726; subsequently entered the service of the Emperor of Morocco, when he invented a new religion, and was forced to flee to Tetuan, where he died.

Rishanger, William (*b.* 1250), English chronicler; was a Benedictine monk at St. Albans.

Ristich, Johannes (*b.* 1831), Servian statesman; as minister of foreign affairs (1876) brought about the war with Turkey, and, after the Congress of Berlin, became virtually dictator, but was forced to resign in 1880. In 1889 he was appointed regent during the minority of King Alexander.

Ristori, Adelaide (*b.* 1821), Italian actress, the child of strolling players; married, in 1847, the Marquis Capranica del Grillo, but afterwards returned to the stage. Having established her reputation in Italy, she visited Paris (1855), London (1858), and other European capitals, as well as the United States and South America. She revisited England in 1873 and 1884.

Ritchie, Charles Thomson (*b.* 1838), entered Parliament as a Conservative in 1874; president of the Local Government Board 1886-1892.

Ritchie, Mrs. Richmond, daughter of W. M. Thackeray; has published *Old Kensington*, *The Story of Elizabeth*, and other tales.

Ritson, Joseph (*b.* 1752, *d.* 1803), English lawyer and antiquary; published a collection of ancient songs and ballads, and other works.

Ritter, Carl (*b.* 1779, *d.* 1859), geographer, born in Prussia; was appointed professor at Berlin in 1820. His chief work is *Geography in its Relation to Nature and the History of Man* (1822-54).

Rivière, Briton, R.A. (*b.* 1840), artist, born in London; has exhibited at the Academy many works depicting animal life.

Rizzio, David (*b.* 1540, *d.* 1566), son of a dancing-master; was born in Turin, and passed his youth in France. In 1564 he came to Scotland in the train of the ambassador from Savoy. His gift for music and other accomplishments recommended him to Mary Queen of Scots, whose favourite he became. His influence with her excited jealousy, and he was murdered by Darnley and others in her presence.

Robbia, Lucca della (*b. circa* 1399, *d.* 1463), an Italian sculptor; famous for his work in enamelled terra-cotta. His nephew, Andrea (*b.* 1444, *d.* 1527), excelled in the same art.

Robert, King of the West Franks (*d.* 923), was chosen king in place of Charles the Simple in 922, but was defeated and slain at Soissons in the following year.

Robert, King of France (*b. circa* 970, *d.* 1031), succeeded his father, Hugh Capet, in 996. From 1003 to 1015 he was engaged in a war with Otho, Duke of Burgundy, from whom he finally wrested the dukedom.

Robert, Emperor of Germany (*b.* 1352, *d.* 1410), succeeded his father, Robert, as elector palatine in 1398. He was chosen Emperor in 1400 after the deposition of Wenceslaus.

Robert, Louis Léopold (*b.* 1794, *d.* 1835), artist, born in Switzerland; studied engraving under Girardet in Paris; in 1818 settled at Rome, where he devoted himself to painting. *The Fishermen* and *The Reapers* are among his chief works.

Robert Bruce, King of Scotland (*b.* 1274, *d.* 1329), was the grandson of Balliol's rival in 1292. In 1306 he murdered the regent, Comyn, and was crowned at Scone, but was defeated by Edward I. the same year. After many years of hardship and ill-fortune, he gained a final victory over Edward II. at Bannockburn in 1314. By the Treaty of Northampton (1328) the complete independence of Scotland was recognised.

Robert of Anjou, King of Naples (*b. circa* 1279, *d.* 1343), succeeded his father, Charles II., in 1309; became Lord of Genoa (1318) and Brescia (1319); made several unsuccessful attempts to conquer Sicily.

Robert of Gloucester, chronicler of the 13th century, is believed to have been a monk at Gloucester. His *Chronicle*, which is written in English verse, includes the period of the Barons' war.

Robert of Jumièges (*d.* 1070), a Norman prelate; was made Bishop of London by Edward the Confessor in 1044, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, but was obliged to leave the country on the return of Godwin in 1052. He was succeeded by Stigand.

Robert I., Duke of Normandy, "the Magnificent" (*d.* 1035), succeeded his brother, Richard III., in 1028; assisted Henri I. of France to regain his throne; unsuccessfully invaded England on behalf of Alfred and Edward, sons of Ethelred the Unready; died in Bithynia, whilst returning from a pilgrimage to the Holy Land.

Robert II. (*d.* 1135) became Duke of Normandy on the death of his father, William the Conqueror, in 1087; pledged Normandy to his brother, William Rufus, and joined the first Crusade; invaded England in 1101, but came to terms with Henry I., and resigned his claim to the English throne; was defeated by Henry at Tenchebrai (1106), and imprisoned in Cardiff Castle, where he died.

Robert II. (*b.* 1316, *d.* 1390), King of Scotland, was the son of Walter Stuart and Marjory, daughter of Robert Bruce. He acted as regent during the minority of David Bruce, and again during his captivity in England 1346-57, and on the death of the latter, in 1370, was chosen king. His reign was marked by a large number of border forays, the most famous being that which resulted in the battle of Otterburne, or Chevy Chase (1388).

Robert III. (*b. circa* 1340, *d.* 1406), succeeded his father, Robert II., in 1390. The government was virtually carried on by his brother, the Duke of Albany. In 1402 a Scotch army invaded England, but was defeated at Homildon Hill. Robert died of grief at the capture of his son, James, by the English.

Roberts, David, R.A. (*b.* 1796, *d.* 1864), artist, son of an Edinburgh shoemaker; was apprenticed to a house-painter, and subsequently became a scene-painter. He followed this trade for some time after settling in London (1822), but in 1827 devoted himself entirely to architectural painting. After a journey abroad, he published an illustrated work, entitled *The Holy Land, Syria, Idumaea, Egypt, and Nubia* (1842).

Roberts, Lord [Sir Frederick Sleigh] (*b.* 1832); distinguished himself during the Indian Mutiny and the Afghan campaign of 1878-9; on the renewal of hostilities was appointed commander-in-chief, and, after a brilliant march to relieve Candahar, gained a victory which brought the war to a close (1880). He became commander-in-chief in India in 1885, and in Burmah in 1886.

Roberts, Isaac (*b.* 1829), a man of science, whose photographs of the stars have aided the advance of astronomical knowledge.

Roberts-Austen, W. Chandler, F.R.S. (*b.* 1843); became the Queen's assay-master in 1882.

Robertson, Frederick William (*b.* 1816, *d.* 1853), became minister of Trinity chapel, Brighton, in 1847. His sermons were published after his death, and attained a wide popularity.

Robertson, George Croom (*b.* 1842), born in Aberdeen; became professor of philosophy of mind and logic at University College, London, in 1866, resigned 1892. He has edited *Mind* since 1876.

Robertson, James Patrick Bannerman (*b.* 1845); became Lord Advocate for Scotland in 1888, and Lord Justice General of Scotland in 1891.

Robertson, Thomas (*b.* 1829, *d.* 1871), English dramatist, wrote *David Garrick* (1864), *Society* (1865), *Ours* (1866), *Caste* (1867), *School* (1869), *Home* (1869), etc.

Robertson, William (*b.* 1721, *d.* 1793), historian, educated at Edinburgh; entered the Presbyterian ministry (1741), and in 1743 was presented to the living of Gladsmuir, in East Lothian. In 1758 he was appointed to a church in Edinburgh, became principal of the university in 1762, and in 1764 was made royal historiographer for Scotland. His chief works are histories of *Scotland* (1759), *Charles V.* (1769), and *America* (1777).

Roberval, Gilles Personne de (*b.* 1602, *d.* 1675), became professor of mathematics in the Collège Royale about 1633.

Robespierre, Maximilien Marie Isidore (*b.* 1758, *d.* 1794), French revolutionist, born at Arras; was returned to the States-General as member for the Tiers-État (1789); represented Paris in the National Convention which met in 1792, and became a leader of the party of the Mountain, which finally triumphed over that of the Girondists (May, 1793). The fall of Brissot and his colleagues was followed by the Reign of Terror. Robespierre exercised the power of a dictator, and a Committee of Public Safety was established, which proscribed all who fell under his suspicion, till at last his tyranny excited a party against him in the Convention itself, and he was guillotined.

Robins, Benjamin (*b.* 1707, *d.* 1751), mathematician; published *New Principles of Gunnery* (1742), and was the real author of Lord Anson's *Voyage Round the World* (1748).

Robinson, Edward (*b.* 1794, *d.* 1813), an American philologist and Biblical scholar.

Robinson, Henry Crabb (*b.* 1775, *d.* 1867), man of letters; was on terms of friendship with the leading literary men of his time. His *Diary*, *Reminiscences*, and *Correspondence* appeared in 1869.

Robinson, Sir Hercules George Robert, Bart. (*b.* 1824), became successively governor of Hong Kong (1859), Ceylon (1865), and New South Wales (1872), and as high commissioner for the latter colony annexed the Fiji Islands in 1874. He was governor of New Zealand from 1876 to 1880, when he was appointed governor of the Cape of

Good Hope and high commissioner of South Africa.

Robinson, Sir John Charles (*b.* 1834), was art-superintendent of the South Kensington Museum from 1853 to 1869, when he became crown surveyor of pictures.

Robinson, John Richard (*b.* 1828), journalist; in 1868 became manager, and in 1887 editor, of the *Daily News.*

Robison, John (*b.* 1739, *d.* 1805), mathematician; was appointed professor of natural philosophy at Edinburgh in 1774.

Robson, Frederick (*b.* 1821, *d.* 1864), a popular low comedian.

Roby, Henry John, M.P. (*b.* 1830), scholar, educated at Cambridge; is the author of a well-known *Latin Grammar* (1871-4), and edited *Justinian.*

Rochambeau, Jean Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur, Comte de (*b.* 1725, *d.* 1807), marshal of France; distinguished himself in the Seven Years' war and the American war of Independence; in 1790 became commander of the army of the north, but resigned in 1792, and narrowly escaped execution during the Reign of Terror.

Rochefort-Luçay, Victor Henri, Comte de (*b.* 1830), French politician; became prominent through his attacks on the second Empire, both in the *Figaro*, the *Lanterne*, and the *Marseillaise*, and as a member of the Chamber of Deputies (1869-70). He at first supported the Commune, but afterwards fled from Paris, was arrested, and deported to New Caledonia, whence he escaped in 1874. He started the *Intransigeant* in 1880, and subsequently became a supporter of General Boulanger.

Rochester, John Wilmot, Earl of (*b.* 1647, *d.* 1680), a dissipated favourite of Charles II. His songs and satires were witty, but obscene.

Rockingham, Charles Watson Wentworth, Marquis of (*b.* 1730, *d.* 1782), was prime minister and First Lord of the Treasury 1765-6, and repealed the Stamp Act in the latter year. He afterwards opposed the Administration of Lord North, and again became Premier in 1782.

Rodbertus, Carl Johann (*b.* 1805, *d.* 1875), the founder of scientific socialism; was elected to the Prussian National Assembly in 1848, and in 1849 represented Berlin in the Chamber. His chief contribution to economic science is his development of the Ricardian theory of value.

Roderic (*d.* 711), last Visigoth King of Spain; usurped the throne of Witiza in 709. In 711 a Saracen army crossed over from Africa, and defeated Roderic at Xeres, on the Guadalete. His fate is unknown.

Roebuck, John Arthur (*b.* 1801, *d.* 1879), politician, brought up in Canada, came to England in 1824; was called to the bar in 1832, and entered Parliament the same year; joined O'Connell in resisting coercion in Ireland, and advocated the adoption of the ballot and other radical measures; overthrew the Aberdeen Ministry by his motion for an inquiry into the condition of the army in the Crimea. His views afterwards underwent a great change, in which he was not followed by many of his Liberal supporters.

Roemer, Olaus (*b.* 1644, *d.* 1710), Danish astronomer; became professor at Copenhagen in 1681. His chief discovery was that of the velocity of light.

Roger, Bishop of Salisbury (*d.* 1139); became steward and chaplain to Henry I., and in 1107 was made justiciar; organised the Curia Regis, and founded the Court of Exchequer. His imprisonment by Stephen in 1139 was one cause of the war between that king and Matilda.

Roger of Wendover (*d.* 1237), English chronicler; was a monk in St. Albans abbey. Matthew Paris made much use of his *Flores Historiarum.*

Roger I., Count of Sicily (*b.* 1031, *d.* 1100), youngest son of Tancred of Hauteville; in 1058 went to Italy to join his brothers, and aided them in completing the conquest of Calabria; in 1060 crossed over to Sicily, and, after thirty years' warfare, obtained possession of the whole island.

Roger II., King of Sicily (*b.* 1097, *d.* 1154), was son of the preceding, whom he succeeded as count. He gained some territory from his cousin William of Apulia, after whose death, in 1127, he was acknowledged as Duke of Apulia, Calabria, and Naples, receiving his investiture from Pope Honorius II. (1128). Soon afterwards the Prince of Capua did homage to him as his over-lord. In 1129 he received from the anti-pope Anacletus the title of King of Sicily.

Rogers, John (*d.* 1555), the protomartyr in the Marian persecution; became chaplain to the company of Merchant Adventurers at Antwerp, and was associated with Tyndale and Coverdale in their labours on the Bible; after the accession of Edward VI. was made prebendary of St. Paul's. He was burnt at Smithfield.

Rogers, Samuel (*b.* 1763, *d.* 1855), poet; was the son of a London banker, and entered his father's business. His chief work was *The Pleasures of Memory* (1792). He is now better remembered as a leader of society and a patron of art and literature than as a poet.

Rogers, Woods (*d.* 1732), navigator; commanded an expedition to the South Sea in 1708, and rescued Alexander Selkirk from the island of Juan Fernandez.

Rohan, Louis René Édouard, Prince de, Cardinal (*b.* 1734, *d.* 1802), Bishop of Strasburg; in his efforts to obtain the favour of Marie Antoinette, became the dupe of Madame Lamotte in the affair of the Diamond Necklace, and was imprisoned in the Bastille (1785), but acquitted in 1786. In 1801 he resigned his bishopric.

Roland de la Platiere, Jean Marie (*b.* 1734, *d.* 1793), French revolutionist; was inspector-general of manufactories at Lyons when the revolution broke out; was minister of the interior from March to June, 1792, and was recalled after August 10th, but lost influence with the Girondins, and resigned in January, 1793. Proscribed in June, he fled from Paris, and in November committed suicide near Rouen.

Roland, Marie Jeanne Phlipon (*b.* 1754, *d.* 1793), wife of the preceding; was daughter of an engraver at Paris, and married Roland in 1780. She sympathised with his revolutionary ideas, and exercised much influence over the policy of the Girondist party. On the proscription of the Girondists she was confined in the Abbaye, and, after five months' imprisonment, put to death. Her *Mémoires* were written during her confinement.

Rolleston, George, M.D. (*b.* 1829, *d.* 1881), man of science; became Linacre professor of anatomy and physiology at Oxford in 1860. He published *Forms of Animal Life* (1870), etc.

Rollin, Charles (*b.* 1661, *d.* 1741), French historian; twice became rector of the University of Paris. He wrote an *Ancient History*, etc.

Rollo, or Rolf, Duke of Normandy (*d.* 932), was exiled from Norway by Harald Harfagr; in 876 ascended the Seine, and gained possession of Rouen; continued his devastations till 911, when Charles the Simple ceded to him Neustria and Brittany. For these lands, which became known as the duchy of Normandy, Rollo did homage to the French king, and was soon afterwards baptised at Rouen.

Romanes, George John (*b.* 1848), man of science, educated at Cambridge; has published *The Star-fish, Jelly-fish, and Sea-Urchins* (1885), *Mental Evolution in Animals* (1883), etc.

Romano, Giulio [Pippi] (*b.* 1492, *d.* 1546), painter and architect, born at Rome; was a disciple of Raphael. His works are chiefly frescoes. He died at Mantua.

Romanus I., "Lecapenus," Emperor of the East (*d.* 948), became the associate of Constantine VII., with the title of Cæsar, in 919, and gained complete control over the government. In 944 he was dethroned by his son, Stephen, and forced to enter a monastery.

Romanus II. (*b.* 939, *d.* 963), ascended the throne in 959, after poisoning his father, Constantine VII.

Romanus III., "Argyrus" (*b.* 968, *d.* 1034), succeeded Constantine VIII. in 1028.

Romanus IV., "Diogenes" (*d.* 1101); became emperor in 1067, on his marriage with Eudoxia, widow of Constantine X. He was successful in three campaigns against the Turks, but in 1071 was defeated and taken prisoner by Alp-Arslan at Manzikert. On his return to Constantinople he was forced to abdicate in favour of Michael VII., by whom he was deprived of his sight.

Romanzoff, Peter Alexandrovitch, Count (*b. circa* 1730, *d.* 1796), Russian general; distinguished himself as commander-in-chief against the Turks, whom he forced to accede to the Treaty of Kainardji (1774). In 1787 he retired from court owing to his jealousy of Potemkin.

Romanzoff, Nicholas, Count (*b.* 1753, *d.* 1826), statesman and diplomatist, son of the preceding; promoted the interests of education and commerce, and bore the expenses of Kotzebue's scientific expedition.

Romilly, John, Baron (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1874), son of Sir Samuel Romilly; was called to the bar in 1827; became Solicitor-General in 1848, Attorney-General in 1850, and Master of the Rolls in 1851. In 1866 he was raised to the peerage.

Romilly, Sir Samuel (*b.* 1757, *d.* 1818), English lawyer, descended from a French Huguenot who came to England on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes; was called to the bar in 1783; in 1806 entered Parliament, and was appointed Solicitor-General. The state of the criminal law had long been his special study, and he was now enabled to effect some important reforms.

Romney, George (*b.* 1734, *d.* 1802), painter, born at Dalton, in Lancashire; after receiving some lessons from a country artist, came to London in 1762; visited France in 1764, and Italy 1773-5; on his return became the rival of Reynolds as a portrait-painter; also gained distinction as a painter of historical pictures.

Romulus, a mythical King of Rome, said to have founded the city in 753 B.C.

Ronsard, Pierre de (*b.* 1524, *d.* 1585), a celebrated French poet. His works consist chiefly of odes, elegies, and epigrams.

Rooke, Sir George (*b.* 1650, *d.* 1709), English admiral; burnt the French fleet at La Hogue (1692); in 1702 destroyed the plate fleet, with its French convoy, in the harbour of Vigo; took part with Sir Cloudesley Shovel, in the capture of Gibraltar (1704).

Roon, Albrecht Theodor Emil, General Field-Marshal Count von (*b.* 1803, *d.* 1879), born in Pomerania; became minister of war in 1859, and reorganised the Prussian army. In 1871 he retired from public life. His *Principles of Physical, National, and Political Geography* were published in 1832.

Rosa, Salvator (*b.* 1615, *d.* 1673), painter, born near Naples; studied under Francanzani, but learnt more during his wanderings among the Apennines, the wild scenery of which he reproduced in his landscapes. He visited Rome in 1634, and spent his time between that city and Naples till 1647, when his share in Masaniello's revolution compelled him finally to quit his native town. After residing at Florence 1647-52, he returned to Rome, where he passed the remainder of his life.

Roscher, Wilhelm (*b.* 1817), a German economist; one of the founders of the historical school. He was appointed professor of political economy at Leipzig in 1848.

Roscius, Quintus (*d.* 61 B.C.), a celebrated Roman actor.

Roscoe, Henry Enfield, Sir, M.P. (*b.* 1833), grandson of William Roscoe; was professor of chemistry at Owens College, Manchester, 1858-86. He is joint author, with Professor Bunsen of Heidelberg, of *Gasometry* (1857), and has edited Kirchhoff's *Researches on the Solar Spectrum* (1862).

Roscoe, William (*b.* 1753, *d.* 1831), historical biographer, born in Liverpool; was admitted an attorney of the Court of King's Bench in 1774. He published *The Life of Lorenzo de' Medici* (1796), and the *Life and Pontificate of Leo X.* (1805), etc.

Rose, George (*b.* 1744, *d.* 1818), was president of the Board of Trade under Pitt and Grenville.

Rose, Gustav (*b.* 1798, *d.* 1873), German chemist; accompanied Humboldt in his Russian expedition, of which he gave an account in his *Journey to the Ural, the Altai, and the Caspian Sea* (1837-42). He also published *Elemente der Krystallographie* (1838), etc.

Rose, Henry John (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1873), Archdeacon of Bedford; edited Neander's *Church History*, and wrote a reply to Rowland Williams' paper in *Essays and Reviews*, etc.

Rose, Hugh James (*b.* 1795, *d.* 1838), brother of the preceding; was a prominent member of the advanced section of the High Church party, and a zealous opponent of German rationalism. He was appointed principal of King's College in 1836.

Rosebery, Archibald Philip Primrose, fifth Earl of (*b.* 1847); was First Commissioner of Works 1884, and was Chairman of the first London County Council; became Foreign Secretary under Mr. Gladstone in 1886 and 1892.

Rosecrans, William Stark (*b.* 1819), American general; commanded the Union forces in West Virginia during the Civil war, and gained an important victory at Corinth (October, 1862). He was American minister to Mexico in 1868.

Rosellini, Ippolito (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1843), born at Pisa, studied Oriental languages under Mezzofanti in Bologna, and was associated with Champollion in an expedition to Egypt, the results of which he published in *Monumenti dell' Egitto e della Nubia.*

Rosen, Friedrich August (*b.* 1805, *d.* 1837), born in Hanover; was in 1836 appointed professor of Oriental languages in University College, London, where he afterwards became professor of Sanscrit.

Rosenmüller, Ernst Friedrich Karl (*b.* 1768, *d.* 1835), professor of Oriental languages in the university of Leipzig; published *Scholia in Vetus Testamentum*, etc.

Ross, Alexander (*b.* 1699, *d.* 1784), poet, born in Aberdeenshire; wrote *Helenore*, a pastoral poem, and many ballads in the Scotch dialect.

Ross, Alexander Milton (*b.* 1832), an eminent physician, born in Canada; also distinguished as a naturalist.

Ross, Sir James Clark (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1862), admiral, nephew of Sir John Ross; served in the naval expeditions for the discovery of the North-West Passage 1818-33; discovered the north magnetic pole in 1831; commanded the expedition of the *Erebus* and *Terror* to the Antarctic regions 1839-43.

Ross, Sir John (*b.* 1777, *d.* 1856), admiral; in 1818 commanded an expedition in search of a North-West Passage; was again employed on an Arctic voyage of discovery 1829-33; in 1850 vainly endeavoured to find Sir John Franklin. He published a *Life of Admiral Lord de Saumarez*, etc.

Ross, Sir William Charles (*b.* 1794, *d.* 1860), a celebrated miniature-painter.

Rosse, William Parsons, Earl of (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1867), a distinguished practical astronomer and constructor of reflecting telescopes.

Rossetti, Gabriel Charles Dante (*b.* 1828, *d.* 1882), poet and painter; was the son of Gabriele Rossetti, an Italian refugee, who settled in London in 1824. He studied at the Royal Academy, and under Ford Madox Brown, and became the leading spirit of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, which was founded in 1848. Among his chief pictures is *Dante's Vision*, the property of the Liverpool Corporation. His chief volumes of original poetry are *Poems* (1870), and *Ballads and Sonnets* (1881). *Dante and his Circle* (1874), consists of translations of the early Italian poets. His elder sister, MARIA FRANCESCA (*b.* 1827, *d.* 1876), published *A Shadow of Dante* (1871), etc. WILLIAM MICHAEL ROSSETTI (*b.* 1829), is a well-known literary and art-critic. CHRISTINA GEORGINA (*b.* 1830), the youngest member of the family, has published *Goblin Market* (1862), *The Prince's Progress* (1866), and other volumes of poetry.

Rossi, John Charles Felix, R.A. (*b.* 1762, *d.* 1839), an English sculptor.

Rossi, Pellegrino (*b.* 1787, *d.* 1848), Italian statesman, was exiled in 1815 for espousing the cause of Murat; escaped to Geneva, where he became professor of Roman law (1819), and a member of the Diet (1832). He settled in France in 1832, became professor of political economy at the Collège de France, and in 1845 went as French ambassador to Rome. He was called to the first ministry of Pius IX., and schemed for an Italian confederacy, with the pope as president, but was assassinated the same year.

Rossini, Gioachino Antonio (*b.* 1792, *d.* 1868), the greatest of the Italian opera composers; was the son of a strolling horn-player. He studied music under Mattei at the lyceum of Bologna. Among his chief operas are *Tancredi* (1813), *Il Barbiere di Seviglia* (1816), and *Guglielmo Tell* (1829). He also composed a *Stabat Mater* (1842), and other church music. From 1824 onwards he lived chiefly in Paris.

Rosslyn, Alexander Wedderburn, Earl of (*b.* 1733, *d.* 1805), lawyer and statesman; was called to the bar in 1757; became Solicitor-General in 1771, Attorney-General in 1778, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1780, and was Lord Chancellor 1793-1801.

Rost, Reinhold (*b.* 1822), Orientalist; has published works on Burmese law, etc.

Rothschild, the name of a celebrated Jewish family of bankers and financiers. MEYER ANSELM ROTHSCHILD (*b.* 1743, *d.* 1812), born at Frankfort, was designed for the priesthood, but showed more aptitude for commercial pursuits, and laid the foundations of his family's fortune by his success as the banker of the Elector of Hesse-Cassel. His son, NATHAN (*b.* 1777, *d.* 1836), came to England in 1800 as agent for his father, after whose death he greatly extended his business, acting in copartnership with his brothers, who resided in various European capitals. His eldest son, LIONEL DE ROTHSCHILD (*b.* 1808, *d.* 1879), was elected Whig member for the City of London in 1847, but did not take his seat until the passing of the Jewish Disabilities Bill (1858). NATHANIEL MEYER (*b.* 1840), eldest son of Lionel, was raised to the peerage in 1885.

Rotteck, Carl von (*b.* 1775, *d.* 1840), was professor of history, and of politics, at Freiburg. He published a *Universal History*.

Roubillac, Louis François (*b.* 1695, *d.* 1762), sculptor, born at Lyons; settled in England about 1744.

Rouget de Lisle. [*See* Lisle.]

Rouher, Eugène (*b.* 1814, *d.* 1884), French statesman, was Louis Napoleon's prime minister 1849-51; became minister of agriculture and commerce in 1856, and negotiated the Cobden Treaty (1860); was appointed minister of state in 1863; on the fall of the Empire fled to England, but represented a Corsican constituency in the General Assembly 1871-9.

Roumania, Alexander John I., Prince of [John Couza] (*b.* 1820, *d.* 1873), at the close of the Crimean war became ruler over the united principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, under the suzerainty of the Porte. He was at first popular, but having attempted to make himself absolute was forced to abdicate in 1866.

Roumania, Charles I., King of (*b.* 1839), second son of Prince Charles Anton of Hohenzollern - Sigmaringen, was chosen Prince of Roumania in 1866. He aided the Russians against the Turks in the war of 1877. By the Treaty of San Stefano (1878) the Roumanians became independent, but were forced to cede Bessarabia to Russia in exchange for the Dobrudsha. ELIZABETH, Queen of Roumania (*b.* 1843), daughter of the Prince of Wied, has published several volumes of poetry under the pseudonym of "Carmen Sylva."

Rousseau, Jean Baptiste (*b.* 1670, *d.* 1741), French lyrical poet; was exiled in 1712 on the charge of having written some satirical verses. He died at Brussels.

Rousseau, Jean Jacques (*b.* 1712, *d.* 1778), French philosopher, son of a watchmaker at Geneva; was apprenticed to an engraver, but made his escape into Savoy (1728), where he was found by a priest, who entrusted him to the care of Madame de Warens at Annecy. During the ensuing years the greater part of his time was spent in her house, but he finally quarrelled with her and went to Paris (1741), whence in 1742 he accompanied the French ambassador to Venice as secretary. In 1750 he gained a prize, offered by the Academy of Dijon, by an essay attacking the influence of the arts and sciences on society. Of his subsequent writings the following are the most famous—*Julie, ou la Nouvelle Héloise*, a romance (1759), *Du Contrat Social* (1762), and *Emile*, a philosophical romance treating of education (1762). The years 1766-7 he spent in England as the guest of Hume, but quarrelled with him, and returned to France.

Rousseau, Théodore (*b.* 1812, *d.* 1867), a French landscape-painter, celebrated for his fidelity to nature.

Routh, Edward John, F.R.S. (*b.* 1831), mathematician, educated at Cambridge; was elected to a fellowship at Peterhouse, and has become famous as a successful tutor.

Routh, Martin Joseph (*b.* 1755, *d.* 1854), scholar, educated at Oxford; became president of Magdalen College in 1791. He published *Reliquiæ Sacræ* (1814-8), etc.

Rowbotham, John Frederick (*b.* 1854), has published a *History of Music* (1885), etc.

Rowe, Nicholas (*b.* 1673, *d.* 1718), dramatist; born in Bedfordshire, son of a barrister; wrote *Jane Shore*, *The Fair Penitent*, and other tragedies, and translated Lucan's *Pharsalia*. In 1715 he became poet laureate.

Rowlandson, Thomas (*b.* 1756, *d.* 1827), studied at the Royal Academy schools and at Paris. He is chiefly remembered as a powerful caricaturist and for his illustrations to *Doctor Syntax's Three Tours* (1813), etc.

Rowley, William, English dramatist, was a contemporary of Shakespeare. He wrote the *Witch of Edmonton* (1658), etc.

Roxburgh. William (*b.* 1759, *d.* 1815), physician and botanist; became keeper of the botanical gardens at Calcutta in 1793. He published *Plants of the Coast of Coromandel* (1795-1819), etc.

Roy, William (*d.* 1790), general, originated the first geometrical survey of Great Britain (1784). He wrote *The Military Antiquities of the Romans in North Britain.*

Royer-Collard, Pierre Paul (*b.* 1763, *d.* 1845), statesman and philosopher; took an active part in the revolution during its earlier stages, but withdrew during the Terror, and, except for a short interval in 1797, when he sat in the Council of Five Hundred, remained in retirement till 1811. He was then appointed professor of the history of philosophy at the Sorbonne. Under the Bourbons he became chancellor of state, and led the political party called "Doctrinaires."

Rubens, Peter Paul (*b.* 1577, *d.* 1640), a celebrated Flemish painter, born at Siegen, in Westphalia; after studying under Otto Van Veen and others, journeyed into Italy, whence he was sent by the Duke of Mantua on a political mission to Madrid; in 1608 settled at Antwerp, at the invitation of the Archduke Albert and the Infanta Isabella. In 1620 he adorned the walls of the Luxembourg with pictures illustrating scenes in the life of Marie de' Medici. He subsequently served the Infanta Isabella as a diplomatist in Madrid (1628) and England (1629). The *Descent from the Cross* at Antwerp is considered his masterpiece.

Rubinstein, Anton Gregor (*b.* 1830), Russian pianist, born near Jassy; studied under Villoing at Moscow, under Liszt at Paris, and under Dehn at Berlin; in 1848 entered the service of the Grand Duchess Helen of Russia; became principal of the St. Petersburg Conservatoire in 1862. He has made several European tours, and visited England on eight occasions.

Rücker, Arthur William (*b.* 1848), professor of physics in the Royal College of Science, South Kensington; has written numerous papers on scientific subjects.

Rückert, Friedrich (*b.* 1788, *d.* 1866), poet and Orientalist; was professor of Oriental languages at Erlangen 1826-41, and at Berlin 1841-8. He is remembered chiefly as the author of *Liebesfrühling* (1821), and other volumes of German lyrics.

Rudbeck, Olaf (*b.* 1630, *d.* 1702), Swedish physician and antiquary, discovered the lymphatic vessels in 1650; became professor of botany and anatomy at Upsala; wrote *Atlantica sive Manheim*, etc. His son, Olaf (*b.* 1660, *d.* 1740), published works on botany and natural history.

Ruddiman, Thomas (*b.* 1674, *d.* 1757), a Scotch grammarian and critic; in 1714 published *Rudiments of the Latin Tongue*, which is still a text-book in Scotch schools.

Rüdiger, Feodor Vasilievich, Count (*b.* 1790, *d.* 1856), a Russian general; sent to assist the Austrians against the Hungarians in 1849.

Rudolf, or **Rodolf I.**, King of Germany (*b.* 1218, *d.* 1291), founder of the Hapsburg dynasty; was elected Emperor in 1273, and, by his concessions to Gregory XI. at his coronation, ended the feud with the pope. A war with Ottocar, King of Bohemia, was terminated by the defeat and death of the latter in 1278. His son, Wenceslaus, did homage to Rudolf for Bohemia and Moravia. Rudolf curbed the power of the nobles, and granted charters to many towns.

Rudolf II. (*b.* 1552, *d.* 1612), was elected King of the Romans in 1575, and succeeded his father, Maximilian II., as emperor in 1576. He caused great discontent by imposing heavy taxes, and precluding the Protestants from the free exercise of their religion. His belief in astrology induced him to patronise Kepler and Tycho Brahé.

Rufinus (*b. circa* 350, *d. circa* 410), Latin father, became a priest at Aquileia, but afterwards attached himself to St. Jerome, and followed him to the East, where he suffered much at the hands of the Arians. He afterwards established a monastery on Mount Olivet. His version of Origen gave rise to a bitter dispute with Jerome. He died in Sicily.

Rugendas, Georg Philip (*b.* 1666, *d.* 1742), a German painter of battle-scenes.

Ruhmkorff, Heinrich Daniel (*b.* 1803, *d.* 1877), electrician, born at Hanover; invented the famous "Ruhmkorff coil" in 1851.

Ruhnken, David (*b.* 1723, *d.* 1798), philologist; became professor of eloquence and history at Leyden in 1761. He wrote *Elogium T. Hemsterhusii*, etc.

Rumbold, Sir Horace, Bart. (*b.* 1829), entered the diplomatic service in 1849; was appointed minister to Greece in 1884, and to Holland in 1888.

Rumford, Benjamin Thompson, Count (*b.* 1753, *d.* 1814), man of science, born in Massachusetts; fought on the royalist side during the war of Independence; in 1784 entered the Bavarian service, and became minister of war; in 1802 removed to Paris, where he married the widow of Lavoisier.

Runciman, Alexander (*b.* 1736, *d.* 1785), an eminent Scotch painter.

Runeberg, Johan Ludwig (*b.* 1804, *d.* 1877), Swedish poet, studied at the university of Abo; was rector of the college of Borga 1847-50; published idylls, lyrics, and other poems.

Runjeet Singh (*b.* 1780, *d.* 1839), Maharajah of the Punjaub; was the son of one of the twelve Sirdars of the Sikhs. After establishing his authority over the territory west of the Sutlej, he proclaimed himself Rajah of the Punjaub (1812), and in 1819 assumed the title of Maharajah. He afterwards annexed Mooltan (1818), Cashmere (1819), Peshawar (1829), and other places. He maintained peaceful relations with the English.

Rupert, Prince (*b.* 1619, *d.* 1682), was the third son of Frederick, King of Bohemia, and Elizabeth, daughter of James I. He served in the Royalist army during the Civil war, and distinguished himself by his impetuous courage. After the Restoration he rendered great services as a naval commander against the Dutch. His later years were devoted chiefly to scientific pursuits.

Ruric (*d.* 879), the semi-mythical founder of the Russian empire; is said to have been the leader of a body of Northmen or "Varangians," who crossed the Baltic from Scandinavia at the invitation of the Slavonians, or Finns. Ruric conquered the surrounding tribes, and established his capital at Novgorod.

Rush, Benjamin (*b.* 1745, *d.* 1813), American physician and politician, born at Philadelphia, studied at Edinburgh; was returned to Congress in 1776, and signed the Declaration of Independence; became professor in the Institute of Medicine at Philadelphia in 1791.

Rushworth, John (*b. circa* 1607, *d.* 1690), became assistant-clerk of the House of Commons in 1640, and secretary to Fairfax in 1643. He was in the habit of taking notes of all public transactions, which furnished the material of his *Historical Collections.* These were published in four parts (1659, 1689, 1692, 1701).

Ruskin, John (*b.* 1819) was born in London, and educated at Oxford. In 1843 appeared the first volume of *Modern Painters*, which created a revolution in modern art and the estimation of artistic qualities. The remaining volumes were published in 1846, 1856, and 1860. Of Ruskin's other works on art, the chief are the *Seven Lamps of Architecture* (1849), and *Stones of Venice* (1851-3). About 1860 he became deeply interested in the social problems of the age, and published *Unto this Last* (1862), and *Munera Pulveris* (1872). Among his later works are *Sesame and Lilies* (1865), *The Ethics of the Dust*, and *The Crown of Wild Olives* (1866), and *Præterita*, a charming autobiography.

Russell, Sir Charles (*b.* 1833), was called to the bar in 1859; entered Parliament in 1880, and became Attorney-General in 1886 and in 1892.

Russell, William Clark (*b.* 1844), has published *The Wreck of the Grosvenor*, and other nautical novels.

Russell, Henry Chamberlaine, became Government astronomer of New South Wales in 1863.

Russell, John, Earl (*b.* 1792, *d.* 1878), statesman, third son of the sixth Duke of Bedford, was educated at Westminster and Edinburgh; entered Parliament as a Whig in 1813; became an advocate of parliamentary reform; was instrumental in the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts (1828), and the passing of the Catholic Relief Act (1829); was Paymaster-General under Lord Grey, 1830-4, and drew up the Government Reform Bill (1832); was Home Secretary (1835-9), and Colonial Secretary (1839-41) under Lord Melbourne; led the Opposition 1841-6; was Prime Minister 1846-52; went as British plenipotentiary to the Vienna Conference (1855); was Foreign Secretary under Lord Palmerston 1859-65; again became Prime Minister in 1865, but resigned on the defeat of his Reform Bill in 1866. Earl Russell published an *Essay on the History of the English Government and Constitution* (1823), and numerous other works.

Russell, Michael (*b.* 1781, *d.* 1848), became Bishop of Glasgow in 1837. His works were numerous.

Russell, Lord William (*b.* 1639, *d.* 1683), became a leader of the Whig Opposition to Charles II., and favoured the Exclusion Bill. Having been charged with complicity in the "Rye House Plot," he was condemned to death, and executed in Lincoln's Inn Fields. During his trial he was nobly assisted by his wife, LADY RACHEL RUSSELL (*b.* 1636, *d.* 1723), daughter of the Earl of Southampton.

Russell, William (*b.* 1746, *d.* 1794), Scotch miscellaneous writer. After serving his apprenticeship to a bookseller in Edinburgh, he came to London (1767), where he found occupation in the printing trade. His chief work was his *History of Modern Europe* (1779-84).

Russell, William Howard (*b.* 1821), became attached to the *Times* in 1843, and in 1854 went to the Crimea as its war correspondent. His letters created great consternation in Great Britain, and caused the fall of the Aberdeen ministry. They were republished under the title of *The War* (1855). He afterwards represented the *Times* in the Mutiny, the American Civil war, the Austro-Prussian war, and the Franco-German war.

Rutherford, Daniel (*b.* 1749, *d.* 1819), Scotch physician; made important discoveries in chemistry.

Rutherford, Samuel (*b. circa* 1600, *d.* 1661), Scottish preacher, became minister of Anwoth in 1627. In 1636 was deprived of his office and was banished to Aberdeen, where he remained till 1638. In 1639 he became professor of divinity at St. Andrews, and in 1641 was a commissioner at the Westminster Assembly. His *Lex Rex* led to his dismissal from all his offices, and his death prevented his trial for high treason. He wrote *Exercitationes de Gratia*, *Trial and Triumph of Faith*, *Letters*, etc.

Rutland, John James Robert Manners, Duke of (*b.* 1818), has, since his first entrance into Parliament in 1841, been a leading member of the Conservative party, distinguishing himself especially by his zeal in the agricultural interest. He was Postmaster-General 1874-80, and again in 1885. In 1887 he succeeded to the peerage.

Ruysbrock, or **Rubruquis,** William de (*b. circa* 1225, *d.* after 1293), a Franciscan friar; was in 1253 sent, with two companions, by Louis IX. of France, to visit Sartach, a Mongol prince, who was supposed to be a Christian. On arriving at his camp they discovered their mistake, but continued their journey to the encampment of his father, Batû Khan, on the banks of the Volga, and, after spending some months at the court of Mangû Khan, the Tartar Emperor, journeyed through Armenia, Persia, and Asia Minor to Tripoli, in Syria. Here Ruysbrock remained, in compliance with an order from his provincial, and compiled an account of his travels, which is extant.

Ruysch, Frederic (*b.* 1638, *d.* 1731), Dutch physician; became professor of anatomy at Amsterdam in 1666, and of physic in 1685.

Ruyter. [*See* De Ruyter.]

Rydberg, Viktor (*b.* 1829) Swedish man of letters: has published *The Last Athenian*, a novel (1859), *Magic in the Middle Ages* (1864), *Teutonic Mythology* (1886), etc.

Ryland, William Wynne (*b.* 1732, *d.* 1783), was engraver to George III. He was executed for forgery.

Ryle, John Charles (*b.* 1816), was appointed Bishop of Liverpool in 1880. He has published *Home Truths*, etc.

Rymer, Thomas (*b.* 1639, *d.* 1714), antiquary; was appointed royal historiographer in 1692. He edited *Fœdera*, consisting of the state documents concerning the relations of England with foreign states.

S

Saad ed Deen (*d.* 1599), Turkish historian; author of *Tadjí-al-Towarik*, a history of the Ottoman empire to the year 1520.

Saadi [Mosli Eddin] (*b.* 1176, *d.* 1291), Persian poet, whose chief work is *Gulistan*, which has been translated into most of the European languages. He fought against the Brahmins, Crusaders, and Turks, and was made prisoner by the last.

Saavedra. [*See* Cervantes.]

Saavedra-Faxardo, Diego da (*b.* 1584, *d.* 1618), a distinguished Spanish diplomatist and author.

Sabatier, Antoine (*b.* 1742, *d.* 1817), French writer; author of *Les Trois Siècles de la Littérature Française*, *Dictionnaire de l'Antiquité Païenne*, etc.

Sabbatini, Andre [Andrea di Salerno] (*b.* 1480, *d.* 1545), Italian painter, pupil of Raffaelle. His pictures are at Naples, Gaëta, and Salerno.

Sabbatini, Lorenzo (*d.* 1577), painter, whose pictures were sometimes mistaken for those of his namesake. He is sometimes called "Lorenzino da Bologna."

Sabellius (3rd century), African theologian, whose opinions on the Trinity were condemned by Dionysius of Alexandria.

Sabina, Poppæa (*d.* 65), second wife of Nero, having been his mistress when married to Otho; was killed by a kick from the tyrant.

Sabine, General Sir Edward (*b.* 1788, *d.* 1883), English physicist; made several voyages to the Arctic regions for scientific purposes, and published *The Pendulum and other Experiments* (1825), and an edition of Humboldt's *Cosmos*; was elected president of the Royal Society in 1861.

Sacchetti, Franco (*b. circa* 1335, *d. circa* 1400), Florentine writer, friend of Boccaccio, and author of *Novelle* and *Battaglia delle Vecchi e delle Fanciulle.*

Sacchi, Andrea (*b.* 1591, *d.* 1661), Roman painter, patronised by Urban VIII., and a pupil of Albano.

Sacchini, Anton Maria (*b.* 1735, *d.* 1786), Neapolitan composer; was invited to London by Burney, and afterwards went to Paris. He composed *Montezuma*, *Edipo a Colono*, and many other operas.

Sacher-Masoch, Leopold von (*b.* 1836), Austrian novelist, born at Lemberg, whose works, dealing chiefly with Galician life, include *Cain's Inheritance*, *Maria Theresa und die Freimaurer*, *Le Cabinet Noir de Lemberg*, and some historical and dramatic works.

Sacheverell, Henry (*b.* 1672, *d.* 1724), English clergyman, who was impeached in 1710 for some High Tory sermons preached at Derby and St. Paul's. The lightness of his sentence was regarded as a triumph by his party.

Sachs, Hans (*b.* 1494, *d.* 1578), German meistersinger, by trade a shoemaker, of Nuremberg; composed many poems of merit.

Sachs, Julius (*b.* 1832), German botanist and privy councillor; having previously held chairs at Poppelsdorf and Freiburg, became Austrian professor-in-ordinary of botany. His works include a *Compendium of Botany*, a *History of Botany*, and *Lectures on the Physiology of Plants*, all of which have been translated.

Sackville, Lord (*b.* 1827), English diplomatist; was appointed (as Sir Lionel Sackville-West) plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic in 1873, went to Madrid in 1878, and to Washington in 1881. He took part in the Samoa Convention and the Fisheries Treaty of 1888, and was recalled in the following year.

Sackville, Lord George (*b.* 1716, *d.* 1785), soldier and statesman; distinguished himself at Dettingen and Fontenoy, but was dismissed the service for his disobedience to orders at Minden. He was a Secretary of State from 1775 to 1782. He took the name of Germain, and was raised to the peerage in 1782.

Sackville, Thomas, Earl of Dorset (*b.* 1536, *d.* 1608), wrote, with Thomas Norton, *Gorboduc, or Ferrex and Porrex;* his other chief work is *Induction to a Myrrour for Magistrates* (1563).

Sacy, Antoine Isaac, Baron Sylvestre de (*b.* 1758, *d.* 1838), French Orientalist, one of the founders of the Société Asiatique; published *Principes de Grammaire Générale*, *Exposé de la Réligion des Druses*, etc.

Sadeler, Gilles (*b.* 1570, *d.* 1629), Belgian engraver, executed many works for the Emperor Rudolph at Prague; was educated in his art by his uncles Hans (*d.* 1610) and Raphael.

Sadler, or **Sadleir,** Sir Ralph (*b.* 1507, *d.* 1587), English statesman, much employed in Scotland under Henry VIII. and his successors; owed his rise to Cromwell. A memoir of him by Sir Walter Scott was appended to his *Letters and Negotiations* (1809).

Saemund Sigfusson (*d.* 1135), an Icelandic scholar, to whom is attributed a *History of the Kings of Norway* and the compilation of the *Edda.*

Sagasta, Praxedes Mateo (*b.* 1827), Spanish statesman, was obliged to leave the country for his share in the rising of 1856, and again, ten years later, to seek refuge in France. On his return he changed his views and joined General Prim, and held the portfolio of the interior for several years. After the accession of Alfonso XII., he formed a Liberal-constitutionalist party, and having in 1880 joined a new Liberal combination, formed a coalition with Campos, which lasted till 1883. In 1887 Sagasta again became head of a ministry.

Sagredo, Giovanni (*d. circa* 1700), Venetian diplomatist and writer, author of *Memorie Storiche dei Monarche Ottomani.*

Sahagun, Bernardino de (*d.* 1590), Spanish historian; went to Mexico in 1529 as a Franciscan missionary, and wrote there *Historia Universal de Nueva España.*

Sa'id. [*See* Zanzibar, Sultan of.]

Saïd Pasha (*b.* 1822, *d.* 1863), became Viceroy of Egypt in 1854, and during his period of rule introduced many reforms, and adopted the Suez Canal project.

Saint Arnaud, Jacques Achille Le Roy de (*b.* 1796, *d.* 1854), French marshal, having previously distinguished himself in Algeria, became minister of war in 1851, and carried out the *coup-d'état* of December. He commanded the French at the opening of the Crimean war, but died on his way home a week after the Alma.

Saint-Cyr. [*See* Gouvion Saint Cyr.]

Saint-Evremond, Charles de St. Denis de (*d.* 1613, *d.* 1703), soldier and writer, fought on the royalist side during the Fronde, but spent his latter days in England, where he wrote *Réflexions sur la Tragédie et la Comédie.*

Saint Gandens, Augustus (*b.* 1848), American sculptor, whose most important productions are *The Puritan,* a statue of Lincoln at Chicago, and busts of T. D. Woolsey and General Sherman.

Saint-Germain, Claude Louis, Comte de (*b.* 1707, *d.* 1778), general and administrator, served in the French, Danish, and other armies, but is chiefly memorable for his abortive attempt under Turgot to reform the French army.

Saint - Hilaire. [*See* Geoffroy Saint Hilaire.]

St. John, Henry. [*See* Bolingbroke.]

St. John, Oliver (*d.* 1673), English lawyer, defended Hampden in the "Ship-money" case, was a prominent member of the Long Parliament, and one of the commissioners at Uxbridge. He was made a justice of the Common Pleas in 1648, and was mainly responsible both for the Navigation Act and the draining of the Bedford Level.

St. John, Sir Spenser, K.C.M.G. (*b.* 1825), English diplomatist; after being resident in Borneo, Hayti, and Lima, negotiated in 1883 the resumption of relations with Mexico, to which country he was named plenipotentiary in 1884. He wrote *Life of Sir James Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak* and other works.

Saint-Just, Antoine (*b.* 1768, *d.* 1794), French revolutionist, the chief supporter of Robespierre in the Comité de Salut Public. He was notorious for his severity as delegate to the army in Alsace, and was guillotined after the revolution of Thermidor.

Saint-Lambert, Charles François de (*b.* 1717, *d.* 1805), poet and contributor to the *Encyclopédie,* his chief works being *Contes Orientales* and *Les Saisons.*

St. Leonards, Edward Sugden, Viscount (*b.* 1781, *d.* 1875), English lawyer, son of a hairdresser; made a reputation by some legal works, and gained a large practice at the chancery bar; was Solicitor-General under Wellington in 1829, and Lord-Chancellor of Ireland under Peel in 1835 and 1841-6. He was also for a short time Lord Chancellor of England in 1852. His *Vendors and Purchasers* went through fourteen editions.

Saint-Martin, Louis Claude de (*b.* 1743, *d.* 1803), French writer, called "Le Philosophe Inconnu," friend of Lalande and Rousseau. His chief work was *Des Erreurs et de la Vérité* (1775).

Saint-Palaye, Jean de la Curne (*b.* 1697, *d.* 1781), antiquary; wrote *Mémoires sur l'Ancienne Chevalerie,* and left a large collection of manuscripts.

Saint-Pierre, Jacques Bernardin de (*b.* 1737, *d.* 1814), wrote *Paul et Virginie* (1788) *Études de la Nature,* and several similar works.

Saint Saëns, Charles Camille (*b.* 1835), musical composer and critic; became organist at the Madeline in 1858, gaining the prize at the International Exhibition of 1867 with his cantata *Les Noces de Prométhée.* Among his works may be named *Samson et Dalila*, a sacred drama (1877), *Étienne Marcel*, an opera (1879), and *Rouet d'Omphale*, which he conducted at the Crystal Palace in 1879.

Saintsbury, George Bateman (*b.* 1845), English writer; till 1876 was occupied in teaching, and subsequently published *A Primer of French Literature*, *A Short History of French Literature*, *Marlborough* ("*English Worthies*" series), etc.

Saint-Simon, Claude Henri de Rouvroi, Comte de (*b.* 1760, *d.* 1825), Socialist writer, author of *De la Réorganisation de la Société Européenne*, *Catechisme des Industriels*, *Le Nouveau Christianisme*, and several similar works, in some of which he was assisted by Comte and Thierry. He attempted to put an end to his life in 1823.

Saint-Simon, Louis de Rouvroi, Duc de (*b.* 1675, *d.* 1755), French soldier and diplomatist; was a member of the council of regency, and went to Spain in 1721 to negotiate a marriage between Louis XV. and the Infanta. The best edition of his *Mémoires* is that of 1856-7, edited by Chéruel.

Saint-Vallier, Charles, Comte de (*b.* 1838), French diplomatist; served some years under Moustier as under-secretary of state, and was afterwards ambassador at Stuttgart and Berlin.

St. Vincent, John Jervis, Earl (*b.* 1734, *d.* 1823), British admiral, who gained his title from his victory of 1797 over the French; became First Lord of the Admiralty in 1801, and put down the corruption which prevailed in the dockyards.

Sainte-Beuve, Charles Augustin (*b.* 1804, *d.* 1869), French critic; after having been a surgeon, wrote verses for the *Revue des Deux Mondes* and other periodicals, and in 1840 became Mazarin librarian. In 1850 he joined the *Constitutionnel*, in which appeared his *Causeries du Lundi*. He was one of the editors of the *Dictionnaire Historique de la Langue Française.*

Saintine, *nom de plume* of Xavier Boniface (*b.* 1798, *d.* 1865), author of *Picciola* and other stories, as well as of poems and some plays written in collaboration with Scribe.

Saisset, Émile (*b.* 1814, *d.* 1863), philosopher; author of *Ænésideme* (a history of scepticism), *Essai de Philosophie Religieuse* (1860), a French translation of Spinoza, etc.

Sala, George Augustus Henry (*b.* 1828), English journalist; founded and edited *Temple Bar*, was war-correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* in the United States, Algeria, France, and Russia, and wrote numerous works, among which are *Twice Round the Clock*, *The Strange Adventures of Captain Dangerous*, etc.

Salabut Jung (*d.* 1763), Soubadar of the Deccan; was at first supported by Bussy, but afterwards favoured the English alliance; was deposed by Nizam Ali, and put to death, though his title had been confirmed by the Treaty of Paris.

Saladin [Salaheddin] (*b.* 1137, *d.* 1193), Sultan of Egypt and Syria, was of Kurdish birth, and followed his uncle, Noureddin, to Egypt, where the latter became all-powerful as grand-vizier. On his death (1173), Saladin was proclaimed sultan, and, after conquering Syria, invaded Palestine in 1187, defeated the Crusaders at Tiberias and took Jerusalem. After a third Crusade and the capture of Acre a truce for three years was agreed to in 1192, soon after which Saladin died.

Salaman, Charles Kensington (*b.* 1814), English pianist and composer, was the first to set the odes of Horace and Anacreon, and also published settings of modern poems, anthems, etc.

Salar Jung, Sir (*d.* 1883), prime minister of Nizam 1853. Supported the English during the Mutiny.

Saldanha Oliveira e Daun, João Carlos, Duke of (*b* 1791, *d.* 1876), Portuguese statesman, grandson of Pombal; became foreign minister in 1825, and as governor of Oporto strongly opposed Don Miguel. After holding other offices, he took part in the Terceira insurrection, and had to go into exile, but afterwards returned, and was again several times minister. He died in England.

Sale, George (*b.* *circa* 1690, *d.* 1736), English Orientalist; author of a translation of the Koran.

Sale, Sir Robert Henry (*b.* 1782, *d.* 1845), general; after distinguished services in India and the Mauritius, was appointed in 1838 to the command of a brigade in the Afghan expedition, and was severely wounded at Ghuznee. In 1840 he compelled the surrender of Dost Mohammed, and next year, after storming the Khoord Cabul and Jugdulluk passes, was besieged for five months in Jellalabad by Akhbar Khan. He was mortally wounded on December 18, at Moodkee, when quartermaster-general to the army of the Sutlej.

Sales. [*See* Francis de Sales.]

Salimbene, Fra (13th century), Italian Franciscan; author of a contemporary *Chronicle*, which was first printed in 1857.

Salisbury, John of (*d.* 1182), English scholar, Bishop of Chartres, and friend of Becket, of whom and of Anselm he wrote lives, as also *Historia Pontificalis*, and some philosophical works.

Salisbury, Robert Cecil, Earl of (*d.* 1612), statesman, son of Lord Burghley, to whose position he succeeded, and retained office under James I.

Salisbury, Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne-Cecil, Marquis of, K.G. (*b.* 1830), statesman, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, and represented Stamford from 1853 till 1868, when he succeeded to the title. During this time he wrote much for periodicals, and was Secretary for India from July, 1866, to the following March, when he resigned on the Reform Bill. From 1874 to 1878 he was again Secretary for India, and in November, 1876, was sent as special ambassador to the Constantinople Conference. In 1878 he succeeded Lord Derby as Foreign Minister, and in that year accompanied Lord Beaconsfield to the Berlin Conference. After the death of the latter he became Conservative leader, and as such joined in the framing of the Redistribution Bill of 1885. In June of that year he became Premier, and held office till the following January, and from 1886-1892 was again in power. After the resignation of Lord Iddesleigh he took the portfolio of Foreign Affairs.

Sallustius Crispus, Caius [Sallust] (*b.* 86 B.C., *d.* 34 B.C.), Roman historian; was excluded from the Senate for his immorality, but afterwards made a fortune as governor of Numidia, on his return from which he wrote in retirement his *Jugurtha* and *Catilina.*

Salmasius, or Claude de Saumaise (*b.* 1588, *d.* 1653), French scholar, professor of history at Leyden; author of *Historiæ Augustæ Scriptores Sex* and *Defensio Regia pro Carolo I.*, which was replied to by Milton in his *Defence of the People of England.*

Salmon, George, D.D., D.C.L., F.R.S. (*b.* 1819), Irish divine; was Regius professor of divinity at Trinity College, Dublin, from 1868 to 1888, when he became provost. His works include *Introduction to the New Testament*, and treatises on *Conic Sections*, *The Geometry of Three Dimensions*, *The Modern Higher Algebra*, etc., which have been translated into most European languages.

Salomons, Sir David, Bart. (*b.* 1797, *d.* 1873), became in 1855 the first Jewish Lord Mayor of London, having previously been sheriff under a special Act. He was elected as a Liberal for Greenwich in 1851, and raised the question of Jewish disabilities, which was settled by the act of 1859. His nephew, SIR DAVID (*b.* 1851), has written on electrical subjects and the Woman's Rights question.

Salt, Sir Titus, Bart. (*b.* 1803, *d.* 1876), philanthropist; acquired a large fortune as a wool-spinner, and made large benefactions to Bradford, which town he represented for two years. He built the village of Saltaire, with model dwellings round his manufactory.

Salvator Rosa. [*See* Rosa.]

Salvi. [*See* Sassoferrato.]

Salvini, Tommaso (*b.* 1830), tragedian, whose parents were actors; was instructed by Modena, and made a reputation in *Edipo* and *Saul*, but is best known in England by his Othello, which was seen here in 1875, 1876, and 1884, when he also played Hamlet. With Ristori, Rossi, and Majerone he acted in 1865 in Pellico's *Francesca da Rimini*, and created an extraordinary impression in Madrid as Conrad in 1868.

Sambourne, Edward Linley (*b.* 1845), English caricaturist; began to contribute to *Punch* in 1867, and afterwards illustrated Kingsley's *Water Babies*, Andersen's *Fairy Tales*, and other works.

Samson, Joseph Isidore (*b.* 1793, *d.* 1871), French actor; made his first appearance in 1827, and retired in 1863, having played with distinction in Molière and Marivaux. As professor at the Conservatoire he had Rachel and Sarah Bernhardt among his pupils.

Samuel, Sir Saul, K.C.M.G. (*b.* 1820), Australian statesman; emigrated in 1832, and was in 1854 a member of the Legislative Council of New South Wales. In 1859 he became colonial treasurer, which office he again held in 1865, 1868, and 1869. In 1880 he became agent-general for New South Wales in London.

Sannazzaro, Giacopo [Actius Syncerus] (*b.* 1458, *d.* 1530), Neapolitan poet; author of *Arcadia*, and the Latin poem, *De Partu Virginis*, by the composition of which he gained the name of the "Christian Virgil."

Sancerre, Louis de (*b.* 1342, *d.* 1402), Constable of France, and friend of Bertrand Duguesclin, whom he assisted to drive the English out of Guienne, and rendered other distinguished services.

Sancroft, William (*b.* 1616, *d.* 1693), English divine. After having been master of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and Dean of York and St. Paul's, became in 1677 Archbishop of Canterbury. He headed the bishops in their refusal to read the Declaration of Indulgence, but was deprived in 1691 for refusing to take the oaths to William and Mary.

Sand, Georges, *nom de guerre* of MADAME DUDEVANT (*b.* 1804, *d.* 1876), French novelist; separated from her husband in 1831, in which year was published, under the pseudonym "Jules Sand," a novel written in collaboration with Sandeau. Next year she began to write under the well-known signature, her chief works being *Consuelo* (1842), *La Comtesse de Rudolstadt*, *Les Sept Cordes de la Lyre* (1840), *La Petite Fadette* (1848), *Elle et Lui* (1858), *Le Marquis de Villemer*, and other plays, and *Impressions et Souvenirs* (1873). She lived at various times with Alfred de Musset, Pierre Leroux, and Chopin. An English translation of her letters appeared in 1886.

Sanday, William, D.D. (*b.* 1843), English theologian; was fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, 1866-73, and principal of Hatfield's Hall, Durham, 1876-81, when he became professor of Exegesis at Oxford. His works include *Authorship and Historical Character of the Fourth Gospel*, and *The Gospels in the Second Century*.

Sandeau, Léonard Sylvain Jules (*b.* 1811, *d.* 1883), French writer; was made keeper of the Mazarin library in 1853, and librarian of St. Cloud in 1859. Chief among his novels were *Mademoiselle de la Seiglière* (1848), afterwards dramatised, *Madeleine*, and *Sacs et Parchemins;* and he wrote with Augier *Le Gendre de M. Poirier* (1854), and *La Ceinture Dorée* (1855), and other plays.

Sandeman, Robert (*b.* 1723, *d.* 1772), Scotch divine; married a daughter of John Glass (q.v.), and founded the sect called "Sandemanians."

Sanderson, John Scott Burdon, F.R.S. (*b.* 1828), physiologist; was Jodrell professor of physiology at University College 1874-82, and was elected Waynflete professor at Oxford in that year. He was employed by the Government to make investigations concerning the cattle plague, the health of miners, and the epidemic of meningitis in Germany, and has made elaborate researches with regard to electrical fish.

Sanderson, Robert (*b.* 1587, *d.* 1663), in 1631 was appointed chaplain to Charles I., regius professor of divinity at Oxford 1646-48, and Bishop of Lincoln in 1660. Published *Logicæ Artis Compendium* (1615), *De Obligatione Conscientiæ Prælectiones* (1647), etc.

Sandhurst, William Mansfield, Baron (*b.* 1819, *d.* 1876), general; was aide-de-camp to Lord Gough at Sobraon, and took part in the Punjaub campaign, and afterwards distinguished himself in the Indian Mutiny as chief of the staff to Sir Colin Campbell. He was commander-in-chief in India from 1865 to 1870, when he was created baron.

Sandon, Viscount. [*See* Harrowby.]

Sandrart (*b.* 1606, *d.* 1688), German painter and writer on art; employed by Ferdinand III. and the Duke of Bavaria; was the author of *Teutsche Academie*, and other works.

Sandwich, Edward Montagu, Earl of (*b.* 1625, *d.* 1672), English admiral; conveyed Charles II. to England, and served with distinction against the Dutch till, in the battle of Southwold Bay, his ship caught fire, and he was drowned.

Sandys, Edwin (*b.* 1519, *d.* 1588), divine, successively Bishop of Worcester and London, and Archbishop of York; was imprisoned by Mary when vice-chancellor of Cambridge University for preaching in favour of Lady Jane Grey, but in the next reign took part in the revision of the liturgy and in the "Bishops'" Bible.

Sangallo, Antonio da (*d.* 1546), Italian architect; employed by Leo X. and his successors in erecting buildings and fortifications; succeeded Bramante as architect of St. Peter's.

Sanmicheli, Michele (*b.* 1484, *d.* 1559), architect, the results of whose work are chiefly to be seen at Venice and Verona; was greatly engaged in fortification.

Sansevero, Raymond di Sangro (*b.* 1710, *d.* 1771), a Neapolitan who invented a four-wheeled chariot to pass over the surface of water.

Sansovino [Jacopo Tatti] (*b.* 1477, *d.* 1570), sculptor and architect, friend of Andrea del Sarto and Perugino; built the Zecca, and restored the cupola of St. Mark's, Venice. *Bacchus* was his best sculpture.

Sant, James. R.A. (*b.* 1820), English artist; studied under John Varley and Calcott, and about 1842 began to exhibit his "fancy subjects" (*Little Red Riding Hood*, *The Infant Timothy*, etc.). Among his other works are *The Children in the Wood* (1854 and 1856), *Prosperity—Adversity* (1877), and many portraits, chiefly of the Countess Waldegrave and her friends.

Santa Anna, Antonio Lopez de (*b.* 1795, *d.* 1876), Mexican general; fought at first for the Spaniards, but in 1829 defeated their expedition, and became president in 1833. He recognised the independence of Texas, and defended Vera Cruz against the French in 1839, but, after having been dictator from 1841 to 1844, was banished. He returned to conduct the war against the United States, and in 1853-55 was again dictator. He was afterwards banished once more for intriguing against Juarez.

Santerre, Antoine Joseph (*b.* 1752, *d.* 1809), French brewer; conspicuous on the day of the capture of the Bastille; became commander of the National Guard, and, after serving against the Vendéans, fell under suspicion as a Dantonist, and was imprisoned.

Santi, Giovanni (*d.* 1494), Italian painter, father of Raffaelle. There is a *Madonna and Child* by him in the National Gallery, London.

Santley, Charles (*b.* 1834), English baritone, born at Liverpool; sang in Haydn's *Creation* in 1857, and two years later made his *début* in operatic parts. The Handel Festival of 1862 was the first in which he took part. His first wife was a soprano, and one of his daughters is a vocalist.

Sanuto, Marino (*b.* 1466, *d.* 1536), Italian writer, historiographer of Venice; wrote *Lives of the Doges*, and left voluminous *Diaries*, which have only recently been printed.

Sapor I., King of Persia (*d.* 272), succeeded Artaxerxes I. in 241; conquered Armenia after procuring the assassination of Chosroes; defeated and captured Valerian, the Roman emperor, at Edessa in 260, and had subdued Syria and Cilicia, when he was checked by Odenatus of Palmyra, being assassinated some years later by his satraps.

Sapor II., "the Great" (*d.* 379), succeeded Hormisdas II., and carried on war with the Romans under Constantius II., Julian, and Jovian, obtaining, by his treaty with the last, Nisibis, Singara, and the provinces beyond the Tigris.

Sappho (7th century B.C.), Greek poetess; said to have invented the metre called by her name. Fragments only of the works of the "Tenth Muse" are extant.

Sarasate, Martin Meliton (*b.* 1844), Spanish violinist, born at Pampeluna; was the favourite pupil of Alard at the Paris Conservatoire, and played with success on the Continent and America, his first appearance in London being in May, 1874. His compositions include transcripts of Spanish dances, *Prière et Berceuse*, and *Caprice Basque* (1881).

Sarcey, Francisque (*b.* 1828), French writer; contributed dramatic critiques to the *Figaro*, *Temps*, and the *Siècle*, and wrote a *History of the Siege of Paris*, *Comédiens et Comédiennes*, etc.

Sardanapalus. [*See* Esarhaddon.]

Sardou, Victorien (*b.* 1831), French dramatist, whose first comedy, produced at the Odéon in 1854, was a failure; won a reputation by *M. Garat* (1860), and other pieces, produced at the Déjazet theatre, and was admitted to the Academy in 1877. Among his best-known plays are *Les Pattes du Mouche*, the original of *A Scrap of Paper; Nos Intimes*, of *Peril; Dora*, of *Diplomacy; Odette*, *Fédora*, *La Tosca*, and *Rabagas* (1872), a satire on Gambetta.

Sarpi, Pietro [Fra Paolo] (*b.* 1552, *d.* 1623), Servite monk; defended Venice against the papal claims, and was made councillor of the Ten, but almost fell a victim to the attempts of his enemies on his life, in consequence of this and his attacks on the abuses of the Roman court, but recovered from his wounds. His *History of the Council of Trent* was first published in London.

Sars, Michael (*b.* 1805, *d.* 1869), Norwegian zoologist, author of *Fauna Littoralis Norwegiæ;* discovered a crinoid in the North Sea belonging to a species supposed to be extinct.

Sarsfield, Patrick (*d.* 1693), Irish officer; distinguished for his efforts at Limerick and elsewhere to restore the authority of James II. He afterwards served in the French army, and was killed at the battle of Landen.

Sarto. [*See* Andrea del Sarto.]

Sartorius, Sir George (*b.* 1790, *d.* 1885), English admiral; served as a midshipman at Trafalgar, and commanded the Portuguese fleet for Dom Pedro in 1832-33.

Sassoferrato, Il [Giambattista Salvi] (*b.* 1605, *d.* 1685), Italian painter, of the school of Caracci. There is a *Madonna* of his in the National Gallery, London.

Sassoon, Sir Albert Abdullah (*b.* 1818), banker, born at Bagdad; when living in India made magnificent gifts to the town of Bombay, and became a member of the Legislative Council. On his return to England he was knighted, and received the freedom of the City of London.

Saumarez, Lord de (*b.* 1757, *d.* 1836), British admiral, was knighted for his capture of *La Réunion;* served with Jervis at Cape St. Vincent, and was second in command at the Nile. In 1801 he received a peerage, and soon after was awarded a pension for his conduct of the action in the Bay of Algeciras. He next commanded the Baltic fleet, and in 1831 became vice-admiral of England, having been in 1814 personally thanked by the sovereigns of Europe.

Saunders, Sir Edmund (*d.* 1683), Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and author of *Reports;* was originally an errand-boy at the Inns of Court.

Saussure, Horace Bénédict de (*b.* 1740, *d.* 1799), Swiss naturalist; made several improvements in the thermometer, hygrometer, and other instruments, and left a record of his travels, *Voyages dans les Alpes*, of great scientific value.

Savage, Richard (*d.* 1743), English poet, perhaps a natural son of the Countess of Macclesfield, by Lord Rivers; was a friend of Dr. Johnson, who wrote his life. In 1727 he killed a Mr. Sinclair in a drunken quarrel, but obtained a pardon, and was received and pensioned by Lord Tyrconnel. They could not, however, agree, and, though Savage received a small pension for a *Birthday Ode to the Queen*, he died in a debtor's prison at Bristol. His chief work was the tragedy, *Sir Thomas Overbury*.

Savary, Anne Jean Marie René, Duc de Rovigo (*b.* 1774, *d.* 1833), French general; distinguished himself in Egypt and at Marengo, after which he became aide-de-camp to Napoleon. He was entrusted with the execution of the Duc d'Enghien, and other more creditable missions, those resulting in the conferences of Bayonne, however, not being of a very honourable character. For his services at Friedland he was ennobled, and was constantly in attendance on Napoleon, till his appointment in 1810 as minister of police. He fled the country under sentence of death at the restoration, but in 1819 submitted to trial, and was acquitted. After the accession of Louis Philippe he held a command in Algeria for a short time.

Savigny, Friedrich Karl von (*b.* 1779, *d.* 1861), German jurist, of French Huguenot descent; was for thirty-two years professor of law at Berlin, and in 1842 was named minister of justice in Prussia. His chief works were *Vom Berufe Unserer Zeit für Gesetzgebung und Rechtswissenschaft* (translated by Hayward), *System des Heutigen Römischen Rechts* (translated by Holloway, 1861), and *Geschichte des Römischen Rechts im Mittelalter*.

Savile, Right Hon. John [Baron Savile] (*b.* 1825), English diplomatist. After being *chargé-d'affaires* at New York, Madrid, and St. Petersburg, was named envoy-extraordinary to Saxony in 1866, to Switzerland 1867, and to Brussels 1868. In 1883 he was, as Sir John Savile-Lumley, appointed ambassador to Italy. He dropped the name Lumley in 1887, and was made a peer in the next year.

Saville. [*See* Halifax.]

Saville, Sir Henry (*b.* 1549, *d.* 1622), scholar, was tutor in Greek and mathematics to Queen Elizabeth, and held the wardenship of Merton College and the provostship of Eton for many years. He founded professorships of astronomy and geometry at Oxford, and published a collection of English historians.

Savonarola, Fra Girolamo (*b.* 1452, *d.* 1498), Italian preacher, born at Ferrara; acquired great political influence in Florence, where he denounced abuses of all kinds. He was twice sent as envoy to Charles VIII. of France, and after the expulsion of Piero de' Medici was real ruler of the state, but, having been prohibited preaching and excommunicated by Alexander VI., he was attacked in his priory of San Marco, with his friends, and burnt, after being put to the torture.

Savory, Sir William Scovell, Bart., F.R.S. (*b.* 1826), English surgeon, president of the Royal College 1885-6. His chief works are *The Pathology of Cancer*, and *Life and Death*—an introduction to the *Book of Health*.

Saxe, John Godfrey (*b.* 1816, *d.* 1887), American poet, journalist, and lecturer.

Saxe, Maurice, Comte de (*b.* 1696, *d.* 1750), marshal of France; was a natural son of Augustus II. of Saxony and Poland. His greatest achievements were the victories of Fontenoy, Lawfeldt, and Rancoux, and the capture of Maestricht. He left a work entitled *Mes Rêveries*, which was published in 1757, and subsequently translated.

Saxo-Grammaticus (12th century), Danish writer; author of *Danorum Regum Heroumque Historia*, on which *Hamlet* is founded.

Say, Jean Baptiste (*b.* 1767, *d.* 1832), French economist; was for some time a member of the Tribunate, and in his *Traité d'Economie Politique*, and other works, aimed at popularising the doctrines of Adam Smith.

Say, Jean Baptiste Léon (*b.* 1826), grandson of the above; was finance minister under Thiers (1872) and in several subsequent administrations, and in 1880, when ambassador in England, was named president of the Senate. Again in 1882 he became finance minister, and among his works are *Histoire de la Caisse d'Escompte*, *Turgot* ("*Grands Écrivains Français*"), and a translation of Goschen's *Theory of Foreign Exchanges*.

Sayce, Archibald Henry (*b.* 1846), English philologist; became fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, in 1869, and in 1876 deputy professor of comparative philology, but resigned in 1890 in order to go to Egypt. Among his works are *Principles of Comparative Philology*, an Assyrian grammar, and *Witness of the Ancient Monuments to the Ancient Scriptures* ("*Present Day*

Tract" series). In 1891 he was appointed to the chair of Assyriology.

Scala, Bartolomeo (*b.* 1430, *d.* 1497), Italian statesman and writer; was chancellor of Florence under the Medici, and afterwards *gonfaloniere*. He wrote a history of the Florentine republic.

Scaliger, Julius Cæsar (*b.* 1484, *d.* 1558), classical scholar, born in a castle on Lake Garda; served for seventeen years the Emperor Maximilian, and, after leaving the army, wrote *De Causis Linguæ Latinæ*, a defence of Cicero against Erasmus, and other works. He is known as the elder Scaliger.

Scaliger, Joseph Justus (*b.* 1540, *d.* 1609), philologist, son of the preceding; was born at Agen, and in 1593 became professor of belles lettres at Leyden, where he taught Grotius; wrote *De Emendatione Temporum*, and edited many of the classics.

Scanderbeg [George Castriota] (*b.* 1404, *d.* 1467), Albanian prince; escaped from the Turks, among whom he had been brought up as a hostage, and, having recovered his throne and renounced Mohammedanism, maintained a long and successful war with his enemies. Many of his exploits are probably mythical.

Scarlatti, Alessandro (*b.* 1659, *d.* 1725), Neapolitan composer, whose works include about one hundred operas, as well as a great number of masses and motets.

Scarlatti, Domenico (*b.* 1683, *d.* 1757), his son, was a friend of Handel, and became chapel-master to the Queen of Spain. He was a composer of church music and operas.

Scarlett, Sir James. [*See* Abinger.]

Scarlett, Sir James York, G.C.B. (*b.* 1799, *d.* 1871), British officer, son of Lord Abinger; commanded with distinction in the Crimea a brigade of cavalry, and attained the rank of lieutenant-general in 1862.

Scarron, Paul (*b.* 1610, *d.* 1660), French satirist, husband of Mademoiselle d'Aubigné, afterwards Madame de Maintenon. His chief works were *Le Roman Comique*, and *L'Aeneïde Travestie*.

Schadow, Johann Gottfried (*b.* 1764, *d.* 1850), German sculptor; became director of the Berlin Academy in 1816, and in 1833 published *Polycletus*. His best sculptures were the *Quadriga* at Berlin, the statues of Frederick the Great at Stettin, and of Blücher at Rostock, and the Luther monument at Wittenberg. His son, FRIEDRICH VON SCHADOW (*d.* 1862), was a religious painter, by whom there are altar-pieces at Berlin and Frankfort.

Schafarik, Paul Joseph (*b.* 1795, *d.* 1861), Slavonic scholar; for some time censor to the Austrian government, and afterwards chief librarian at Prague. His chief work was *Geschichte der Slavischen Sprache und Litteratur nach allen Mundarten* (1826).

Schäfer, Arnold (*b.* 1819), German historian; professor at Bonn since 1864, and author of *History of the Seven Years' War*, *Sketch of the Sources of Grecian History*, etc.

Schäfer, Wilhelm (*b.* 1809, *d.* 1880), brother of the above; was some time professor at Bremen, and wrote, among other works, *History of German Literature in the Eighteenth Century*, *Goethe's Life*, and *Love and Life*—a cycle of songs.

Schaff, Philip, D.D. (*b.* 1819), American theologian, born in Switzerland. After holding several chairs previously, he became professor of biblical literature and church history in the Union Theological Seminary, New York. He was president of the American Bible Revision Committee, and among his numerous works may be named *History of the Christian Church*, *The Person of Christ* (1865), *The Creeds of Christendom*, *Dictionary of the Bible* (1880), etc.

Schalken, Godfried (*b.* 1643, *d.* 1706), Dutch painter, pupil of Gerard Dow, his candle-light scenes being a speciality.

Schamyl, Ben Mohammed Effendi (*b.* 1797, *d.* 1871), "the Warrior-Prophet of the Caucasus," headed a movement against the Russian rule, but was in 1859 made prisoner and sent to Central Asia. In 1866 he took the oath of fidelity to the Tsar, and died in Russia.

Scharf, George (*b.* 1820), illustrator and writer on art; became director of the National Portrait Gallery, London, in 1882.

Scharnhorst, Gerhard Johann David von (*b.* 1756, *d.* 1813), Prussian general, a Hanoverian by birth; was present at Auerstadt and Eylau, and skilfully reorganised the army of Prussia, in spite of the orders of Napoleon. He was chief of Blücher's staff in 1813, but died on the eve of the War of Liberation.

Scharwenka, Xavier (*b.* 1850), German composer and musician.

Scheele, Karl Wilhelm (*b.* 1742, *d.* 1786), chemist; discovered several acids, and determined the nature of others, his chief work being *Experiments on Air and Fire*.

Scheemakers, Pieter (*b.* 1691), Flemish sculptor; was master of Nollekens, and executed the monuments to Shakespeare, Dryden, and others in Westminster Abbey.

Scheffel, Joseph Victor von (*b.* 1826, *d.*

1886), poet and novelist, born at Karlsruhe. His chief works were *Ekkehard*, a historical romance, *The Trumpeter of Säckingen*, and *Gaudeamus*, a collection of student-songs, of which an English translation appeared in 1872.

Scheffer, Ary (*b.* 1795, *d.* 1858), painter and politician, born at Dordrecht; exhibited at Amsterdam at the age of twelve, and afterwards produced at Paris *Francesca da Rimini* (1835), the "*Faust*" series (nine), and several religious studies. He fought at the barricades in 1830, and was associated with Thiers in offering the crown to Louis Philippe. His brothers, ARNOLD (*d.* 1853) and HENRI (*d.* 1862), were distinguished, the one as a political writer, the other as a painter of revolutionary scenes.

Schelling, Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph von (*b.* 1775, *d.* 1854), German idealist philosopher; was at Tübingen with Hegel, and, having succeeded Fichte as professor at Jena, edited with the former *The Critical Journal of Philosophy*. He afterwards held chairs at Würzburg and Munich, and in 1841 was appointed professor at Berlin. His chief works were *The Ego as Principle of Philosophy* (1795), *Exposition of my System* (1801), and *Philosophical Investigations Concerning the Essence of Human Freedom* (1809). He married Caroline Schlegel.

Schiller, Johann Christoph Friedrich von (*b.* 1759, *d.* 1805), poet; was born at Marbach, and studied law and medicine at Stuttgart. At nineteen he wrote *Die Raüber*, which was produced at Mannheim, but lost him the favour of the Duke of Würtemburg. In 1787 he went to Weimar, and three years after became professor of history at Jena, where he published his history of the Thirty Years' war. Some years later he became intimate with Goethe, whom he joined at Weimar in 1799, and wrote there the trilogy of *Wallenstein*, *The Song of the Bell*, *Maria Stuart*, *Wilhelm Tell*, and his ballads.

Schilling, Johann (*b.* 1828), sculptor, a native of Saxony, his chief productions being *Amor and Pysche* (1851), *The Four Seasons*, in Dresden, and the Grand National Monument on the Niederwald.

Schimmelpenninck, Mary Ann (*b.* 1778, *d.* 1856), English writer (*née* Galton); joined the Moravians in 1818. Her chief work was *Memoirs of Port Royal*.

Schlegel, August Wilhelm von (*b.* 1767, *d.* 1845), German critic; was born at Hanover, and appointed professor of art and literature at Jena in 1798, where he edited, with Novalis, Tieck and others, the *Athenæum*, as the organ of the Romantic school. In 1802 he went to Berlin, and made the acquaintance of Madame de Staël, whom he accompanied to Vienna, where in 1808 he delivered his lectures on dramatic literature. In 1813 he became secretary to Bernadotte, then lived with Madame de Staël at Paris, and in 1818 became professor at Bonn. His chief works were a translation of Shakespeare, *Kritische Schriften*, and some poems.

Schlegel, Karl Friedrich von (*b.* 1772, *d.* 1829), Orientalist, brother of August, whom he joined at Jena; afterwards lived at Paris, but after his reception into the Roman Church (1808) obtained a civil appointment at Vienna. Besides his *Ueber die Sprache und Weisheit der Indier* (1808), he published in 1815 lectures on *The History of Ancient and Modern Literature*, and in early life, *Lucinde*, and other novels.

Schleiermacher, Friedrich Ernst Daniel (*b.* 1768, *d.* 1834), theologian, born at Breslau; became professor of theology at Berlin in 1810, and exercised great influence as a preacher and writer. Among his chief works were *Der Christliche Glaube*, and a translation of Plato's works (1817). A translation of his *Life and Letters* appeared in 1860.

Schliemann, Heinrich (*b.* 1822, *d.* 1890), classical scholar; having been successful in business, gave himself up to his early tastes, publishing results of his excavations in the East in 1869. *Troy and its Remains* appeared in 1874, in which year he began to make valuable discoveries at Mycenæ. In 1883 he built a house at Athens, and published the results of further researches upon the site of Troy, and, in 1886, *The Prehistoric Palace of the Kings of Tiryns*.

Schneider, Hortense Catherine (*b.* 1835), French actress; made her *début* at Paris in 1853, and met with great success in *La Belle Hélène* and *La Grand Duchesse de Gérolstein* in 1864 and 1867 at the Variétés, appearing in London in 1868. In 1881 she married and retired.

Schneider, Johann Friedrich (*b.* 1786, *d.* 1853), German composer; became *kapellmeister* to the Duke of Dessau. He is best known by his oratorios, *The Deluge*, *Gideon*, *Gethsemane and Golgotha*, etc.

Schnorr von Karolsfeld, Julius (*b.* 1794, *d.* 1872), fresco-painter, born at Leipzig; was professor of historical painting at Munich from 1827 to 1846, when he became director of the Dresden gallery. His best works were the frescoes in the palace of Munich illustrative of the *Nibelungen Lied*, and of events in German history.

Schoen, or **Schonjauer,** Martin (*d. circa* 1490), German painter of the school of Van Eyck. His best works are in the college of

Colmar, but his *Death of the Virgin* is in the National Gallery, London.

Schöfer, Pieter (*d. circa* 1502), was a partner of Gutenberg and Fust, the early printers.

Schofield, John McAllister (*b.* 1831), American general. After having been professor of physics at St. Louis, commanded in the Civil war the army of the Ohio, and in 1868-9 was secretary for war. From 1876 to 1881 he was superintendent at West Point.

Schomberg, Frederick Hermann, Duke of (*b.* 1618, *d.* 1690), soldier of fortune; was made marshal of France, though a Protestant, for his services against Spain, but after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes became minister of state in Brandenberg. He afterwards returned to the service of the Princes of Orange, his early employers, and was killed at the battle of the Boyne. HENRI DE SCHOMBERG (*d.* 1632), also a marshal of France, who commanded against the Huguenots, and in Italy, was descended from another family.

Schönbein, Christian Frederick (*b.* 1799, *d.* 1868), German chemist, professor at Basel; invented guncotton in 1845, and discovered ozone.

Schoolcraft, Henry Rowe (*b.* 1793, *d.* 1864), American ethnologist, born at Albany. After being geologist to the Missouri expedition, became agent for Indian affairs in the North-West, and published, with the help of the government, *Notes on the Iroquois* (1846), *Historical and Statistical Information Respecting the Indian Tribes*, and other works.

Schopenhauer, Arthur (*b.* 1788, *d.* 1860), German pessimistic philosopher, whose mother wrote *Gabriele*, and other works; was born at Dantzig, and trained to business, but soon turned to philosophy. His great work, *The World as Will and Idea* (1819), was translated into English in 1886.

Schouvaloff, Peter, Count (*b.* 1827, *d.* 1889), Russian diplomatist; had been chief of the secret police before his appointment as ambassador to England in 1874. He did much to avert war between England and Russia, and was second plenipotentiary at the Berlin Congress, after which he returned to St. Petersburg.

Schreiner, Olive, South-African writer, daughter of a Lutheran clergyman at Cape Town; wrote *The Story of an African Farm*, and *Dreams* (1891).

Schröter, Christoph (*b.* 1699, *d.* 1782), invented the pianoforte, of which he made a model in 1721. He was for fifty years organist at Nordhausen, and wrote on the theory of music.

Schubert, Franz Peter (*b.* 1797, *d.* 1828), Austrian composer; was born and lived at Vienna, where for three years he taught in his father's school. His chief works were *Rosamunde* (1823), the sonata in C (1828), the mass in E flat, and about six hundred songs, among which may be named *The Erlking*, *The King in Thule*, *Schlummerlied*, and *Death and the Maiden*.

Schulembourg, Johann, Graf von (*b.* 1661, *d.* 1747), German soldier of fortune; served under Sobieski, then with the Dutch against France, and finally became head of the Venetian forces, gaining great reputation for his defence of Corfu against the Turks in 1716.

Schulze-Delitzsch, Hermann (*b.* 1808, *d.* 1883), German economist; represented Berlin in the North-German Parliament, and in the Reichstag, and was president of the Labour Inquiry Committee. Among his works were *Die Arbieterklassen* (1863), and *Kapitel zu einem Deutschen Arbeiterkatechismus* (1873).

Schumann, Robert Alexander (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1856), composer, a native of Saxony; forsook the study of law after 1830, and determined to become a great pianist, but, after hurting his hand, turned to composition, his chief works being *Études Symphoniques*, *Paradise and the Peri* (1843), a cantata, many symphonies and sonatas, and settings of Burns, Heine, Rückert, and others. In 1843 he established and edited the *Neue Zeitschrift für Musik*.

Schumann, Madame Clara (*b.* 1819), wife of the above, and daughter of Wieck, his master; appeared as a pianiste when twelve years old at one of the Gewandhaus concerts at Leipzig, and soon became known as a brilliant exponent of the great masters, including her husband.

Schunck, Edward, Ph.D., F.R.S. (*b.* 1820), English chemist, well known for his investigations on colouring matter.

Schurz, Karl (*b.* 1829), American soldier and statesman, of German birth. After being concerned in the movement of 1848, and rescuing Kinkel from Spandau in 1850, he came to Scotland, but in 1852 settled in the United States. In the Civil war he held commands at Gettysburg and Chancellorsville, and in 1865 went on a special mission to the Southern states. In 1869 he became United States senator, and opposed the policy of Grant. In 1877 he was appointed secretary of the interior under President Hayes, and in 1884 supported the candidature of Cleveland against Blaine.

Schuster, Arthur, Ph.D., F.R.S. (*b.* 1851), physicist, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main; came to Manchester in 1869, was appointed chief of the Eclipse expedition to Siam in 1875, and, after holding the chair of applied mathematics at Owens College, became professor of physics in 1888. In 1882 he photographed for the first time the spectrum of the solar corona, and in 1884 and 1890 delivered the Bakerian lectures on the discharge of electricity through gases.

Schwanthaler, Ludwig Michael von (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1848), German sculptor, born at Munich. His chief work was the colossal statue of Bavaria, fifty feet high.

Schwarzenberg, Karl, Prinz von (*b.* 1771, *d.* 1820), Austrian general; served throughout the Napoleonic wars, being distinguished at Wagram; commanded the troops of the Allies in 1813-14, and the Russians and Austrians in the following year. His nephew, PRINCE FELIX (*d.* 1852), became chief minister of the Austrian empire in 1848, and, by a policy of repression, restored order.

Schweinfurth, Georg August (*b.* 1836), African traveller, born at Riga; made a botanical expedition to the Nile valley 1863-6, and in 1862 discovered the Welle, or Aruwini river. He published in 1873 *Im Herzen von Afrika*, and made subsequent explorations of the country between the Nile and the Red Sea.

Schwerin, Christoph, Graf von (*b.* 1684, *d.* 1757), field-marshal of Prussia; made his first campaign in the allied army under Marlborough and Prince Eugène, but entered the Prussian service in 1720. He was made councillor of state by Frederick the Great, for whom he won the victory of Mollwitz, but was killed at the battle of Prague, at the opening of the Seven Years' war.

Scioppius, Caspar (*b.* 1576, *d.* 1649), German writer, "the Attila of Authors;" wrote with great bitterness against the Protestants (*Classicum Belli Sacri*, etc.), and was also author of *De Arte Critica*, and some philological works.

Scipio, Lucius Cornelius, brother of the elder Africanus; was consul in 190 B.C., and obtained the surname, "Asiaticus," for his conduct of the Syrian war.

Scipio Africanus, Publius Cornelius (*b.* 234 B.C., *d.* 183), Roman general; took Carthago Nova and conquered Spain, became consul in 206 B.C., and brought to a conclusion the second Punic war by the defeat of Hannibal at Zama (202 B.C.). He became a second time consul, but his popularity passed away on account of the arrogance of his later years.

Scipio Africanus, Publius Cornelius (*d.* 129 B.C.), grandson of the preceding; was the son of Æmilius Paulus, who was adopted by him. He became consul in 148 B.C., and took Carthage in 146. In 134 he was again consul, and distinguished himself by the capture of Numantia, but became unpopular subsequently by his resistance to agrarian reforms. He was the friend of Terence and Lælius.

Sclopis de Salerno, Paolo, Conte (*b.* 1798, *d.* 1878), Italian jurist and statesman; author of *History of Italian Legislation* (1840-57), was minister of the interior in Piedmont in 1825, and of justice in 1848, and was also one of the arbitrators in the *Alabama* case.

Scoresby, William, D.D. (*b.* 1789, *d.* 1857), Arctic explorer; published an account of his experiments on the temperature of the ocean in *The Arctic Regions* (1819), and in 1822 surveyed the eastern coast of Greenland. He subsequently graduated at Cambridge, and took orders, but also devoted his attention to magnetism, and in 1855 made a voyage to Melbourne in order to test his theories.

Scott, Charles Brodrick, D.D. (*b.* 1825), educated at Eton and Cambridge, was headmaster of Westminster school 1855-83.

Scott, Clement William (*b.* 1841), dramatic critic, son of Rev. W. Scott; was a clerk in the War Office till 1879. Besides his contributions to the *Daily Telegraph*, he published (originally in *Punch*) *Lays and Lyrics*, etc., and took part in the adaptation of *Diplomacy*, *Sister Mary*, etc.

Scott, Sir George Gilbert, R.A. (*b.* 1811, *d.* 1878), architect, son of Rev. Thomas Scott. His chief works were the Martyrs' Memorial, Oxford, the Albert Memorial, Kensington, and the church of St. Nicholas, Hamburg. He also restored many churches and cathedrals.

Scott, Michael (*d.* 1291), a Scotchman who was patronised by the Emperor Frederick II., and had the reputation of a magician throughout Europe. He translated Aristotle and Avicenna into Latin, and wrote some curious works.

Scott, Michael (*b.* 1789, *d.* 1835), author of *Tom Cringle's Log* (1829) and *The Cruise of the Midge;* was born in Scotland, but lived chiefly in Jamaica.

Scott, Reginald (*d.* 1599), English writer, whose *Discovery of Witchcraft* (1584) was one of the earliest attempts to discredit the superstition.

Scott, Robert, D.D. (*b.* 1811, *d.* 1887), classical scholar, master of Balliol from 1854 to 1870; was appointed Dean of Rochester in that year. He was the author, with Dr

Liddell, of a Greek lexicon (seventh edition, 1883), and was one of the revisers of the New Testament.

Scott, Robert Henry, F.R.S. (*b.* 1833), meteorologist; was appointed director of the Meteorological Office in 1867, and published *Weather Charts and Storm Warnings* (1876), and other works.

Scott, Sir Walter, Bart. (*b.* 1771, *d.* 1832), novelist; was the son of a writer to the Signet in Edinburgh, and practised for a few years as an advocate, being appointed clerk of the Court of Session in 1805. After some translations from the German, he began to write ballads, the *Lay of the Last Minstrel* (1805) being followed by *Marmion* (1808), *The Lady of the Lake* (1810), and other poems. In 1814 he published *Waverley* anonymously, and in succeeding years appeared the series called by that name. In 1820 Scott was made a baronet, but six years after he was ruined by the bankruptcy of Messrs. Constable, and he spent his later years in an honourable and successful attempt to meet his liabilities by means of his *Life of Napoleon*, *Tales of a Grandfather*, and contributions to the *Quarterly Review*. His life was written by his son-in-law, Lockhart, and his *Journal* was published in 1890.

Scott, William. [*See* Stowell.]

Scott, Winfield (*d.* 1786, *d.* 1866), American general; was made prisoner and wounded in the war of 1812-15, and, after further services, became commander-in-chief in 1842. Having conducted the war against Mexico, he was Republican candidate for the presidency in 1852, but was not elected. He retired from the army in 1861, and died at West Point.

Scotus. [*See* Duns Scotus.]

Scotus Erigena (*d. circa* 875), Irish schoolman, author of *Dialogus de Divisione Naturæ;* lived chiefly at the court of Charles the Bald of France.

Scribe, Augustin Eugène (*b.* 1791, *d.* 1861), French dramatist, whose first success was with *Une Nuit de la Garde Nationale* (1815), written in collaboration with Poirson. He afterwards wrote with many collaborators numerous vaudevilles and comedies, of which the chief (among the former) were *Les Premières Amours* and *La Reine de Seize Ans*, and (among the latter) *Bertrand et Raton* and *Adrienne Lecouvreur*. He also wrote librettos for the chief operas of Meyerbeer and Auber, and in 1836 was admitted to the Académie.

Scrivener, Frederick Henry Ambrose, D.C.L. (*b.* 1813, *d.* 1891), Biblical scholar, whose chief works are editions of the Greek Testament, and the *Codex Bezæ*, and *Plain Introduction to the Criticism of the New Testament* (third edition, 1883). He was one of the revisers of the New Testament, and received a Civil List pension in 1872.

Scroggs, Sir William (*b.* 1623, *d.* 1683), English judge, of humble origin; became notorious for his subservience to the court, and was removed from the Bench in 1681, after an abortive impeachment.

Scrope, George Poulett, F.R.S. (*b.* 1797, *d.* 1876), geologist, son of J. Poulett Thompson; assumed the name on his marriage. He was author of *Considerations on Volcanoes*, and some economical works, and sat as a Liberal for Stroud from 1833 till 1867.

Scrope, Richard le (*b.* 1328, *d.* 1403), statesman and warrior, whose father and uncle were distinguished judges under Edward II. and Edward III.; took part in the wars of the latter king, and became steward of the household and Chancellor under Richard II.

Scudéry, George de (*b.* 1603, *d.* 1667), French writer, author of *Observations on the Cid*. His sister, Madelène, or Madeline (*b.* 1607, *d.* 1701), wrote romances which had great vogue in their day, including *Le Grand Cyrus*.

Seaton, John Colborne, Lord (*b.* 1777, *d.* 1863), English general, served under Wellington in the Peninsula and at Waterloo, and became field-marshal in 1860; was Governor-General of Canada during the rebellion, and afterwards high commissioner of the Ionian Islands.

Sebastian, King of Portugal (*b.* 1554, *d.* 1578), allied himself with the Sultan of Morocco in an attempt to drive the Moors out of Africa, but was killed in battle.

Sebastiani, François Horace Bastien, Comte (*b.* 1776, *d.* 1851), marshal of France, of Corsican birth; defended Constantinople against the English, and served in the later campaigns of Napoleon. In 1830 he became foreign minister, and was ambassador in England from 1835 to 1840.

Seckendorf, Friedrich Heinrich (*b.* 1673, *d.* 1763), German soldier and diplomatist, distinguished in all the wars of his time and many of the negotiations; was imprisoned by Frederick the Great in 1758 on a charge of intriguing with Austria.

Secker, Thomas (*b.* 1693, *d.* 1768), English divine; having held the sees of Bristol and Oxford, became Archbishop of Canterbury in 1758.

Sedgwick, Adam, F.R.S. (*b.* 1785, *d.* 1873), geologist, was born in Yorkshire, and educated at Cambridge, where in

1818 he became Woodwardian professor of geology. His *Discourse on the Studies of the University of Cambridge* passed through five editions. He was canon of Norwich, and some time vice-master of Trinity.

Sedgwick, Catherine (*b.* 1789, *d.* 1867), American writer, author of *A New England Tale* (1822), and many other stories, etc.

Sedley, Sir Charles (*b.* 1639, *d.* 1701), English dramatist and wit, a great favourite of Charles II. His daughter, CATHERINE, mistress of Charles II., was created by him Countess of Dorchester.

Seeley, John Robert (*b.* 1834), historian; was senior classic (bracketed) and Chancellor's medallist, and in 1858 became fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge. In 1863 he was appointed professor of Latin at University College, London, and in 1869 became Regius professor of modern history at Cambridge. In 1865 he published anonymously *Ecce Homo*, and he also wrote *Life and Times of Stein* (1879), *The Expansion of England* (1883), and *Greater Greece and Greater Britain* (1887).

Seely, Harry Govier, F.R.S. (*b.* 1839), scientific writer; author of *Catalogue of Fossil Reptiles in the Woodwardian Museum*, *Physical Geology and Palæontology* (1885), and *Factors in Life* (1887).

Seeman, Berthold (*b.* 1825, *d.* 1871), German botanist; wrote *Narrative of the Voyage of H.M.S. "Herald,"* in which ship he went round the world. He also went on three expeditions in search of Franklin, and published several botanical works.

Ségur, Philippe, Marquis de (*b.* 1724, *d.* 1801), French general; was minister of war from 1780 to 1787.

Ségur, Louis Philippe, Comte de (*b.* 1753, *d.* 1830), his son; served with Lafayette in America, and was entrusted with several important diplomatic missions, especially to Russia. He also wrote several works, including his *Galerie Morale et Politique* and *Mémoires*.

Sejanus, Lucius Ælius (*b.* 20 B.C., *d.* 31), minister of the Emperor Tiberius, on whose retirement to Capreæ he became supreme, but was afterwards put to death on a charge of conspiracy.

Selborne, Roundell Palmer, Earl of (*b.* 1812), English lawyer and statesman; after a distinguished career at Oxford, was called to the bar in 1837, became Queen's Counsel in 1849, and entered Parliament as a Liberal in 1847. He sat for Plymouth for some years, and in 1861 was made Solicitor-General, becoming Attorney-General two years later. He declined office in 1868 on account of his views on the Irish Church question, but in 1872 became Lord Chancellor with a peerage, being reappointed in Mr. Gladstone's second ministry. He joined the Liberal Unionists on the Home Rule question. In 1886 he published *A Defence of the Church of England against Disestablishment*.

Selden, John (*b.* 1584, *d.* 1654), antiquarian writer; was one of the counsel for Hampden, and was imprisoned as a constitutionalist in 1629. His chief works were *History of Tythes*, *Titles of Honour*, *Table Talk*, etc.

Seleucus I. [Nicator] (*b.* 354 B.C., *d.* 281), King of Syria; was one of Alexander's best generals, and greatly extended the province of Babylon, which was his share of his master's inheritance. He was put to death by Ptolemy Ceraunus.

Seleucus II. [Callinicus] (*b.* 247 B.C., *d.* 225) had a disastrous career, being finally defeated and killed by the Parthians.

Selim I., Sultan of the Ottoman Turks (*b.* 1487, *d.* 1520), assassinated his father and brothers, took Egypt and Syria from the Mamelukes, and obtained the title of imam.

Selim II. (*b.* 1522, *d.* 1574), during whose reign war was carried on with the Pope, Spain, and Venice, the issue being the battle of Lepanto.

Selim III. (*b.* 1761, *d.* 1808), after a war with Austria and Russia was compelled to cede the Crimea to the latter by the Peace of Jassy (1792). He afterwards joined the English against Bonaparte, and was finally dethroned and strangled in consequence of his attempts to introduce European customs.

Seljuk. [*See* Togrul Beg.]

Selkirk, Alexander (*b.* 1676, *d.* 1723), Scotch buccaneer, afterwards a lieutenant in the navy. The account of his four years' life in Juan Fernandez formed the basis of *Robinson Crusoe*.

Selwyn, George Augustus (*b.* 1719, *d.* 1791), wit and member of Parliament.

Selwyn, George Augustus (*b.* 1809, *d.* 1878), divine, was appointed first Bishop of New Zealand in 1841, and in 1867 became Bishop of Lichfield. His son, JOHN RICHARDSON SELWYN (*b.* 1845), became Bishop of Melanesia in 1877.

Sembrich, Marcella (*b.* 1858), Austrian singer; made her *début* at Athens in 1877 in *I Puritani*, and afterwards sang at Vienna, Dresden, London (1880), and New York (1883-4), her favourite parts being Susanna, Martha, and Zerlina.

Semiramis, Queen of Assyria (*fl. circa* 1250 B.C.), mythical founder of Nineveh.

Sémonville, Charles, Marquis de (*b.* 1759, *d.* 1839), French diplomatist; served skilfully every successive government during his lifetime.

Seneca, Lucius Annæus (*b. circa* 4 B.C., *d.* 65), Stoic philosopher; was banished from Rome on a false charge, but, returning after eight years, became tutor to Nero. Being accused of conspiracy, he died by opening his veins and suffocating himself in a warm bath. His works consist of treatises and epistles, but the tragedies ascribed to him are of doubtful authenticity.

Senefelder, Alois (*b.* 1771, *d.* 1834), a German; invented lithography, and became director of the royal lithographic office at Munich.

Senior, Nassau William (*b.* 1790, *d.* 1864), English economist; was appointed master in Chancery in 1836, and was professor of political economy at Oxford 1825-30, and again 1840-45. He was author of literary essays and economical works.

Sepulveda, Juan Gines (*b.* 1490, *d.* 1574), "the Spanish Livy," was historiographer to Charles V. and tutor to Philip II. His chief work was *History of Charles V.*

Serassi, Pier Antonio (*b.* 1721, *d.* 1791), Italian writer; author of a life of Tasso.

Sergius I., Pope (*d.* 701), had to leave Rome for several years on account of his opposition to Justinian; baptised Cedwalla, King of the West Saxons.

Sergius II. (*d.* 847), Pope, was opposed by the Emperor Lotharius. During his pontificate the Saracens attacked Rome.

Sergius III. (*d.* 911), anti-pope; elected by the intrigues of his mistress, Marosia (q.v.), was driven out by John IX., but restored after his death.

Sergius IV. (*d.* 1012), Pope, succeeded John XVIII. in 1009.

Serrano, Francisco, Duque de la Torre (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1885), field-marshal of Spain, overthrew Espartero in 1843, and afterwards joined Narvaez. He gained great influence over Queen Isabella, and in 1849 became captain-general of Granada. In 1854 he was exiled, but soon returned, and after the overthrow of the Bourbons in 1868, became head of the provisional government. After resigning the regency, he defeated the Carlists, but had to flee the country on account of his opposition to the republic. He again, however, became head of the government, and after some time in France, returned in 1875 and headed the Dynastic Left.

Sertorius, Quintus (*d.* 72 B.C.), Roman general; made himself master of Spain, and held it for ten years against the Roman arms.

Server Pasha, Turkish statesman; as mayor of Constantinople (1868-70), carried out many improvements, and in 1871 became foreign minister. He subsequently held several other offices, but returned to his former post in 1877. Next year he became minister of justice.

Servetus, Michel (*b.* 1511, *d.* 1553), Spanish theologian; escaped from the Inquisition at Vienna to Geneva, where he was burnt to death for his Arianism by the orders of Calvin.

Servius Tullius, sixth of the fabled Kings of Rome.

Severn, Joseph (*b.* 1796, *d.* 1879), painter, is chiefly known as the friend of Keats, whom he nursed in his last illness (1821).

Severus. [*See* Alexander Severus.]

Severus, Marcus Aurelius (*b.* 208, *d.* 235), Roman Emperor; carried on wars with the Persians, and was murdered by his soldiers in Germany.

Severus, Septimius (*b.* 146, *d.* 211), Roman Emperor; defeated his rivals, Niger and Albinus, drove back the Parthians, and, having subdued the Picts, built the wall called by his name.

Sévigné, Marie, Marquise de (*b.* 1626, *d.* 1696), author of the celebrated *Letters*, which were written to her daughter.

Seward, Anna (*b.* 1747, *d.* 1809), English writer; author of some sonnets and a *Life of Dr. Darwin* (Erasmus Darwin).

Seward, William Henry (*b.* 1801, *d.* 1872), American statesman; was elected governor of New York in 1838, and in 1849 became United States senator. He now headed the Republican party, and, having been an unsuccessful candidate for the presidency, became secretary of state under Lincoln in 1861. He was attacked at the same time as the latter, but recovered. He wrote a *Life of John Quincy Adams*, and other works.

Sewell, Elizabeth Missing (*b.* 1815), English writer; author of *Amy Herbert*, *Ancient History*, *Popular History of France*, etc.

Sewell, William (*b.* 1650), historian, author of *History of the Quakers* (1722); was brought up as a weaver, and mastered several languages.

Seymour, Sir Edward (*b.* 1633, *d.* 1708), Tory politician; was elected Speaker in 1673, when he also became treasurer of the navy. He promoted the Habeas Corpus Act, and opposed the Exclusion Bill; was dismissed from office in 1694 for dealings with the East India Company, but on the accession of Anne again became Privy Councillor, and was made comptroller of the household.

Seymour, Jane (*b. circa* 1509, *d.* 1537), wife of Henry VIII. and mother of Edward VI.

Seymour, Sir Thomas (*d.* 1549), younger brother of the Protector Somerset; distinguished himself as admiral under Henry VIII., but in the next reign secretly married his widow, and intrigued against his brother. He was beheaded on a charge of treason.

Sforza, Jacopo [Attendolo] (*b.* 1369, *d.* 1424), Italian *condottiere;* took service successively with the lords of Milan, the Florentines, the Marquis of Ferrara, Pope John XXIII., and Ladislaus, King of Naples, who made him grand constable. He was afterwards employed by Louis of Anjou and Joanna of Naples.

Sforza, Francesco (*b.* 1401, *d.* 1466), his son; was employed by the Duke of Milan against Florence and Venice, and, after changing sides for a time, married the daughter of the duke, and on his death seized the duchy.

Sforza, Ludovico, "the Moor" (*b.* 1451, *d. circa* 1510), third son of Francesco; after a period of exile returned in 1479, and made himself master of Milan. He married Beatrice of Este, invited Charles VIII. to invade Italy, and in 1494 succeeded to the dukedom, his nephew having probably been poisoned. He next joined the league against the French, and in the subsequent invasion by Louis XII. was made prisoner, and carried to France, where he died at Loches.

Shadwell, Charles (*d.* 1726), writer of *The Fair Quaker of Deal;* was probably a relative of Thomas Shadwell.

Shadwell, Thomas (*b.* 1640, *d.* 1692), dramatist; was ridiculed by Dryden, whom he succeeded as poet-laureate. He wrote *Epsom Wells*, *The Lancashire Witches*, and other plays.

Shaftesbury, Anthony Ashley Cooper, first Earl (*b.* 1621, *d.* 1683), statesman; in the Great Rebellion sided first with the king, but afterwards with the Parliament; was Privy Councillor under Cromwell, but at the Restoration became Chancellor of the Exchequer with a peerage. After being Lord Chancellor for a year (1672-3), he was dismissed and sent to the Tower, but on his return to office passed the Habeas Corpus Act, and attempted to exclude the Duke of York. In 1681 he was sent to the Tower, and tried for treason, and on his release fled to Holland.

Shaftesbury, third Earl of (*b.* 1671, *d.* 1713), philosopher and politician; his chief work being *Characteristics of Men, Manners, Opinions, and Times.*

Shaftesbury, seventh Earl (*b.* 1801, *d.* 1885), philanthropist; entered Parliament, and held office under Wellington and Peel, devoting himself to social questions. He effected the passing of the Ten Hours Bill in 1844, to limit the employment of women and children in factories, originated the Shoeblack Brigade and the Ragged School Union, was fifty years chairman of the Lunacy Commission, and had a considerable share in the framing of the Public Worship Regulation Act.

Shah Allum, Emperor of India (*d.* 1806), sought the English alliance after the defeat of the Vizier of Oude, and conveyed to them in perpetuity the revenues of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa (1765); was afterwards deposed and imprisoned by the Mahrattas till restored by Lake in 1803.

Shah Jehan (*d.* 1666), was crowned in 1627, and soon conquered part of the Deccan, but was deposed by his son Aurungzebe.

Shah Soojah. [*See* Dost Mahommed.]

Shairp, John Campbell (*b.* 1819, *d.* 1885), poet; became professor of poetry at Oxford in 1877, having previously held a principalship at St. Andrews. He wrote *Glen Dessary*, and other poems, as well as *Studies in Poetry and Philosophy; Burns* ("*Men of Letters*" series), etc.

Shakespeare, or **Shakspere,** William (*b.* 1564, *d.* 1616), dramatist and poet; was born and educated at Stratford-on-Avon, married Anne Hathaway at eighteen, and went to London probably in the year 1586. His occupation there at first is unknown, but he afterwards became an actor and playwright, and obtained a share in the Blackfriars theatre and afterwards in the Globe. He is said to have paid annual visits to his birthplace, to which, having accumulated a fortune, he returned finally about 1604. He purchased New Place at Stratford (now national property), and added to it an estate. He had three children, but left no male descendants. *Love's Labour's Lost* was probably his first published play, and *The Tempest* (1611) the last; *Venus and Adonis* and *Lucrece* appeared in 1593 and 1594, and the *Sonnets* in the same decade. The first collected edition of the plays was printed in 1623, and the second folio in 1632. There are three important portraits of Shakespeare, of which the

Chandos portrait is in the National Portrait Gallery, London, another is in the Stratford Museum, and the Martin Droeshout engraving is attached to the first folio edition.

Sharp, Granville (*b.* 1734, *d.* 1813), philanthropist, grandson of JOHN, Archbishop of York (*d.* 1713), instituted the Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, advocated Parliamentary reform, and was chief founder of the Bible Society. He was also the author of several works.

Sharp, James (*b.* 1618, *d.* 1679), Archbishop of St. Andrews; became very unpopular for his cruel treatment of the Presbyterians, and was murdered in his carriage about three miles from St. Andrews.

Sharp, William, M.D., F.R.S. (*b.* 1805), surgeon, author of *Essays on Medicine;* was the first to obtain the inclusion of physical science in the public school curriculum.

Sharpe, Gregory (*b.* 1713, *d.* 1771), Orientalist and master of the Temple; wrote *Dissertations on the Origin of Language, etc., with a Hebrew Lexicon*, and some controversial works.

Shaw, Sir Eyre Massey, K.C.B. (*b.* 1830), was chief officer of the London Fire Brigade from 1861 to 1891, when he was knighted.

Shaw, Thomas (*b.* 1692, *d.* 1751), divine and antiquary; author of *Travels: or, Observations Relating to Several Parts of Barbary and the Levant.*

Shaw-Lefevre, Right Hon. George John (*b.* 1832), statesman, son of Sir John Shaw-Lefevre, clerk of the Parliaments 1856-75, represented Reading as a Liberal from 1863 to 1885, and was returned for Bradford in 1886. He was secretary to the Board of Trade 1868-71, and to the Admiralty 1871-4, and in 1880 he became First Commissioner of Works. In 1884 he became Postmaster-General, and in 1892 First Commissioner of Works.

Shea, Sir Ambrose (*b.* 1820), colonial statesman; was for six years speaker of the Newfoundland Assembly, and was afterwards a member of the Council. He was twice sent to London to support the views of the colony on the fisheries question, and in 1887 became governor of the Bahamas.

Shebbeare, John (*b.* 1709, *d.* 1788), physician; author of *History of the Sumatrans*, and other satirical works.

Shedd, William Mayer, D.D. (*b.* 1820), American theologian; author of *History of Christian Doctrine*, editions of Augustine's *Confessions*, and Coleridge's works, etc.

Shee, Sir Martin Archer (*b.* 1770, *d.* 1850), painter, born in Dublin, where at sixteen he was much patronised; came to London in 1788, was elected R.A. in 1800, and in 1830 became president of the Academy. Moore and Sir Eyre Coote sat to him, and his *Infant Bacchus* is in the National Gallery, London.

Sheepshanks, Richard (*b.* 1794, *d.* 1855), astronomer and mathematician, whose chief work was the completion of the restoration of the standards of weights and measures. His brother, JOHN SHEEPSHANKS (*b.* 1787, *d.* 1863), formed and presented to the nation the collection of pictures known as the "Sheepshanks Gallery."

Sheffield, John Baker Holroyd, Earl of (*b.* 1735, *d.* 1821), remembered as the friend of Gibbon, and editor of his miscellaneous works.

Sheil, Richard Lalor (*b.* 1791, *d.* 1851), Irish politician, celebrated for his oratorical powers; took an active part in the Catholic Emancipation and Repeal agitations, but afterwards accepted office under the Whigs, becoming master of the Mint in 1846, and minister at Florence in 1850. He also wrote *Evadne* and other plays.

Shelburne, William Petty, Earl of (*b.* 1737, *d.* 1805), English statesman; as president of the Board of Trade under George Grenville protested against the taxation of the colonies, and as Secretary of State under Pitt (1766-8) attempted to carry out his views. In 1782 he took office under Rockingham, on whose death he became Prime Minister. He concluded peace with America, but was soon driven out of office by Fox and North, and took little further part in affairs. In 1784 he was created Marquis of Lansdowne.

Sheldon, Gilbert (*b.* 1598, *d.* 1677), divine; after being chaplain to Charles I., was warden of All Souls', Oxford, where he built the Sheldonian theatre. He was made Archbishop of Canterbury in 1663.

Shelley, Percy Bysshe (*b.* 1792, *d.* 1822), poet, was born near Horsham, and educated at Eton and Oxford, from which he was sent down for his pamphlet, *The Necessity of Atheism.* He was twice married, lived in Italy from the year 1818, and was drowned near Leghorn four years later. Among his chief works are *Queen Mab*, *The Revolt of Islam*, *Prometheus Unbound*, *Rosalind and Helen*, *Adonais*, *Hellas*, *The Cenci*, and many splendid lyrics, and various essays, including *The Defence of Poetry* and a translation of Plato's *Banquet.*

Shelley, Mrs. [*See* Wollstonecraft.]

Shenstone, William (*b.* 1714, *d.* 1763), poet, whose best works are *The Pastoral Ballad* and *The Schoolmistress.*

Sheppard, Jack (*b.* 1702, *d.* 1724), a notorious thief and prison breaker.

Shepstone, Sir Theophilus, K.C.M.G., South African statesman; became secretary for native affairs and member of the Executive Council of Natal in 1856, and conducted the negotiations with the Zulus by which the Transvaal was annexed in 1877.

Sherard, or Sherwood, William (*b.* 1659, *d.* 1728), botanist; while consul in the East made a collection of the plants of Greece and Anatolia, and left a sum for the endowment of a professorship of botany at Oxford.

Sherbrooke. [*See* Lowe.]

Shere Khan Soor, Emperor of India (*d.* 1545), wrested Bengal from Hoomayoon, and assumed the title of emperor, reduced Malwah and Rajpootana, and ruled well; was killed at the siege of Kalinjeet.

Shere Singh, Maharajah of the Sikhs (*d.* 1843), succeeded Kurrack Singh in 1840, but after a troubled reign was murdered by his soldiers.

Shere Singh, Sikh general, coalesced with Moolraj (to reduce whom he had been sent) against the British, and, after a severe struggle, was defeated by Gough at Guzerat, when he surrendered and was pensioned.

Sheridan, Philip Henry (*b.* 1831, *d.* 1888), American general; distinguished himself during the Civil war at Stone river, and by his victory of Cedar Creek (October 19, 1864), and afterwards under Grant at Five Forks (April 1, 1865), and Sailor's Creek. In 1867 he quarrelled with President Johnson, and was dismissed from his command.

Sheridan, Richard Brinsley (*b.* 1751, *d.* 1816), statesman and dramatist, third son of Thos. Sheridan, the lexicographer (*d.* 1788), was born at Dublin and educated at Harrow. His comedy, *The Rivals*, was produced at Covent Garden in 1775, and was followed by *The Duenna*, *The School for Scandal*, and *The Critic*. Sheridan entered Parliament as a Whig in 1780, made a fine speech on the impeachment of Warren Hastings, and on his party coming into office became Treasurer of the Navy and Privy Councillor. He afterwards lost his seat, and became involved in debt. He was married first to Elizabeth Linley, daughter of Linley, the composer, and secondly to Miss Ogle, daughter of the Dean of Winchester, who survived him.

Sherif Pasha (*b.* 1819, *d.* 1888), Egyptian statesman, became minister of foreign affairs in 1857, and, having been three times regent, became president of the council of ministers in 1868. In 1879 and in 1881-2 he was again chief minister, and also from 1882 to 1886, when he resigned on account of his aversion to English influence.

Sherlock, Thomas (*b.* 1678, *d.* 1761), English divine, son of William Sherlock, Dean of St. Paul's; became successively Dean of Chichester and Bishop of Bangor, Salisbury, and London. He took a leading part in the Bangorian controversy, and wrote *Trial of the Witnesses*.

Sherlock, William (*b.* 1641, *d.* 1707), Dean of St. Paul's (1691), wrote *Practical Discourse Concerning Death* (1689), *Case of Allegiance to Sovereign Powers Stated* (1691), etc.

Sherman, William Tecumseh (*b* 1820, *d.* 1891), American general; served with distinction in California, and, having in the interval been occupied in various pursuits, commanded a brigade at Bull s Run (July 21, 1861), was wounded at Shiloh (April 6-7, 1862), and having led the expedition against Vicksburgh, took Arkansas Port at the head of the 15th Corps. He commanded the left wing at Chattanooga (November 23-25, 1863), and was soon after made head of the army of the Tennessee. He was repulsed by Johnston at Kenesaw Mountain (June 27, 1864), but defeated his successor, Hood. After further victories he became lieutenant-general, and in 1869 became commander-in-chief, a position which he held till 1884.

Sherwood, Mary Martha (*b.* 1775, *d.* 1851), authoress of *Susan Grey* (1802), *Little Woodman*, *Little Henry and His Bearer*, and other religious stories.

Shield, William (*b.* 1748, *d.* 1829), English composer; was first viola at the Italian opera for many years. His works include *The Flitch of Bacon*, *Rosina*, and other operas, and several songs (*The Heaving of the Lead*, *Old Towler*, etc.).

Shilleto, Richard (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1876), Greek scholar, published three editions of the first book of Thucydides.

Shirley, James (*b.* 1596, *d.* 1666), dramatist; resigned a curacy on becoming a Romanist, and wrote for the stage, producing about forty plays. He lost all his property in the fire of London.

Shirley, Walter Waddington, D.D. (*b.* 1828, *d.* 1866), historian, son of Bishop Shirley, edited for the Master of the Rolls *Letters Illustrative of the Reign of Henry III.* (1863), and *Fasciculi Zizaniorum Magistri Johannis Wiclif.* He was appointed in 1864 professor of ecclesiastical history at Oxford.

Shore, Jane, mistress of Edward IV., was the wife of a Lombard Street jeweller, and after the death of the king became attached to Lord Hastings, in whose fall she was involved. She was forced to do public penance, but the tale of her dying in a ditch is discredited, though nothing certain is known of her fate.

Shore, Thomas Teignmouth (*b.* 1841), divine; graduated with distinction at Dublin, was appointed chaplain to the Queen in 1878, and Canon of Worcester in 1890. He has published *Some Difficulties of Belief*, and other works.

Shorthouse, John Henry (*b.* 1834), romance writer, whose chief works are *John Inglesant* (1881), *The Little Schoolmaster Mark* (1885), *Sir Percival* (1886), etc.

Shovel, Sir Cloudesley (*d.* 1707), admiral, destroyed the fleet of Tripoli in 1674, and distinguished himself during the war of the Spanish Succession, but while in command of the Mediterranean fleet was wrecked upon the Scilly Isles.

Shrapnel, Henry, Lieutenant-General (*d.* 1842), inventor of the case shot called after him, for which he received a pension of £1,200.

Shrewsbury. [*See* Talbot.]

Shuckburgh-Evelyn, Sir George, F.R.S. (*b.* 1750, *d.* 1804), mathematician, determined a formula for the barometrical measurement of the height of mountains, and represented Warwickshire for some years.

Sibthorp, John (*b.* 1758, *d.* 1756), naturalist; was Regius professor of botany at Oxford, where he founded the professorship of rural economy. His chief work was *Flora Græca.*

Sickingen, Franz von (*b.* 1484, *d.* 1523), German warrior; served under Maximilian and Charles V., and was afterwards prominent as the friend of Ulrich von Hutten, and the protector of Reuchlin and the reformers; was captured and severely wounded in a war with the Archbishop of Treves.

Siddons, Sarah (*b.* 1755, *d.* 1831), English actress, *née* Kemble; joined Garrick in 1775, and was not successful, but, after a brilliant provincial tour, appeared in the *Fatal Marriage* at Drury Lane in 1782, and acquired a rapid reputation. In 1812 she retired with a fortune, having given unrivalled renderings of Lady Macbeth, Desdemona, Imogen, and most of the greatest characters in the tragedies of Shakespeare and other writers. Her life was written by Thomas Campbell (1834).

Sidgwick, Henry, D.C.L. (*b.* 1838), philosophical writer; having been senior classic, became fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1859, but resigned ten years later on conscientious grounds. He took great interest in promoting female education, and in 1883 was named professor of Moral Philosophy. His chief works are *Principles of Political Economy*, *Methods of Ethics* (1874), and *Outlines of the History of Ethics* (1886).

Sidmouth, Henry Addington, Viscount (*b.* 1757, *d.* 1844), statesman, son of a London physician; entered Parliament as a follower of Pitt in 1784, was Speaker from 1789 to 1801, when he became Prime Minister, representing the Protestant views of the king. He held office a little more than two years, but in 1805 became president of the Council, with a peerage under Pitt, though he soon resigned. From 1812 to 1822 he was Home Secretary under Lord Liverpool, and carried out the repressive measures of that period. He was the favourite minister of George III. in his later days.

Sidney, Algernon (*b.* 1622, *d.* 1683), republican politician, author of *Discourses on Government;* was an active Parliamentarian during the Civil war, and a member of the High Court of Justice, but was pardoned in 1677. He was afterwards executed for alleged complicity in the Rye House Plot.

Sidney, Sir Philip (*b.* 1554, *d.* 1586), soldier and poet, son of Sir Henry Sidney, statesman, and brother of the beautiful Mary, Countess of Pembroke; negotiated a Protestant league in 1576, and was afterwards commander of the cavalry under his uncle, the Earl of Leicester, in the Low Countries, in which service he lost his life at the battle of Zutphen. He wrote *Arcadia*, and *An Apologie for Poetrie.*

Siegen, Ludwig von (*b.* 1609, *d.* 1675), Dutch inventor of mezzotint engraving, which was introduced into England by Prince Rupert, who had learnt it from the discoverer in 1654.

Siemens, Sir Carl Wilhelm, F.R.S., D.C.L., etc. (*b.* 1823, *d.* 1883), English electrician of German origin, came to London in 1843; invented the chronometric governor, anastatic printing, electric railways, the "Siemens" stove, etc., and made a large fortune by these and his improvements in steel-making. In 1887 he published *The Conservation of Solar Energy.*

Siemens, Werner von (*b.* 1816), brother of the above; introduced many telegraphic improvements in Prussia, and in 1848, with Himly, laid the first submarine mines with electric ignition. He established telegraphic works in Berlin, branches of which, in London and St. Petersburg, conducted by his brothers, became independent works. He invented and applied the quicksilver unit (for measurements), polarised relays, the dynamo-electric machine, and the gutta-percha press.

Sieveking, Sir Edward, M.D. (*b.* 1816), physician, translated several medical works from the German, and wrote a treatise on epilepsy; became physician-in-ordinary to the Prince of Wales in 1863, and to the Queen in 1888.

Siéyès, Emmanuel Joseph, Comte [the Abbé] (*b.* 1748, *d.* 1836), French politician; published in 1789 *Qu'est-ce que le Tiers-État?* and was elected as a deputy for Paris to the States-General, in whose proceedings, when constituted (by his advice) as the National Assembly, he took an active part; was a member of the Convention, and afterwards of the Council of the Five Hundred; was president of the Directory in 1798, and after the 18th Brumaire, one of the consuls. He opposed Bonaparte, but was made a peer after his return from Elba, and had to leave France in 1816.

Sigismund, Emperor, and King of Hungary (*b.* 1368, *d.* 1437), conquered Wallachia, and defeated many conspiracies, was crowned emperor in 1414, in which year he dominated the Council of Constance; sold Brandenburg to the Hohenzollerns, and intrigued between France and England; obtained the Bohemian crown, though defeated by John Ziska, and was crowned King of Italy in 1431.

Sigismund I., King of Poland (*b.* 1466, *d.* 1548), succeeded his brother Alexander in 1506, and carried on wars with Russia and the Teutonic knights; allied himself with the Hapsburgs, and in Poland ruled well, but opposed the Reformation.

Sigismund II. (*b.* 1520, *d.* 1572), son and successor of the preceding, was the last of the Jagellons, the crown thenceforth being made elective. He tolerated the Protestants, and favoured the learned.

Sigismund III. (*b.* 1566, *d.* 1632), son of John III. of Sweden, and grandson of Sigismund I.; compelled his rival to renounce the Polish crown, and in 1593 became King of Sweden, but was deposed in 1604 for his subservience to the Jesuits. He carried on wars with Russia, Turkey, and Gustavus Adolphus.

Signorelli, Luca (da Cortona) (*b. circa* 1441, *d.* 1525), Italian painter, whose most famous works were the frescoes in the cathedral of Orvieto.

Sigourney, Lydia Huntley (*b.* 1791, *d.* 1865), was called "the American Hemans," and wrote *Moral Pieces in Prose and Verse*, *Pocahontas and other Poems* (1841), etc.

Sigurdsson, Jon (*b.* 1811, *d.* 1879), Icelandic statesman and writer; had a chief hand in obtaining a constitution for the island; wrote *The Political State of Iceland*, and was joint editor of *Icelandic Sagas*, *Collection of Laws Affecting Iceland*, etc.

Silius Italicus, Caius (*b.* 25, *d.* 99), Roman poet and orator; was proconsul in Asia, and wrote a poem on the second Punic war.

Silverius, Pope (*d.* 538), was elected in 536 by the command of the Ostrogoths; admitted Belisarius into Rome, but was degraded in favour of Vigilius, and banished to Pandataria by the influence of Theodora.

Simeon, Charles (*b.* 1759, *d.* 1836), divine, founder of the Evangelical movement within the English Church.

Simeon of Durham (12th century), historian, wrote a *Chronicle* extending from 616 to 1130.

Simeon Stylites, Saint (5th century), Syrian shepherd, who became a monk, and lived on the top of pillars in order to be nearer heaven, it was said. A set of "pillar saints" succeeded him.

Simeoni, Giovanni, Cardinal (*b.* 1816), Italian statesman; as secretary of state, possessed great influence over the policy of Pius IX. On the accession of Leo XIII. he became prefect of the propaganda.

Simmonds-Lund, Peter, F.L.S. (*b.* 1814), English writer; author of *Tropical Agriculture*, *Science and Commerce*, *The Popular Beverages of Various Countries*, etc.

Simmons, Sir John Lintorn, Field Marshal, G.C.B., etc. (*b.* 1821), entered the army in 1837; served on the Danube with Omar Pasha, and in the Crimea distinguished himself at the passage of the Ingur. He was consul-general at Warsaw 1858-60, governor of Woolwich 1869-75, inspector of fortifications 1879-80, and governor of Malta from 1884 to 1888, soon after which he became minister at the Vatican.

Simnel, Lambert (*b. circa* 1474), pretender to the English crown; personated Edward, Earl of Warwick, was crowned at Dublin, and supported by the Duchess of Burgundy, but defeated at Stoke, and made a menial in the household of Henry VII.

Simon, Sir John, M.D., F.R.S. (*b.* 1816), surgeon, was medical officer to the chief Government departments between 1855 and 1876, and drew up many reports on sanitation.

Simon, Jules (*b.* 1814), French statesman, succeeded Cousin as lecturer on philosophy at the Sorbonne, and published editions of the great French philosophers, as well as *La Liberté*, and some economical and biographical works. He entered public life in 1869, was minister of public instruction, worship, and fine arts, in the Government of National Defence, and also under Thiers, and, having become leader of the Left and life senator, was premier in 1876-7. He opposed Ferry's measures against religious sects, and supported free trade. He was admitted to the Académie Française in 1876.

Simon de Montfort. [*See* Montfort.]

Simonides (*b.* 556 B.C., *d.* 468), Greek poet, patronised by Hipparchus at Athens, and by Hiero at Syracuse. His subjects were taken from the Persian war, but only fragments are extant. He is said to have been the first poet who wrote for money, and also to have added four letters to the Greek alphabet.

Simplicius (6th century), philosopher; author of commentaries on Aristotle and Epictetus.

Simpson, Sir James, general (*b.* 1792, *d.* 1868), served in the Peninsular war, was second in command during the Scinde campaign in 1845, and went to the Crimea as chief of the staff. After the death of Lord Raglan, he was for a short time commander.

Simpson, Sir James Young, Bart., M.D. (*b.* 1811, *d.* 1870), physician; made a speciality of obstetrics. He discovered the anæsthetic properties of chloroform. Besides several medical works he was author of *Archæological Essays.*

Simrock, Karl Joseph (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1876), German scholar and poet, chiefly known by his editions of the *Nibelungenlied.* He also edited several other German classics and wrote *Wieland der Schmied.*

Sims, George Robert (*b.* 1847), dramatist and journalist, whose chief plays are:—*Crutch and Toothpick* (1879), *The Lights o' London* (1881), *The Romany Rye*, *The Merry Duchess* (1884); and (with Mr. Pettitt) *In the Ranks*, *The Harbour Lights*, etc. He has also published *Memoirs of Mary Jane*, and other novels, *How the Poor Live* and the *Dagonet Ballads.*

Sinclair, Sir John, Bart. (*b.* 1754, *d.* 1835), statistician, represented Caithness and other Scotch constituencies, and was the originator of the Board of Agriculture in 1793. His chief works were *History of the Revenue*, *Statistical Account of Scotland*, and *Dissertation on the Ossianic Poems.*

Sindiah, or **Scindia,** Madhajee (*d.* 1794), Mahratta prince; after the battle of Paniput (1761), in which he was wounded, escaped to the Deccan, and having with Holkar invaded Hindostan in 1770, took Delhi and Agra, and, with the help of a French officer, gained the battle of Patan in 1790. He was the first native who armed his troops in the European manner.

Sindia Doulut Rao (*b.* 1780, *d.* 1827), the nephew and adopted son of the above; succeeded him, and after wars with the British, in which he was defeated by Wellesley and Lake, surrendered some of his territory in 1805, and was thenceforth friendly.

Sismondi, Jean Charles Simonde de (*b.* 1773, *d.* 1842), historian and economist, was born at Geneva; was imprisoned there in 1794 as an aristocrat, and fled to Tuscany, but in 1800 returned to his native place. His chief works were *History of the Italian Republics of the Middle Ages* (1807-18), *History of the French*, *History of the Literature of the South of Europe*, and some economical works.

Sivajee Bhôslay. [*See* Bhôslay.]

Sixtus I., Pope (*d.* 128), succeeded Alexander I. in 119, and perished in the persecution under Adrian.

Sixtus II. (*b.* 180, *d.* 259), an Athenian, succeeded Stephen I., and was put to death under Valerian.

Sixtus III. (*d.* 440) succeeded Celestine I. in 432, and built many churches.

Sixtus IV. (*b.* 1414, *d.* 1484) was elected in 1471; equipped a fleet against the Turks, supported the Pazzi against the Medici, and Venice against Ferrara, but excommunicated the former for not agreeing to a peace. He built the Sistine chapel.

Sixtus V. (*b.* 1521, *d.* 1590) was originally a shepherd boy near Ancona, by name Felice Peretti, but became successively general of the Cordeliers at Bologna, confessor to Pius V., and cardinal, being elected successor to Gregory XIII. in 1585. He excommunicated Henry of Navarre, Condé, and Henri III. of France, and approved the expedition of Philip II. against England; and at Rome rebuilt the Vatican library, established the press, spent large sums in improving and adorning the city, and put down brigandage in his dominions. He also fixed the number of cardinals at seventy.

Skeat, Rev. Walter William (*b.* 1835), English philologist; was elected fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1862, and professor of Anglo-Saxon in 1878. His chief works are an *Etymological English Dictionary* (with abridgment), and editions of *Piers the Plowman*, and other early English works, besides one of Chatterton's poems.

Skene, William Forbes, D.C.L. (*b.* 1809, *d.* 1892), became historiographer of Scotland in 1881. His chief works are *Memorials of Scottish History* (1868), *The Coronation Stone* (1869), and *Celtic Scotland* (1876-80).

Skobeleff, Mikhail Dmitrievitch (*b.* 1841, *d.* 1882), Russian general, distinguished himself in the Khiva expedition (1873), and became governor of Khokand; rendered brilliant services at Plevna in the Russo-Turkish war, and in 1880 captured Geok Tepe from the Turkomans; died suddenly at St. Petersburg under suspicious circumstances.

Sladen, Douglas, poet, went to Australia in 1879, and in 1882 became professor of history at Sydney. His chief works are, *Australian Lyrics*, *Poetry of Exiles*, and the compilation of *Australian Poets.*

Sleeman, Sir William (*b.* 1788, *d.* 1856), Indian official, suppressed Thuggee and Dacoity, and advised the annexation of Lucknow.

Sleidanus, Johann Phillippson (*b.* 1506, *d.* 1556), German historian and diplomatist; took his name from Schleiden, where he was born; was historian to the League of Smalkald, and deputy for Strasburg at the Council of Trent. His chief work was *De Statu Religionis et Reipublicæ Carolo Quinto Cæsare Commentarii*, which was translated into French, English, German, and Italian.

Sloane, Sir Hans, Bart. (*b.* 1660, *d.* 1753), Irish physician and naturalist; was physician-general under George I., and physician-in-ordinary to George II. He became president of the Royal Society in 1727, and formed a valuable museum and library, which were the basis of the British Museum collection.

Smart, Sir George (*b.* 1776, *d.* 1867), musician, became organist at the Chapel Royal, and, as musical director at Covent Garden, received Weber, who died at his house. Among his pupils was Jenny Lind, and he introduced *St. Paul* and Rossini's *Stabat Mater.*

Smart, Henry (*b.* 1813, *d.* 1879), nephew of the above; was the greatest organist of his day, and composed many excellent part-songs, *Ave Maria*, etc.

Smart, John, R.S.A., R.S.W., R.B.A. (*b.* 1838), painter, one of the founders of the Scottish Water-Colour Society. His subjects are generally taken from the Highlands.

Smeaton, John (*b.* 1724, *d.* 1792), civil engineer, whose chief work was the rebuilding of the Eddystone lighthouse.

Smedley, Francis Edward (*b.* 1818, *d.* 1864), novelist; author of *Frank Fairlegh* (1850), *Lewis Arundel*, and *Harry Coverdale's Courtship.*

Smiles, Samuel, LL.D. (*b.* 1812), left the practice of medicine to become first a journalist and then an author, his chief works being *Self-Help* (1859), *Lives of Engineers*, and several biographies, including one of *John Murray*, the publisher; while his brother, Robert (*b.* 1818), wrote lives of Livingstone and Henry Booth.

Smith, Adam (*b.* 1723, *d.* 1790), economist, was born at Kirkaldy, and educated at Glasgow and Oxford, becoming afterwards professor of logic and moral philosophy at the former university. In 1763 he went to France, and met Turgot, Quesnay, and the French economists, and after three years, returned to compose his *Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations*, which appeared in 1776. He then became commissioner of Customs, and in 1787 Lord Rector of Glasgow University.

Smith, Albert (*b.* 1816, *d.* 1860), humorist, left the medical profession to give popular lectures, including that on Mont Blanc; wrote *Adventures of Mr. Ledbury*, *The Scattergood Family*, *The Natural History of Evening Parties*, etc.

Smith, Alexander (*b.* 1830, *d.* 1867), Scotch poet, son of a pattern-designer at Kilmarnock; edited the works of Burns, and wrote *A Life Drama* (1853), *City Poems*, and *Edwin of Deira*, and, with Sydney Dobell, *Sonnets on the Crimean War.*

Smith, Archibald Levin, Lord Justice (*b.* 1836), was called to the bar in 1860, and after being junior counsel to the Treasury, was raised to the Bench in 1883. He was one of the Parnell Commission judges.

Smith, George (*b.* 1840, *d.* 1876), Assyriologist; when a printer employed by Messrs. Bradbury and Agnew became acquainted with Sir H. Rawlinson, and was in 1870 appointed assistant-keeper of Oriental antiquities. He deciphered the Chaldean account of the Deluge, excavated on the site of Nineveh in 1873-5, and in 1876 discovered the site of the Carchemish, but died at Aleppo the same year. He published *Assyrian Discoveries*, *Chaldean Account of the Genesis*, and other works.

Smith, George Barnett (*b.* 1841), journalist and biographer; his chief works being *Shelley, a Critical Biography* (1877), *Poets and Novelists*, lives of Gladstone, Bright, Victor Hugo, etc., and *William I. and the German Empire* (1887).

Smith, Goldwin, D.C.L. (*b.* 1823), historian; after a distinguished course at Oxford, where he became fellow of Oriel in 1847, and professor of Modern History in 1858, settled ten years later in the United States, but went to Canada in 1871. He was secretary to the second Oxford Commission, and wrote *The Foundation of the American Colonies*, *The Conduct of England in Ireland*, *Pym*, *Hampden*, *and Cromwell*, and several pamphlets on the slavery and other political questions.

Smith, Sir Harry, Bart. (*b.* 1788, *d.* 1860), general; distinguished himself in the Peninsular war, and was present at Waterloo, and afterwards served against the Sikhs in

1840-6, winning the victory of Aliwal, and contributing to that of Sobraon. As governor of the Cape he conducted the Kaffir war which ended in 1852.

Smith, Henry John Stephen, F.R.S. (*b.* 1826, *d.* 1883), mathematician; after gaining distinction in classics and mathematics alike, became fellow of Balliol, and in 1861 Savilian professor of geometry at Oxford. He was Liberal candidate for the University in 1878. Most of his important work remains in manuscript.

Smith, Horace (*b.* 1779, *d.* 1849), novelist and humorous writer; published with his elder brother, JAMES (*b.* 1775, *d.* 1839), *Rejected Addresses* (1812), and several contributions to periodicals, and wrote alone many novels—*Gaieties and Gravities*, *Love and Mesmerism*, etc.

Smith, John, Captain (*b.* 1580, *d.* 1631), colonist; was taken prisoner by the Turks when in the Hungarian service, but after his escape from the Crimea went out to colonise Virginia in 1606. He was captured by the Indians, and only saved from death by Pocahontas, the Indian girl, and after his release and explorations in Chesapeake Bay, was made president of the Colonial Council. He fell into the hands of the French in 1615, and on his return to England met Pocahontas, and presented her to the queen. His *History of Virginia, New England, and the Summer Isles* appeared in 1624, and various autobiographical works.

Smith, Joseph (*b.* 1805, *d.* 1844), founder of Mormonism; was the son of a farmer in Vermont State, built Nauvoo on the Mississippi, where he was arrested for treason and murdered by the mob. The *Book of Mormon* was, according to his account, a translation of records written on thin plates of metal, to the discovery of which he was supernaturally guided.

Smith, Robert (*b.* 1689, *d.* 1768), mathematician; after being tutor to the Duke of Cumberland and professor of astronomy at Cambridge, became master of Trinity in 1742. He founded the "Smith's Prizes," and wrote several mathematical works.

Smith, Robert Angus, F.R.S. (*b.* 1817, *d.* 1884), scientific writer; author of *Report on the Air and Water of Towns* (1848), *On the Examination of Air* (1867), *Disinfectants and Disinfection*, *A Century of Science in Manchester* (1883), etc.

Smith, Robert Payne, D.D. (*b.* 1818), divine; was Regius professor of divinity at Oxford from 1865 to 1871, when he became Dean of Canterbury. He was one of the revisers of the Old Testament, being especially proficient in Syriac.

Smith, Sydney (*b.* 1771, *d.* 1845), divine; founded with Jeffrey and others the *Edinburgh Review* (1802), and having come to London, published under the name "Peter Plymley" his *Letters to my Brother Abraham who lives in the Country* (1807), advocating Catholic emancipation. He obtained a canonry at Bristol in 1828, and a few years later wrote in the cause of Reform *Mrs. Partington's Fight with the Atlantic Ocean*. He afterwards became Canon of St. Paul's, and wrote *Letters to Archdeacon Singleton* (1837).

Smith, Sir Thomas (*b.* 1514, *d.* 1577), statesman and writer; was Secretary of State under Edward VI. and Elizabeth, and wrote *De Republicâ Anglorum* and other works.

Smith, Thomas Southwood (*b.* 1788, *d.* 1861), sanitary reformer; author of *The Divine Government* and *The Philosophy of Health* (1834), became medical member of the Board of Health in 1848, after having done much sanitary work for the Poor Law Commissioners. His papers, *The Use of the Dead to the Living*, led to the passing of the Anatomy Act.

Smith, Toulmin (*b.* 1816, *d.* 1869), antiquary; author of *On the Discovery of America by the Northmen in the Tenth Century*, *The Law of Nuisances*, and *The Parish* (1854).

Smith, William (*b.* 1769, *d.* 1840), geologist, whose collection was purchased by the British Museum. He wrote *Treatise on Irrigation*, and drew the map called *Delineation of the Strata of England and Wales* (1815).

Smith, William, Sir, LL.D., D.C.L. (*b.* 1813), became editor of the *Quarterly Review* in 1867, and compiled *Dictionary of Antiquities* (1842), *Student's Greece*, *Student's Rome*, English-Latin and Latin-English dictionaries, and many similar works, besides being joint-editor of the *Dictionary of Christian Biography*.

Smith, Right Hon. William Henry (*b.* 1825, *d.* 1891), statesman; carried on his father's business of bookseller and newsagent in the Strand, and was elected in 1868, after one unsuccessful candidature, Conservative member for Westminster, his opponent on each occasion being J. S. Mill. He was Financial Secretary to the Treasury in 1874-77; First Lord of the Admiralty 1877-80; Secretary of State for War, and for a week Chief Secretary for Ireland in 1885; and again Secretary-at-War from 1886 till his appointment at the end of 1887 as First Lord of the Treasury and leader of the House of Commons. A peerage was conferred on his wife after his death.

Smith, William Robertson, D.D. (*b.* 1846), critical theologian; was removed in 1881 from his professorship at Aberdeen, which he had held since 1870, for his views on the Old Testament, published in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, of which he became editor; he was appointed to the Lord Almoner's readership of Arabic at Cambridge in 1883; three years later became university librarian, a post which he resigned on being appointed Adams professor of Arabic. He was one of the Old Testament revisers, and his chief works are *The Old Testament in the Jewish Church* (1880), and *The Religion of the Semites* (1889).

Smith, Sir William Sidney, G.C.B. (*b.* 1764, *d.* 1840), admiral; was some time in the service of Sweden, and in command of an English expedition at Havrè was made prisoner by the French, but escaped from the Temple after two years' confinement. In 1798 he was given a command in the Mediterranean, and next year succeeded in holding Acre against Bonaparte. He cooperated with Abercromby in 1801, and received a pension at the end of the war.

Smollett, Tobias George (*b.* 1721, *d.* 1771), novelist and historian; was several years in the navy, but afterwards became an author, his chief novels being *Roderick Random* (1748) and *Peregrine Pickle.* He also continued Hume's *History of England*, translated *Don Quixote* and *Gil Blas*, and was employed as a writer against the Whigs.

Smyth, Charles Piazzi, F.R.S.E., etc. (*b.* 1819), astronomer, son of Admiral Smyth; was astronomer-royal of Scotland for forty-three years, his chief achievements being his investigations in Teneriffe and concerning the Great Pyramid.

Smyth, William (*b.* 1764, *d.* 1849), historian, for forty-two years professor of modern history at Cambridge. His chief works were *Lectures on Modern History* and *On the French Revolution.*

Smyth, William Henry (*b.* 1788, *d.* 1865), admiral; conducted a survey of the Mediterranean, and was one of the founders of the Royal Geographical Society. His works include *The Mediterranean: A Memoir—Physical, Historical, and Nautical* (1854), and translations from Arago and Benzoni.

Snayers, Henrik (*b.* 1612), Dutch engraver, executed several prints after Rubens and Vandyck.

Snayers, Pieter (*b.* 1593, *d.* 1670), historical and landscape painter, friend of Rubens and Vandyck, the latter of whom painted his portrait.

Snell, Willebord (*b.* 1591, *d.* 1626), Dutch mathematician; he succeeded his father, RODOLPH (*d.* 1613), as professor at Leyden, discovered the law of refraction of rays of light, and was the first who measured the earth by the application of trigonometry.

Snider, Jacob (*b.* 1820, *d.* 1866), inventor of the rifle known by his name; was born in Philadelphia, but came to England in 1859, and submitted his Mount Storm gun to the French and English governments, but it was not approved.

Snorri-Sturlason (*b.* 1178, *d.* 1241), Icelandic writer; published and partly composed the *Heimskringla*, and edited the *Skaldda*, or *Snorri-Edda.*

Snow, John (*b.* 1813, *d.* 1858), English physician; devoted himself chiefly to the subjects of cholera and anæsthetics, publishing *The Mode of Communication of Cholera* (1849), and *On Chloroform and other Anæsthetics*, left nearly finished, which was edited by Dr. Richardson.

Snyders, Frans (*b.* 1579, *d.* 1657), Flemish painter, who excelled in the representations of animals.

Soane, Sir John (*b.* 1753, *d.* 1837), English architect, professor of the Royal Academy; designed the Dulwich Gallery, the Privy Council and Board of Trade offices, and the old Law Courts; left to the nation his house and art museum.

Sobieski, John [John III. of Poland] (*b.* 1629, *d.* 1696), Polish warrior; saved his country from the combination of the Tatars and Cossacks, and became grand-marshal (1667), took Choczim from the Turks, and was elected king in 1674. After further combats with Tatars and Turks, he relieved Vienna from the siege of the latter in 1683, and invaded the Slav provinces, but his efforts to introduce reforms in the Polish constitution were fruitless.

Socinus, Faustus (*b.* 1539, *d.* 1601), Italian theologian; adopted and disseminated the rationalistic views of his uncle, LÆLIUS (*d.* 1562), was twelve years in the service of Florence, but afterwards lived at Cracow, till in 1598 he was subjected to outrage by a mob. His doctrines are contained in the first two volumes of *Bibliotheca Fratrum Polonorum* (published 1656).

Socrates (*b. circa* 469 B.C., *d.* 399), Athenian philosopher; worked at first as a sculptor, but afterwards devoted himself to gratuitous teaching. He served as a soldier in the Peloponnesian war, saving the lives of his pupils, Alcibiades and Xenophon, at Potidæa and Delium; was finally condemned to drink hemlock on a charge of impiety and the corruption of youth.

Socrates (5th century), historian; born at Constantinople, wrote a history of the church from the point at which Eusebius ends to the year 440.

Soemmering, Samuel Thomas (*b.* 1755, *d.* 1830), German anatomist; friend of Schelling and Goethe, held chairs at Cassel and Mainz, and became privy councillor of Bavaria. He made researches on the lymphatic vessels and in electricity, but his great work was *De Corporis Humani Fabricâ* (1794-1801).

Solario, Antonio, called "Lo Zingro" (*d.* 1455), Italian fresco-painter, originally a smith. Most of his works are at Naples.

Solinus, Caius Julius (3rd century), Roman geographer, called "Polyhistor," from the title of his work, which was translated into English in 1587 by Arthur Golding.

Solis, Antonio da (*b.* 1610, *d.* 1686), Spanish writer, author of *History of the Conquest of Mexico*, with poems, dramas, and letters.

Sollas, W. J., D.Sc., F.R.S. (*b.* 1849), English geologist; was made professor of geology and zoology at University College, Bristol, in 1880, and in 1883 obtained the chair of geology and mineralogy at Dublin.

Solomon, King of Israel, reigned *circa* 1015-977 B.C.

Solomon, Solomon J. (*b.* 1860), painter; first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1880, his chief pictures having been *Cassandra* (now at Ballarat), *Sacred and Profane Love*, *Niobe*, and *The Judgment of Paris* (1891), etc.

Solon (*d. circa* 560 B.C.), legislator of Athens, and one of the seven sages; abolished the Draconian Code, and founded a new constitution on the basis of property.

Solyman, "the Magnificent," Sultan of the Turks (*b.* 1496, *d.* 1566), succeeded Selim I. in 1520, took Belgrade next year, and Rhodes in 1522; invaded Hungary, won the battle of Mohacz (1526), and took Buda, but was compelled to retire from before Vienna. In 1534 he carried on war with Persia, and took Bagdad. Six years later he again made war on Hungary, and soon after allied himself with Francis I. against Charles V. In 1560 he captured Tripoli, but failed before Malta five years later, and died next year in his camp in Hungary.

Somers, John, Lord (*b.* 1652, *d.* 1716), English lawyer and statesman; was one of the counsel for the Seven Bishops, and chairman of the committee which drew up the Declaration of Rights, and became Solicitor-General (1689), Attorney-General, Lord Keeper, and in 1697 Lord High Chancellor. He framed the plan for the Scotch union, became president of the Council in 1708, and was president of the Royal Society.

Somerset, Lord Fitzroy. [*See* Raglan.]

Somerset, Edward Seymour, Duke of (*d.* 1552), was created Earl of Hertford on the marriage of his sister to Henry VIII., and on the accession of Edward VI. became governor of the king and lord protector. He carried on war against Scotland, favoured the Protestants, but was beheaded, after a previous confinement in 1549, on a charge of conspiracy against the lives of some of the privy councillors.

Somerset, Robert Carr, Earl of (*d.* 1645), Scotch favourite of James I.; became lord treasurer of Scotland in 1610, and was afterwards notorious in connection with the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury.

Somerville, Mary, *née* Fairfax (*b.* 1780, *d.* 1872), scientific writer; author of *On the Connection of the Physical Sciences* (1834), *Physical Geography* (1869), and *On Molecular and Microscopic Science.* She received a Civil List pension of £300 in 1835, and Somerville Hall, Oxford, was founded in memory of her.

Somerville, William (*b.* 1692, *d.* 1742), poet, author of *The Chase*, etc.

Sontag, Henrietta (*b.* 1806, *d.* 1854), German singer; made her *début* at Prague at the age of fifteen, and was very successful in Paris and London (1828). In 1830 she married Count Rossi, but in 1849 reappeared in London, the United States, and Mexico, where she died.

Sophia, Electress of Hanover (*b.* 1630, *d.* 1714), granddaughter of James I., and mother of George I.; was heir to the throne by the Act of Settlement, but died just before Queen Anne.

Sophia Alexievna, Regent of Russia (*b.* 1656, *d.* 1704), organised the revolt of the Stretlitzen, and ruled by the help of Galitzin for seven years, but was deprived and imprisoned by her brother, Peter, for conspiring against him.

Sophia Dorothea of Zell (*b.* 1666, *d.* 1726), wife of George I., by whom she was divorced and imprisoned for life at Ahlden. Her daughter of the same name (*d.* 1757) married Frederick the Great.

Sophocles (*b.* 496 B.C., *d.* 405), Greek tragic poet; was appointed one of the Strategi after the production of *Antigone.* Of the tragedies attributed to him only seven are extant. He introduced a third actor, and made several changes in the constitution of the drama.

Sorbonne, Robert de (*b.* 1201, *d.* 1274), confessor and chaplain to Louis IX.; founded the college of the Sorbonne.

Sorby, Henry Clifton, F.R.S., etc. (*b.* 1826), geologist, became president of Firth College, Sheffield, in 1822. His publications deal with geological and microscopical subjects.

Sorel, Agnes. [*See* Agnes Sorel.]

Sostratus (3rd century B.C.), constructed the Pharos or lighthouse of Alexandria.

Sotheby, Samuel Leigh (*d.* 1861), antiquary, whose chief work was *Principia Typographica* (1858).

Sothern, Edward Askew (*b.* 1826, *d.* 1881), comedian; after acting in England made his first appearance at Boston as Dr. Pangloss, but gained his reputation as Lord Dundreary, in *Our American Cousin*, which he played over a thousand times in America, and nearly five hundred at the Haymarket. He also created the title character in *David Garrick*.

Soubise, Benjamin de (*d.* 1641), French Protestant, who carried on war against Louis XIII., and obtained the aid of England, but was ultimately obliged to take refuge there.

Soubise, Charles, Prince de (*b.* 1715, *d.* 1787), marshal of France; was made governor of Flanders in 1751, and by the favour of Madame de Pompadour obtained a command in the Seven Years' war, but was defeated at Rossbach, though he afterwards conquered Hesse. He was at intervals minister of state under Louis XV. and Louis XVI.

Soufflot, Jacques Germain (*b.* 1713, *d.* 1781), architect; designed Ste.-Geneviève at Paris and several buildings at Lyon.

Soult, Nicolas, Jean de Dieu, Duke of Dalmatia (*b.* 1769, *d.* 1851), marshal of France; entered the army in 1785, became general in the republican armies, but was made prisoner at Genoa in 1799, became marshal in 1804, and held several commands till in 1808 he was sent to Spain to crush Sir John Moore. He then took Oporto, and governed Portugal so well that overtures were made to give him permanent rule, but he had to meet Wellington, who defeated him at the Douro. He gained the victory of Ocaña over the Spaniards, but was defeated at Albuera, and in 1813 was recalled to Germany, where he became chief of the staff. After Vittoria he returned to Spain as lieutenant of the emperor, but was driven into France by Wellington, and on the abdication of Napoleon became minister of war under Louis XVIII. After the escape from Elba, however, he rejoined the emperor, and was among those proscribed at the restoration; but on his return he was created *pair de France*, and was minister of war under Louis Philippe from 1830 to 1847, being also the representative of France at the coronation of Queen Victoria.

South, Sir James, F.R.S. (*b.* 1785, *d.* 1867), English astronomer, son of a druggist; was one of the founders of the Royal Astronomical Society, of which he became president in 1829, and was associated with Sir John Herschell in observations on the double stars, receiving the Copley medal and a pension for his labours.

South, Robert (*b.* 1633, *d.* 1716), divine; carried on a controversy with Sherlock on the doctrine of the Trinity, and was celebrated both as a preacher and a wit.

Southampton, Thomas Wriothesley, first Earl of (*d.* 1550), statesman; became Secretary of State in 1538, and was a leader of the Anglo-Roman party; became Chancellor in 1544, and promoted the persecution of the Protestants. He negotiated a treaty with Scotland, was one of the executors of Henry VIII., was deprived of the seals by Somerset, but restored to the Council in 1549.

Southampton, Henry, third Earl (*b.* 1573, *d.* 1624), friend of Essex, in whose disgrace he was involved, is chiefly to be remembered as the patron of Shakespeare, *Venus and Adonis* being dedicated to him.

Southampton, Thomas, fourth Earl (*d.* 1667), statesman; was made a privy councillor by Charles I. on his desertion of the Parliamentarians, and represented the king at Uxbridge; was the friend of Clarendon, and was made lord high treasurer after the Restoration.

Southcott, Joanna (*b.* 1750, *d.* 1814), a Devonshire woman, who founded a sect, declaring that she was about to bring forth "the Second Shiloh." A post-mortem examination showed that she had suffered from dropsy.

Southerne, Thomas (*b.* 1660, *d.* 1746), dramatist; held a commission in the army, and wrote *Isabella: or the Fatal Marriage*, *Oroonoko*, and other tragedies, as well as some comedies.

Southey, Robert (*b.* 1774, *d.* 1843), poet and biographer, son of a linendraper at Bristol; settled at Keswick in 1803, and there wrote *The Curse of Kehama* (1810), and all his chief poems, except *Thalaba* (1801), as well as his lives of Nelson (1813) and of Wesley (1820), *The Doctor*, and contributions to the *Quarterly*. He became poet laureate in 1813, and received a pension in 1835. He was twice married, first to Edith Fricker, sister of his friend Coleridge's wife, and secondly to Caroline Bowles (q.v.), the romance-writer and poet, who died in 1854.

Sowerby, George Brettingham (*b.* 1788, *d.* 1854), brother of James; wrote *The Genera of Recent and Fossil Shells*, and other works.

Sowerby, James (*b.* 1757, *d.* 1822), naturalist and artist; author of *English Fungi*, and, with Sir J. E. Smith, *English Botany*.

Sozomenus (5th century), Greek historian, author of a *History of the Church from 323 to 423*, which he dedicated to Theodosius.

Spaendonck, Gerard van (*b.* 1746, *d.* 1822), Dutch flower-painter; became miniature-painter to the King of France and professor of iconography at the Jardin des Plantes.

Spagnuolo [Giovanni di Pietro] (16th century), Spanish painter, who settled in Italy, executed the altar-piece in the Lerver church of Assisi. His *Adoration of the Magi* has been attributed to Raffaelle.

Spallanzani, Lazaro (*b.* 1729, *d.* 1789), Italian naturalist and scholar, professor at Pavia and director of the museum; made important investigations concerning generation, respiration, and digestion.

Spanheim, Ezekiel (*b.* 1629, *d.* 1710), numismatist and diplomatist; author of *De Præstantiâ et Usu Numismatorum Antiquorum*, came to England (where he died) as minister of the Elector-Palatine.

Sparks, Jared (*b.* 1789, *d.* 1866), American writer; became professor of history at Harvard in 1839, and president of the college in 1849. His chief work was *Life and Writings of Washington* (1834-7).

Spartacus (*d.* 72 B.C.), a Thracian, who headed the revolt of the gladiators at Capua. After some successes he was defeated by Crassus and slain.

Spedding, James (*b.* 1808, *d.* 1881), English writer: author of *Life and Letters of Bacon* (1876), and a complete edition of his works. He also wrote *Publishers and Authors* (1867), and, with Gairdner, *Studies in English History*, etc.

Speed, John (*b.* 1542, *d.* 1629), historical writer; author of *History of Great Britain from Julius Cæsar to James I.*, and *The Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain*.

Speke, John Hanning (*b.* 1827, *d.* 1864), explorer; served as a soldier in India, and in 1857, with Burton, discovered Lake Tanganyika and the sources of the Nile. He afterwards went with Grant to the west of the Victoria Nyanza, and published his *Journal* in 1863.

Spelman, Sir Henry (*b.* 1562, *d.* 1641), antiquary, author of *Glossarium Archæologium* and other works. His son, Sir JOHN (*d.* 1683), wrote a *Life of Alfred the Great*.

Spence, William, F.R.S. (*b.* 1780, *d.* 1860), wrote, with Rev. W. Kirby, *Introduction to Entomology*.

Spencer, Herbert (*b.* 1820), utilitarian philosopher; was for some years a civil engineer before engaging in literature. Having come to London he became intimate with George Eliot and G. H. Lewes, and in 1851 published *Social Statics*. He undertook a lecturing tour in America in 1882, previous to which had appeared *Principles of Psychology* (1855), *First Principles* (1862), *Education* (1861), *Principles of Biology* (1864), *The Study of Sociology* (1872), *The Data of Ethics* (1879), *The Man* v. *The State* (1884), and other works followed.

Spencer, John Charles, third Earl (*b.* 1782, *d.* 1845), statesman, better known as Lord Althorp; took a prominent part in the proceedings against the Duke of York in 1809, and in 1830 became Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader in the Commons under Earl Grey, but disagreed with him on the Coercion Bill, and resigned in 1834. He held office for a short time under Melbourne, but, after succeeding to the peerage, took little further part in affairs.

Spencer, John Poyntz, K.G., fifth Earl (*b.* 1835), was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland from 1868 to 1874, and having been president of the Council from 1880 to 1882, held the same office again from that year till 1885. In the 1886 ministry he was Lord President of the Council, and in 1892 First Lord of the Admiralty.

Spener, Philipp Jacob (*b.* 1635, *d.* 1705), German theologian, founder of the Pietist sect.

Spenser, Edmund (*b.* 1552, *d.* 1599), English poet; went to Ireland in 1580 as secretary to Lord Grey de Wilton, and lived in Cork county in the intervals till the rebellion of Tyrone (1598). The *Fäerie Queene* was partly printed in 1590, his other chief works being *The Shepheard's Calendar*, *Colin Clout's Come Home Again* (1591), and *View of the State of Ireland*.

Spenser, or **Spencer,** Henry (*d.* 1406), divine, called the "Fighting Bishop" (of Norwich), put down the rising in the eastern counties in 1381, and served Urban VI. against Clement VII. in Flanders.

Speranski, Michael (*b.* 1711, *d.* 1840), Russian statesman, minister of Alexander I., made a digest of the laws of Russia.

Speusippus (*d.* 339 B.C.), Athenian philosopher, nephew of Plato, whom he succeeded as head of the Academy.

Spielhagen, Friedrich (*b.* 1829), German novelist, born at Magdeburg; wrote *Problematische Naturen* (1860), *Hammer und Ambos* (1869), *Was will das werden* (1887), as well as some comedies.

Spinola, Ambrose, Marquis (*b.* 1571, *d.* 1630), Spanish general; commanded in the Low Countries against Maurice of Nassau, and afterwards in Germany and Italy.

Spinoza, Benedict (*b.* 1632, *d.* 1677), philosopher, born at Amsterdam of Portuguese-Jewish descent, was excommunicated and renounced Judaism. His chief works were *Tractatus Theologico-Politicus*, *Ethica*, and *Cogitata Metaphysica.*

Spohr, Ludwig (*b.* 1784, *d.* 1859), German violinist and composer, born in Brunswick; became director of the Vienna theatre in 1813, was *kapellmeister* at Hesse-Cassel from 1822 to 1857, and came to Paris in 1819, and London in 1820. His chief works are *The Last Judgment* (1826) and *Calvary* (oratorios), *The Alchymist* (an opera), nine symphonies, etc., and a work on the violin. His autobiography was translated in 1864.

Spontini, Gasparo Luigi Pacifico (*b.* 1774, *d.* 1851), Italian composer, produced at seventeen his opera *I Puntigli delle Donne;* became chamber-composer to the Empress Josephine, and produced *Vestale* (1807) at Paris, and after being reinstated by the Bourbons went to Berlin in 1820. Here he composed *Olympia*, and several other operas.

Spottiswoode, John (*b.* 1565, *d.* 1639), Archbishop of Glasgow and St. Andrews and Chancellor of Scotland; wrote *History of the Church of Scotland*, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Spottiswoode, William (*b.* 1825, *d.* 1883), mathematician and Orientalist, was president of the Royal Society in 1879. He wrote *The Polarisation of Light* and *A Tarantasse Journey through Eastern Russia.*

Sprat, Thomas (*b.* 1636, *d.* 1713), divine, successively Dean of Westminster and Bishop of Rochester; was one of the founders of the Royal Society, of which he wrote an account, as well as a *History of the Rye House Plot* and a *Life of Cowley.*

Sprengel, Kurt (*b.* 1766, *d.* 1833), German physician, professor of medicine and botany at Halle; wrote a *History of Medicine*, *Antiquitates Botanicæ*, etc.

Sprigg, Sir James Gorden, K.C.M.G. (*b.* 1837), colonial statesman, went to the Cape in 1868, and was prime minister 1878-81, treasurer 1884-6, becoming again premier in the latter year.

Spuller, Eugène (*b.* 1835), French politician, abandoned the bar for journalism, and was one of the founders of the *Revue Politique.* He opposed the *plébiscite* of 1870, in which year he became secretary to Gambetta, and edited *La République Française* from 1871 to 1876. In 1880 he became leader of the Advanced Left in the Chamber, and has published works on Michelet and on the Jesuits.

Spurgeon, Charles Haddon (*b.* 1834, *d.* 1892), Baptist preacher; was born in Essex, and came to London in 1853, the Metropolitan Tabernacle being opened in 1861. His sermons were published weekly almost from the beginning, and had a large sale. In 1887 he withdrew from the Baptist Union.

Spurzheim, Gaspar (*b.* 1776, *d.* 1832), one of the founders of phrenology, born near Trier; became acquainted with Gall at Vienna, and having for some years worked and travelled with him, died in the United States.

Squarcione, Francesco (*b.* 1394, *d.* 1474), Italian painter; established a great school of art at Padua, and had Mantegna and Bellini for pupils.

Stackhouse, Thomas (*b.* 1680, *d.* 1752), English divine, author of *The History of the Bible.* Another man of the same name, who died in 1785, published *A General View of Ancient History, Chronology, and Geography.*

Stadion, Johann, Count (*b.* 1763, *d.* 1824), Austrian statesman, did much towards forming the third coalition against France, and having become foreign minister, began the war which ended with Wagram. In 1812 he negotiated the Treaty of Töplitz, signed the Treaty of Paris in 1814, and reorganised the finances.

Staël-Holstein, Anne, Baronne de [Madame de Staël] (*b.* 1766, *d.* 1817), French writer, daughter of Necker, her husband being the Swedish ambassador; published several works before the revolution, and fled to Switzerland, and afterwards to England in September, 1792. She returned to Paris in 1796, but was banished by Napoleon in 1802, and travelled till his fall. Her chief works were *Ten Years of Exile*, *Germany*, *Delphine*, *Corinne*, and other novels, and *Considerations on the French Revolution.*

Stahl, Georg Ernst (*b.* 1660, *d.* 1734), German physician, professor at Jena and Halle; was the propounder of the phlogistic theory in chemistry, and of the immaterial hypothesis in physiology.

Stainer, Sir John, Mus. Doc. (*b.* 1840), English organist and composer; was organist of Magdalen College, Oxford, from 1859 to 1872, and of St. Paul's from that year till 1889, when he resigned and retired to Oxford, where he became professor of music. His compositions include *Gideon* (an oratorio) and the cantata *The Daughter of Jairus*, etc., and he published *Theory of Harmony* and other works.

Stair, James Dalrymple, Viscount (*b.* 1619, *d.* 1695), Scotch jurist, some time president of the Court of Session, was author of *Institutions of the Laws of Scotland.*

Stair, John, Earl of (*d.* 1707), statesman, as Secretary of State in Scotland planned with the Campbells the massacre of Glencoe, and was dismissed in 1695; but became Privy Councillor under Anne, and a great supporter of the Act of Union.

Stair, John, second Earl (*b.* 1673, *d.* 1747), general and statesman, distinguished himself under Marlborough, and was made commander-in-chief in Scotland by George I. He then went to France, and organised the Quadruple Alliance, and after a period of retirement became ambassador to Holland as well as commander in Flanders, winning the battle of Dettingen in 1743.

Stanfield, W. Clarkson, R.A. (*b.* 1794, *d.* 1867), landscape-painter; was in early life a sailor, and then became scene-painter. His chief pictures were *Market-Boats on the Scheldt*, *The Battle of Trafalgar*, *Guidecca, Venice*, *Como*, and others, which are in the National Gallery, London.

Stanford, Charles Villiers (*b.* 1852), musical composer, born in Dublin; became conductor to the Cambridge Musical Society, and, in 1887, professor of music. Among his productions are music to Tennyson's *Queen Mary*, Browning's *Cavalier Tunes*, etc., *Father O'Flynn*, and *The Revenge*, *Savonarola*, *The Canterbury Pilgrims*, *The Veiled Prophet*, *Eden* (1891), etc.

Stanhope, Lady Hester Lucy (*b.* 1776, *d.* 1839), daughter of CHARLES, third Earl, an extreme Whig of scientific tastes; after the death of Lord Chatham, her uncle, to whom she had been secretary, went to Syria to study astrology, and exercised great influence over the pashas.

Stanhope, James, first Earl (*b.* 1673, *d.* 1721), soldier and statesman, served with distinction under William III., and in Spain during the Succession war; was Secretary of State from 1714 to 1717, and, after being Premier a few months, returned to that office, and skilfully directed English foreign policy.

Stanhope, Philip, fifth Earl (*b.* 1805, *d.* 1875), historian and politician, was under-secretary for Foreign Affairs in Peel's first ministry, and secretary to the Board of Control 1845-6. He wrote *History of the War of the Spanish Succession*, and *History of England from the Peace of Utrecht to that of Versailles* (which appeared under his courtesy title of Lord Mahon), a *Life of Pitt*, and edited the *Letters and Writings of Lord Chesterfield*, and, in part, the *Memoirs of Sir Robert Peel.*

Stanhope, Right Hon. Edward (*b.* 1840), second son of the above; was elected fellow of All Souls', Oxford, in 1862, entered Parliament in 1874, and having held some subordinate posts was vice-president of the Education Committee, and president of the Board of Trade 1885-6, Colonial Secretary 1886-7, and became Secretary-at-War in the latter year.

Stanhope, William, first earl of Harrington (*d.* 1756), ambassador to Spain in 1717 and 1730, and was shortly after created Secretary of State.

Stanislaus Leczinski, King of Poland (*b.* 1677, *d.* 1766), was elected by the Diet in 1704 at the instance of Charles XII., but was deposed on the fall of that king. Louis XV., however, having married his sister, he was again elected in 1733, but was compelled to retire to France, becoming Duke of Lorraine, but retaining kingly rank.

Stanley, Arthur Penrhyn (*b.* 1815, *d.* 1881), divine, son of EDWARD, Bishop of Norwich (*d.* 1849), author of *Familiar History of Birds;* was educated at Rugby and Balliol, and became professor of ecclesiastical history at Oxford in 1858. He visited the East in 1853 and 1862, and was appointed Dean of Westminster in 1863. Among his works were *Life of Dr. Arnold*, *Sinai and Palestine*, and *Essays on Church and State.*

Stanley, Henry Morton, D.C.L. (*b.* 1841), African explorer, born in Wales; took the name of his adopted father in place of that of Rowlands, and having served in the American Civil war, and been a war correspondent in Turkey and Abyssinia, was in 1870 sent to find Livingstone, whom he met at Ujiji (November 10, 1871), and having explored with him came home in 1872. In 1874 he again went to Africa, and in the course of four years explored Victoria and Albert Nyanza, and the Congo. In 1879-82 he once more visited the latter, and in 1887 went to relieve Emin Pasha. *How I found Livingstone*, *Through the Dark Continent*, and *In Darkest Africa* describe his expeditions.

Stanley of Alderley, Edward, Lord (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1869), statesman, patronage secretary to the Treasury 1835-41, when he became Paymaster-General. He again held that office as well as that of vice-president of the Board of Trade, and was President of the Board 1855-58. From 1860 to 1866 he was Postmaster-General with a seat in the Cabinet.

Stanley of Preston, Frederick, Lord (*b.* 1841), statesman, younger son of the fourteenth Earl of Derby, retired from the army in 1865, in which year he entered Parliament for Preston, was financial secretary to the War Office 1874-77, to the Treasury

1877-78, and was Secretary-at-War from that year till 1880, was Colonial Secretary 1885-86, and president of the Board of Trade 1886-88. In the former year he was created a peer, and in the latter became Governor-General of Canada.

Stansfeld, Right Hon. James (*b.* 1820), English statesman, entered Parliament in 1859 as a Radical, and held a subordinate office in 1863-64, resigning on account of his intimacy with Mazzini. He again held office in 1866, from 1869 to 1871 was secretary to the Treasury, and president of the Local Government Board 1871-74. He again occupied that post in the Home Rule ministry.

Stanton, Edwin (*d.* 1869), American statesman; was attorney-general and afterwards war-minister under Lincoln, and continued in office under President Johnson, but quarrelled with him in 1866; was reinstated by the Senate after dismissal, but retired after the acquittal of the president.

Stapledon, Walter (*d.* 1326), Bishop of Exeter, and founder of Exeter College, Oxford; was killed in a rising of the London citizens.

Stapleton, Augustus Granville (*b.* 1800), secretary to George Canning; author of *George Canning and his Times* (1859).

Statius, Publius Papinius (*b.* 61, *d. circa* 98), Roman poet, author of *Silvæ*, *Thebais*, and *Achilleis* (unfinished).

Staunton, Howard (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1874), chess-player and Shakespearean scholar; defeated M. de St. Amand, the champion of Europe, in 1843, and published *Chess-player's Handbook*, while he also brought out an edition of the folio of 1623, and *Memorials of Shakespeare*.

Stead, William Thomas (*b.* 1849), journalist, conducted the *Pall Mall Gazette* from 1883 to 1889, and exercised no slight influence on opinion in the matters of the Criminal Law, and the state of the navy, etc.

Stedman, Edmund Clarence (*b.* 1833), American poet, author of *Alice of Monmouth* (1864), *Lyrics and Idylls* (1879), and the compilations *Poets of America* (1885), and *Victorian Poets*.

Steele, Sir Richard (*b.* 1671, *d.* 1729), Irish essayist and dramatist; while serving in the Guards published his *Christian Hero*, and in 1702 brought out his first play, *The Funeral: or, Grief à la Mode*. He afterwards established and wrote with Addison *The Tatler* (1709), *The Spectator* (1711), and *The Guardian*. He was expelled from the House of Commons for his pamphlets *The Crisis* and *The Englishman*, but was knighted and given a place by George I., to whom his play *The Conscious Lovers* (1722) was dedicated.

Steell, Sir John, R.S.A. (*b.* 1804, *d.* 1891), sculptor, among whose chief productions are statues of Scott, Wellington, and Burns at Edinburgh, and of the latter at New York and Dunedin.

Steen, Jan (*b.* 1636, *d.* 1689), Dutch painter, born at Leyden.

Steenwyk, Henrik van (*b.* 1550), painter, master of Peter Neefs. Architectural interiors were his speciality.

Steenwyk, Henrik van, "the Younger" (*b.* 1589), architectural painter, friend of Vandyck, by whose advice he came to England, where he died.

Steevens, George (*b.* 1736, *d.* 1800), published an edition of Shakespeare's plays in 1766, and three years later some notes, which were incorporated with those of Dr. Johnson.

Stefano (Gittino), Tommaso di (*d.* 1324, *d.* 1356), fresco painter of the school of Giotto.

Steffens, Heinrich (*b.* 1773, *d.* 1848), Norwegian writer, held the chair of natural history successively at Jena, Halle, Breslau, and Berlin. His chief works were *Grundzüge der Philosophischen Naturwissenschaft*, *Die Vier Norweger*, and other novels, and *Was ich erlebte*.

Stein, Heinrich Friedrich Karl, Baron von (*b.* 1757, *d.* 1831), Prussian statesman, was president of the Westphalian Chambers from 1797 to 1804, when he became minister of finance, but resigned in 1807. He was recalled after the peace of Tilsit, but was proscribed and exiled by order of Napoleon in 1808. In 1812 he went to St. Petersburg, and encouraged Alexander I. against Napoleon, and gained great influence with the allies. His liberal views not being approved, however, he retired till 1827. A monument was erected to him in Berlin in 1875.

Steinitz, William (*b.* 1836), Bohemian chess-player, won the championship of the world by his victory over Anderssen in 1866, and took part in numerous tournaments. In 1883 he settled in the United States.

Steinmetz, Karl Friedrich von (*b.* 1796, *d.* 1877), Prussian general, served in the later campaigns against Napoleon, and distinguished himself in suppressing the revolution of 1848; defeated the Austrians on three consecutive days in 1866, and commanded the first army in 1870, but soon resigned on account of differences with Prince Frederick Charles and Manteuffel.

Stella [Esther Johnson] (*b.* 1684, *d.* 1727), friend and lover of Dean Swift.

Stenhouse, John, F.R.S. (*b.* 1809, *d.* 1880), Scotch chemist of the school of Liebig; invented the charcoal respirator and a process of waterproofing by paraffin.

Steno, Nicholas (*b.* 1638, *d.* 1687), Danish anatomist, Bishop of Heliopolis and vicar apostolic of the north, wrote *Observations on the Muscles and Glands*, and other works.

Stephen, St., first Christian martyr.

Stephen, King of England (*b.* 1105, *d.* 1154), was son of Adela, daughter of William I. and of Theobald, Comte de Blois; obtained the crown on the death of Henry I. chiefly by the influence of the Bishop of Winchester, his brother. His reign was marked by civil war with the English and Scotch partisans of the claims of the Empress Maud, and also by internal anarchy, the end of the struggle being the Treaty of Wallingford, by which Stephen obtained the crown for life.

Stephen, Sir James, K.C.B. (*b.* 1789, *d.* 1859), historical writer, son of JAMES STEPHEN, master in chancery (*d.* 1832), was for fourteen years under-secretary for the Colonies, and in 1849 became professor of Modern History at Cambridge. His chief works were *Essays in Ecclesiastical Biography* and *Lectures on the History of France.*

Stephen, Sir James Fitzjames, D.C.L. (*b.* 1829), his eldest son; was called to the bar in 1854, was recorder of Newark 1859-68, and legal member of the Council of India 1869-72. From 1879 to 1891, when he resigned, he was a judge of the High Court, and his chief works are *Digest of the Law of Evidence*, *Digest of the Criminal Law*, and *History of the Criminal Law of England* (1883).

Stephen, Leslie (*b.* 1832), brother of the above, was for several years fellow and tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge; edited the *Cornhill* for eleven years, and in 1882 undertook the editorship of the *Dictionary of National Biography*, which he resigned in 1891. Among his works are *History of English Thought in the Eighteenth Century* (1876), *The Science of Ethics* (1882); lives of Johnson, Pope and Swift in the *Men of Letters* series, and a *Life of Henry Fawcett* (1885).

Stephen I., King of Hungary (*b.* 979, *d.* 1038), was the son of a chieftain named Geysa, and was made Apostolic King by Pope Sylvester. He was active in establishing Christianity, and was canonised after his death.

Stephens (Estienne or Etienne), a noted family of printers of Paris. HENRY (*b. circa* 1460, *d.* 1520); his second son ROBERT (*b.* 1503, *d.* 1559) in 1550 retired to Geneva on account of his Protestantism, and his younger brother CHARLES (*b.* 1504, *d.* 1564), and his eldest son HENRY (*b.* 1528, *d.* 1598), were also noted members of the family.

Stephens, George, LL.D. (*b.* 1813), Scandinavian scholar, professor of English language and literature at Copenhagen, whose work has chiefly lain in the direction of Scandinavian and Old English literature and remains.

Stephens, James (*b. circa* 1820), Fenian, fled to Paris after the Young Ireland movement, and ten years later (1858) started the Fenian organisation. He was arrested in Ireland in 1865, but escaped from prison and went to America, whence he directed the insurrection of 1867. He was compelled to leave Paris in 1886. Returned to Ireland 1891.

Stephenson, Sir Augustus, K.C.B. (*b.* 1827), was called to the bar in 1852, and became public prosecutor in 1884.

Stephenson, George (*b.* 1781, *d.* 1848), engineer, was born at Wylam, worked as a collier and brakesman, and in 1815 was presented with 1,000 guineas, and publicly entertained for his invention of a safety lamp. His first engine had been constructed before this, and in 1829 he won a prize of £500 for the best engine, his locomotive, the *Rocket*, being fitted with the "blast-pipe."

Stephenson, Robert (*b.* 1803, *d.* 1859), his son; won the mathematical prize in a six-months' course at Edinburgh University, and returned to help his father. He constructed the *Planet*, the model of the modern locomotive, and won world-wide reputation as a constructor of bridges, and in connection with railways. He entered Parliament for Whitby as a Conservative in 1847.

"Stepniak," Sergius Dragomanoff (*b.* 1841), Russian writer; was removed from his professorship of Kieff and exiled in 1876 for his political opinions, and then settled at Geneva. Among his works are *Hiomada* ("*Common Things*"), *Tyrannicide in Russia*, and *The Turks Within and Without*, *Underground Russia*, etc.

Sterling, Antoinette (*b.* 1850), contralto singer, was born in America, and made her first appearance in England in 1873. Two years later she married Mr. John McKinlay, and settled in this country.

Sterling, John (*b.* 1806, *d.* 1844), Scotch writer, son of EDWARD STERLING ("Vetus") (*d.* 1847), was a pupil of Julius Hare at Cambridge, and in 1834 became his curate at Hurstmonceux. He gave up his orders on account of ill-health, became acquainted with Carlyle, who wrote his life, and published *Arthur Coningsby* (1833), some poems, and a tragedy, *Strafford* (1843).

Stern, Daniel, *nom de plume* of Marie, Comtesse d'Agoult (*b.* 1805, *d.* 1876), French writer, author of some essays and novels and of *Histoire de la Révolution de '48*. She lived some years with Liszt, but afterwards returned to her husband. One of her daughters married Emile Ollivier, and another Richard Wagner.

Sterne, Laurence (*b.* 1713, *d.* 1768), Irish divine and writer, author of *Tristram Shandy* (1759-67), *The Sentimental Journey*, and *Letters to his Friends* (posthumous), etc.

Sternhold, Thomas (*b. circa* 1500, *d.* 1549), was joint-author with Hopkins of the first English metrical version of the Psalms.

Stesichorus (*d. circa* 560 B.C.), Greek poet, born in Sicily, some fragments by whom are extant.

Stevens, Alfred (*b.* 1818, *d.* 1875), English sculptor, pupil of Thorwaldsen, became director of the Sheffield School of Art in 1850, and in 1857 was entrusted with the execution of the Wellington monument in St. Paul's, which was unfinished at his death.

Stevens, Joseph (*b.* 1832), Belgian painter, whose pictures of dogs and other animals were exhibited at Paris and Brussels. *The Unconscious Philosopher* and *An Episode in the Dog Market, Paris*, were seen at the Great Exhibition of 1855, and the artist obtained the first prize in the International Exhibition of 1871. His brother, ALFRED (*b.*1828), acquired celebrity as a *genre* painter.

Stevens, Thaddeus (*b.* 1793, *d.* 1868), American statesman, entered Congress in 1848, and took an active part in the anti-slavery agitation, urging rigorous measures against the Confederates.

Stevenson, Robert (*b.* 1772, *d.* 1850), Scotch engineer; completed the Bell Rock lighthouse, of which he published an account, and invented the intermittent and flashing exhibition of light.

Stevenson, Robert Louis (*b.* 1850), novelist, poet, and essayist, grandson of the above; gave up the family profession and travelled, afterwards writing the following works, among others: *An Inland Voyage* (1878), *Virginibus Puerisque* (1881), *New Arabian Nights* (1882), *Treasure Island* (1883), *A Child's Garden of Verse*, *Prince Otto* (1885), *Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* (1885), *Kidnapped* (1886), *The Master of Ballantrae* (1889), *The Wrecker* (1892), *A Footnote to History* (1892). In 1890 he went to live in Samoa.

Stevin, Simon (*b* 1548, *d.* 1620), Flemish mathematician; was the first to establish the use of decimal fractions.

Stewart, Alexander Turney (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1876), American millionaire, born in Ireland; devoted part of his wealth to the relief of the Irish peasants, and of the French during the war. He also established a home for working girls at New York, and a model garden city on Long Island.

Stewart, Balfour, F.R.S. (*b.* 1828, *d.* 1887), Scotch physicist; after some years in Australia and at Edinburgh as assistant to Principal Forbes, became director of Kew observatory in 1859, and professor of physics in Owens College in 1870. His chief works were *An Elementary Treatise on Heat* (1866), and, with Professor Tait, *The Unseen Universe* (1875), and *The Paradoxical Philosophy* (1878).

Stewart, Sir Donald Martin, Bart. G.C.B., etc. (*b.* 1824), general; entered the Bengal army in 1840, distinguished himself during the Indian Mutiny, held a command in the Abyssinian war, and cooperated with Sir F. Roberts (Lord Roberts) in the Afghan war of 1879-80. He was commander-in-chief in India from 1881 to 1885, when he became a member of the Council.

Stewart, Dugald (*b.* 1753, *d.* 1828), Scotch metaphysician, son of Dr. Matthew Stewart, the mathematician, whom he assisted for three years, but was appointed in 1785 professor of moral philosophy at Glasgow. He had great influence over the rising Whig generation, and his *Collected Works* were edited by Sir W. Hamilton.

Stewart, Major-General Sir Herbert (*b.* 1843, *d.* 1885), entered the army in 1864, served in the Zulu war, and was made prisoner by the Boers at Majuba Hill. He had a command in the Egyptian campaigns of 1882 and 1884, and after winning the battle of Abu Klea (January 17, 1885) was mortally wounded a few days later at Gubat.

Stigand (11th century), became Bishop of the East Angles in 1043, of Winchester in 1047, and Archbishop of Canterbury in 1053 (probably). He became a strong partisan of the Godwines, and crowned Harold, but made his submission to William after Hastings. He afterwards, however, flew to the "Camp of Refuge" in the Isle of Ely, and was imprisoned for life on his capture in 1072.

Stilicho (*d.* 408), general of the Western Empire; married Serena, niece of Theodosius, who entrusted him with the care of his sons. He obtained great influence over Honorius, who had married his daughter, saved Rome from famine, defeated Alaric in 403 and drove him from Italy, and similarly put an end to the invasion of Radagaisus in 405. He afterwards negotiated with Alaric, but was plotted against by Olympius, and murdered at Ravenna.

Stilling. [*See* Jung.]

Stillingfleet, Edward (*b.* 1635, *d.* 1699), theologian; successively Dean of St. Paul's and Bishop of Worcester; was author of *Eirenicon*, and had controversies with Locke, Baxter, and the Romanists.

Stirling, Hon. Sir James (*b.* 1836), judge; was called to the bar in 1862, and became judge of the Chancery division in 1886.

Stirling, James Hutchison, LL.D. (*b.* 1820), Scotch writer; abandoned medicine for literature, and wrote *The Secret of Hegel* (1865), *Thomas Carlyle's Counsels* (1886), a translation of Schwegler's *History of Philosophy*, etc.

Stirling, Mrs. (*b.* 1817), actress [Fanny Clifton], made her first appearance at the East London theatre, and subsequently played under Macready at Drury Lane. Her finest parts were Peg Woffington in *Masks and Faces* and the Nurse in *Romeo and Juliet*. She retired in 1886.

Stirling-Maxwell. [*See* Maxwell.]

Stobæus, (5th or 6th century), Greek writer; author of the compilations *Anthologia* and *Eclogæ*.

Stockhausen, Julius (*b.* 1825), vocalist, born in Paris, became the pupil of Halle and Garcia and the friend of Ary Scheffer; appeared in London in 1851, and afterwards fulfilled engagements at the Opera Comique, Paris, and at Leipzig and Cologne. He also wrote *Method of Singing*, and in 1874 became director of the Stern Choral Society in Berlin.

Stockmar, Christian Friedrich, Baron (*b.* 1787, *d.* 1863), statesman and physician; was long attached to King Leopold of Belgium, first as physician and then as secretary, and subsequently became a confidential adviser of Queen Victoria. His *Memoirs* were translated and edited by Professor Max-Müller in 1872.

Stocks, Lumb, R.A. (*b.* 1812), engraver; executed fine plates after Maclise, Landseer, Wilkie, Leighton, Sir Noel Paton, and other artists.

Stockton, Francis Richard (*b.* 1834), American writer; author of *Rudder Grange*, *The Great War Syndicate*, and other novels.

Stoddard, Richard Henry (*b.* 1825), American writer, author of *Poems* (1852), *Town and Country*, *Little Red Riding Hood*, *Memoirs of E. A. Poe*, etc. His wife (*née* Barstow) has also written novels.

Stokes, Sir George Gabriel, F.R.S. (*b.* 1819), mathematician, was senior wrangler and first Smith's prizeman in 1841, and eight years later became Lucasian professor of mathematics. He became president of the Royal Society in 1885, and was returned as a Conservative for Cambridge in 1887. His publications deal with pure and applied mathematics and the undulatory theory of light.

Stokes, William, M.D., F.R.S. (*b.* 1804, *d.* 1877), physician, son of Dr. Whitley Stokes, whom he succeeded as professor of physics at Dublin. His works include *Diagnosis and Treatment of the Diseases of the Chest*, and *Lectures on Continued Fevers*.

Stokes, Whitley, D.C.L. (*b.* 1830), son of the above; was law member of the Council of India 1877-82, and president of the Indian Law Commission of 1879. Besides his works on Indian law he published philological works (*Irish Glosses*, etc.).

Stokes, Sir John, Lieutenant-General (*b.* 1825), entered the army in 1843, served against the Kaffirs, and in 1855 was chief engineer to the Turkish contingent. He was afterwards commissioner for the Danube, and was appointed in 1876 British representative on the Suez Canal Board. He retired from the army in 1887.

Stolberg, Friedrich Leopold, Count von (*b.* 1750, *d.* 1819), German writer, author of *History of the Religion of Jesus Christ* (1811-18), *Die Insel*, and some poems and translations. His brother, Christian (*b.* 1748, *d.* 1821), was also a poet and translator.

Stone, Edward James, F.R.S. (*b.* 1831), astronomer; became Radcliffe observer at Oxford in 1879, made a catalogue of stars while at the Cape, and in 1882 superintended the observations of the transit of Venus.

Stone, Marcus, R.A. (*b.* 1840), painter, son of Frank Stone, A.R.A.; exhibited *Rest* at the Academy in 1858. Among his subsequent pictures were *Stealing the Keys*, *Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn*, and *Il y en a Toujours un Autre*, which was purchased from the Chantrey Bequest fund.

Storey, George Adolphus, A.R.A. (*b.* 1834), English painter; first exhibited in 1852, among his pictures being, *The Shy Pupil*, *Meeting of William Seymour with Lady Arabella Stuart*, and *A Royal Challenge*.

Storm, Heinrich Friedrich von (*b.* 1766, *d.* 1835), Russian economist, author of *Cours d'Économie Politique*.

Story, Joseph (*b.* 1799, *d.* 1845), American jurist, professor of law at Harvard. His chief work was *Commentary on the Constitution of the United States.*

Story, William Wetmore (*b.* 1819), son of the above; published *Contracts not under Seal* and other legal works, but afterwards devoted himself to literature and sculpture. Among his publications are several poems, *Origin of the Italian Language and Literature*, *Conversations in a Studio*, etc., and he has executed numerous monuments, statues, and busts.

Stothard, Thomas, R.A. (*b.* 1755, *d.* 1834), designer, was called by Turner "the Giotto of England." *Pilgrim's Progress*, *Robinson Crusoe*, and many other works were illustrated by him.

Stoughton, John, D.D. (*b.* 1807), Congregationalist divine; author of *History of Religion in England from the Opening of the Long Parliament to 1850* (1881-4), and many other works.

Stow, John (*b.* 1525, *d.* 1605), antiquary, his chief works being *Annals of this Kingdom from the Time of the Ancient Britons*, and *Survey of London.*

Stowe. [*See* Beecher-Stowe.]

Stowell, William Scott, Lord (*b.* 1745, *d.* 1836), lawyer, elder brother of Lord Eldon; became judge of the Consistory Court and Privy Councillor in 1788, entered Parliament two years later, was nominated judge of the Court of Admiralty in 1798, and received a peerage in 1812.

Strabo (*b. circa* 50 B.C.), Greek historian and geographer, born at Amasia in Cappadocia; travelled extensively, and wrote *Geographia*, and some historical memoirs.

Strada, Famianus (*b.* 1572, *d.* 1649), Italian writer, author of *History of Wars in the Netherlands, 1550-90.*

Strada, John [Stradano] (*b.* 1536), Flemish painter; settled at Florence, where he executed his *Crucifixion* and some animal and battle-pieces.

Stradivarius, Antonio (*b.* 1670, *d.* 1728), maker of the Cremona violins.

Strafford, Thomas Wentworth, Earl of (*b.* 1593, *d.* 1641), English statesman; as member for Yorkshire, opposed the court till 1628, when he received a peerage and was made president of the north; became Lord-Deputy of Ireland in 1633, where he ruled with a high hand, but created the flax and linen industries; was impeached in 1640, and was condemned by bill of attainder and executed.

Strafford, George Byng, Earl of (*b.* 1830), statesman; was a Liberal member of the House of Commons (as Viscount Enfield) from 1852 to 1874; was named under-secretary for Foreign Affairs in 1870, and in 1880 for India, being also first Civil Service Commissioner from 1880 to 1888.

Strangford, George Sidney Smythe, seventh Viscount (*b.* 1814, *d.* 1857), politician of the Young England school; sat for Canterbury from 1841 to 1852, and was for a short time under-secretary for Foreign Affairs. His chief work was *Historical Fancies.*

Strangford, Percy William, eighth Viscount (*b.* 1825, *d.* 1869), brother of the above; was a great linguist, but left but meagre results, of which *Letters and Papers on Philological and Kindred Subjects* were the chief.

Stratford, John de (*d.* 1348), ecclesiastical statesman, took an active part in the deposition of Edward II., became Chancellor in 1330, and Archbishop of Canterbury three years later; was removed in 1340 after a quarrel with Edward III. about the supply of funds, but was pardoned and afterwards exercised considerable influence over affairs. His brother, ROBERT, Bishop of Chichester (*d.* 1362), was several times Chancellor.

Stratford de Redcliffe, Stratford Canning, Viscount (*b.* 1786, *d.* 1880), diplomatist, cousin of George Canning, educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, negotiated the Treaty of Bucharest between Russia and Turkey (1812); was sent to Constantinople in 1825 to urge the claims of the Greeks, and seven years later negotiated a treaty between the Porte and Greece. After sitting in Parliament from 1835 to 1842, he was again sent to Turkey, and remained at Constantinople for seventeen years, during which he thwarted Russian intrigues, and induced Austria to occupy the Danubian provinces during the Crimean war.

Strathnairn, Hugh Rose, Baron (*b.* 1803, *d.* 1885), general; was sent to organise the Turkish defence against Mehemet Ali in 1840, was some time *chargé-d'affaires* at Constantinople, and was commissioner with the French army during the Crimean war; commanded the Central India Field Force during the Mutiny, and was afterwards commander-in-chief in India and Ireland successively. In 1877 he attained the rank of field-marshal.

Strauss, David Friedrich (*b.* 1808, *d.* 1874), German critic; lost his position at Tübingen in consequence of his *Leben Jesu kritisch bearbeitet* (1835). Among his other works the chief were *Christliche Glaubenslehre* (1839-41), *Life and Times of Ulrich von Hutten* (1858), *Voltaire* (1870), and *Der alte und der neue Glaube* (1872).

Strauss, Johann (*b.* 1825), musical composer, whose works include *The Blue Danube* and many other waltzes, *The Forty Thieves* (1871), and other operas. His brothers, JOSEPH (*d.* 1870) and EDWARD (*b.* 1835), also acquired reputation as composers and conductors.

Street, George Edmund, R.A. (*b.* 1824, *d.* 1881), English architect, assisted Sir Gilbert Scott at Hamburg, restored Christ Church, Dublin, and built many churches. His designs for the new Law Courts were approved, but only partially carried out.

Strickland, Agnes (*b.* 1806, *d.* 1874), historical writer; author (with her sister, ELIZABETH) of *Lives of the Queens of England* (1840-49) and *Lives of the Queens of Scotland* (1850), and alone of *The Bachelor Kings of England* (1862), and other works. She received a Civil List pension in 1871.

Strickland, Hugh Edwin (*b.* 1811, *d.* 1853), naturalist, author of *The Dodo and its Kindred*, was killed on the railway near Clarborough tunnel.

Strossmayer, Joseph, D.D. (*b.* 1815), Austrian divine of liberal tendencies; became Bishop of Croatia and Bosnia in 1850, and took a leading part in the proceedings of the Œcumenical Council 1869-70.

Strozzi, Filippo (*d.* 1538), married one of the Medici, but took the lead in the re-establishment of the Florentine republic in 1527, and after its overthrow joined the conspiracy against Alessandro (1537), after which, when captured, he put an end to his life.

Strozzi, Giulio (*d.* 1636), author of the poem *Venezia Edificata.*

Strozzi, Niccolo (*d.* 1650), wrote *David of Trebizond*, and some idylls and sonnets.

Strozzi, Palla (*b.* 1372, *d.* 1462), Italian scholar and patron, procured MS. of *The Politics* and other valuable works, but was exiled from Florence for opposition to the Medici.

Strozzi, Piero (*d.* 1558), son of last-named; attained the rank of marshal in the French army, and served his adopted country in Scotland (1548), and at Calais in 1558, but was mortally wounded at the siege of Thionville.

Struensee, Johann Friedrich, Count (*b.* 1737, *d.* 1772), Danish statesman; at first court physician, obtained complete control of the administration through his favour with the queen (Caroline Matilda of England); was beheaded on a charge of guilty relations with her, which was brought by his enemies.

Strutt, Joseph (*b.* 1742, *d.* 1802), antiquary, author of *Complete View of the Dresses and Habits of the People of England*, *Sports and Pastimes*, etc.

Struve, Friedrich Georg Wilhelm (*b.* 1793, *d.* 1864), Danish astronomer; became director of the Dorpat observatory in 1817, and of that at Pultowa in 1839. He had the chief part in the triangulation of Livonia, and the arc of the meridian in Russia and Scandinavia measured by him was the longest ever attempted.

Struve, Georg Adam (*b.* 1619, *d.* 1692), German jurist, professor of law at Jena, author of *Syntagma Juris Feudalis*, and other works.

Strype, John (*b.* 1643, *d.* 1737), English clergyman, author of *Ecclesiastical Monuments*, *Annals of the Reformation*, and lives of several of the reformers and of others.

Stuart, Gilbert (*b.* 1742, *d.* 1786), Scotch writer; author of *View of Society in Europe*, *History of the Reformation in Scotland*, etc.

Stuart, Gilbert Charles, "American Stuart" (*b.* 1756, *d.* 1828), portrait-painter; came to England when young, and lived there till 1793. He was a pupil of West, and executed portraits of George III., George IV., Louis XVI., Washington, Reynolds, and other contemporaries.

Stuart, James, "Athenian Stuart" (*b.* 1713, *d.* 1788), traveller and antiquary; author of *The Antiquities of Athens.*

Stuart, James E. B. (*b.* 1835, *d.* 1864), American general; celebrated for his services to the Confederates, his chief exploits being the night attack of August, 1862, when General Pope's papers were captured, and the raid across the Potomac in the same year. He was mortally wounded at Ashland, and died at Richmond.

Stuart, John McDonald (*b.* 1818, *d.* 1866), explorer, crossed Australia from north to south in 1860.

Stuart-Wortley, Lady Emmeline (*b.* 1806, *d.* 1855), traveller, and writer of *Etcetera*, *Portugal and Madeira*, and similar works.

Stubbes, John (*b. circa* 1541, *d. circa* 1600), a Puritan lawyer, whose hand was cut off for a pamphlet opposing the marriage of Elizabeth with the Duke of Anjou.

Stubbs, William, D.D. (*b.* 1825), historian and divine; became Regius professor of modern history at Oxford in 1866, Bishop of Chester in 1884, and of Oxford in 1889. His chief works are *Select Charters*, *Constitutional History of England to 1485* (1874-78), and editions of the *Chronicles* of Benedict of Peterborough and Roger Hoveden.

Stuerbont, or Dirk van Haarlem (15th century), Dutch painter, whose chief works are historical pictures now in the royal collection at the Hague.

Sturgeon, William (*b.* 1783, *d.* 1850), electrician, was for twenty years in the ranks. He afterwards published *Essays on Electro-Magnetism*, invented the electro-magnetic coil machine and the electro-magnetic machinery engine, and published many treatises on similar subjects.

Sturm, Jacques (*b.* 1803, *d.* 1855), Swiss mathematician; discovered the best method hitherto known for the solution of numerical equations.

Suarez, Francisco (*b.* 1548, *d.* 1617), Spanish Jesuit; author of *Defensio Fidei Catholicæ contra Anglicanæ Sectæ Errores*, which was burnt by the public hangman both at London and Paris (1613).

Suchet, Louis Gabriel (*b.* 1770, *d.* 1826), marshal of France; distinguished himself in the Napoleonic wars, the chief field of his operations being Aragon, where he was commander-in-chief.

Suckling, Sir John (*b.* 1609, *d.* 1642), English poet and dramatist; was sent to the Tower for an attempt to liberate Strafford, and escaped impeachment by flight to France, where he died.

Sudbury, Simon de (*d.* 1381), ecclesiastical statesman; became Bishop of London in 1361 and Primate in 1375. He was made Chancellor in 1379, and having been one of the advisers of the poll-tax was murdered by the mob in the Peasant revolt.

Sue, Marie Joseph Eugène (*b.* 1804, *d.* 1859), French novelist; saw some service as an army doctor, and was a member of the Assembly in 1850, but was proscribed after the *coup-d'état*. His chief works were *Les Mystères de Paris* (1842), *Le Juif Errant* (1844-45), and *Les Mystères du Peuple*.

Suetonius Paulinus, Roman general; subdued Anglesea, and defeated Buddug (Boadicea) in 61.

Suetonius Tranquillus, Caius (*d. circa* 160), Roman historian; the only one of whose works which is extant in a complete state is his *Vitæ Duodecim Cæsarum*.

Suffolk, Charles Brandon, Duke of (*d.* 1545), English soldier; was employed by Henry VIII. in his French wars and in reducing the Pilgrimage of Grace. He married Mary Tudor after the death of Louis XII.

Suffren St. Tropez, Pierre de (*b.* 1726, *d.* 1788), French admiral; took part in the attack on Port Mahon, was made prisoner at Lagos, and subsequently gained several victories.

Suger, Abbé (*d.* 1152), statesman under Louis VI. and Louis VII.; wrote a life of the former, and organised a crusade, but did not live to lead it.

Suidas (10th or 11th century), compiled a valuable Greek lexicon.

Suleiman Pasha (*b.* 1838, *d.* 1883), Turkish general; took part in the conspiracy against Abd-el-Aziz, commanded in Servia in 1877, and in the Russo-Turkish war succeeded Mehemet Ali Pasha as commander-in-chief. After the war he was tried and condemned to fifteen years' imprisonment.

Sulla, Lucius Cornelius (*b.* 138 B.C., *d.* 78), served under Marius in Africa, and against the Cimbri, and took a prominent part in the Social war; when consul was deprived of his command against Mithridates by Marius (88 B.C.), but gained possession of Rome soon after; took Athens, and defeated the forces of Mithridates (87-83), and in 82 again mastered Rome, where he proscribed his enemies, and remodelled the constitution in an aristocratic direction.

Sullivan, Alexander Martin (*b.* 1830, *d.* 1884), Irish politician; conducted *The Nation* from 1855 to 1876, and entered Parliament in 1874 as a Home Ruler, but broke with his party on the Land Act of 1881, which he wished to accept. He was author of *New Ireland* (1877). His brother, TIMOTHY DANIEL (*b.* 1827), entered Parliament in 1880, was Lord Mayor of Dublin in 1885, and composed *God save Ireland* and other songs.

Sullivan, Sir Arthur Seymour (*b.* 1842), composer; son of the Sandhurst bandmaster, published his setting of *The Tempest* 1862, and produced *The Prodigal Son* in 1860. In 1871 appeared the cantata *On Shore and Sea*, in 1880 *The Martyr of Antioch*, and in 1886 *The Golden Legend* (Leeds festival). Besides his work in collaboration with W. S. Gilbert, *Pinafore*, *The Mikado*, *Patience*, *The Yeomen of the Guard*, *The Gondoliers*, etc., which began in 1871, he composed *The Lost Chord* and other songs, several hymns, and the opera *Ivanhoe*.

Sullivan, Barry (*b.* 1824, *d.* 1891), tragedian; made his *début* at Cork in 1840, and first appeared in London in 1851 (as Hamlet). He subsequently played with success in Australia, the United States, and Canada, among his best parts being Faulconbridge, Macbeth, and Jaques. His last appearance was at Liverpool in 1887.

Sullivan, Right Hon. Edward (*b.* 1822, *d.* 1885), Irish judge; was Solicitor-General for Ireland (1865-66), Attorney-General (1868-69), and became Master of the Rolls in that year.

Sully, James (*b.* 1842), English psychologist; author of *Pessimism: a History and* *a Criticism* (1877), *Illusions*, and *Outlines of Psychology*, etc. (1884).

Sully, Maximilien de Bethune, Duc de (*b.* 1559, *d.* 1641), French statesman; served Henri de Navarre as soldier and diplomatist, and when he became King of France was named finance minister, in which capacity he did much able work. He negotiated a treaty with England, and retired on the death of Henri IV., leaving valuable *Mémoires*.

Sully-Prudhomme, Réné François Armand (*b.* 1839), French poet, whose chief works are *Les Épreuves*, *Les Vaines Tendresses*, and other poems, and a translation of the *De Naturâ Rerum* of Lucretius.

Sulpicius Rufus, Servius (*b.* 105 B.C., *d.* 43), Roman jurist and orator, friend of Cicero; was the first to give jurisprudence a scientific form. He was consul in 51 B.C.

Sulpicius Severus (5th century), ecclesiastical historian; author of *Life of St. Martin of Tours* and *Abridgment of Ecclesiastical History*.

Sulzer, Johann Georg (*b.* 1720, *d.* 1779), Swiss writer, whose chief work was *Allgemeine Theorie der schönen Künste* (1771-74).

Sumner, Charles (*b.* 1811, *d.* 1874), American statesman and jurist; delivered a powerful speech against war in 1845 (*The True Grandeur of Nations*), and in 1850 was elected United States senator. In 1856 he made a speech, *The Crime against Kansas*, which caused a personal attack upon him by a Southern delegate. In 1859 he made his oration, *The Barbarism of Slavery*, was chairman of committee on foreign relations 1861-71; and was a strong supporter of the American claims in the *Alabama* case.

Sumner, John Bird, D.D. (*b.* 1780, *d.* 1862), English divine, became Bishop of Chester in 1828, and Archbishop of Canterbury in 1848. He wrote *Records of the Creation* and other works. CHARLES SUMNER (*b.* 1790, *d.* 1874), Bishop of Winchester 1827-69, was his brother, whose own son became Bishop-Suffragan of Guildford in 1888.

Sunderland, Robert Spencer, second Earl of (*b.* 1640, *d.* 1702), statesman, son of the first Earl, who was killed at Newbury; was appointed Secretary of State in 1678, and though dismissed for his support of the Exclusion Bill, was soon reinstated. He was president of the Council under James II., but intrigued with France and the Prince of Orange, and served the latter till his retirement in 1697.

Sunderland, Charles, third Earl (*b.* 1675, *d.* 1722), married as his second wife a daughter of Marlborough, and having fulfilled several diplomatic missions, was Secretary of State during the ascendency of the Whigs (1707-10). In 1715 he became Lord Privy Seal; two years later was again Secretary of State, and was First Lord of the Treasury from 1718 till the South Sea crash, when, though acquitted, he was dismissed.

Surrey, Henry Howard, Earl of (*b.* 1516, *d.* 1547), soldier and poet; distinguished himself in France and Scotland, but was tried and beheaded for treason on somewhat unsubstantial charges. His works are chiefly songs and sonnets.

Surtees, Robert (*b.* 1779, *d.* 1834), antiquary, author of *History of Durham*, etc. The Surtees Society takes its name from him.

Sussex, H.R.H. Augustus Frederick, Duke of (*b.* 1773, *d.* 1843), sixth son of George III., offended his father by his marriage with Lady Augusta Murray and his Whig sympathies.

Sutton, Manners. [*See* Manners-Sutton.]

Sutton, Sir Richard (*d.* 1524), English barrister, one of the chief founders of Brasenose College, Oxford.

Sutton, Thomas (*b.* 1552, *d.* 1611), merchant; having gained great wealth by purchase of property in the north containing coal mines, bought the dissolved manor of the Chartreux, from which was founded the Charterhouse.

Suwarrow, or **Suvarof**, Alexander Vassilovich (*b.* 1729, *d.* 1800), Russian general, rose from the ranks to be field-marshal; commanded in the Turkish war 1773-74, reduced the Tartars in 1783, and in the course of the next Turkish war took Ismail (1790). After the peace of Jassy he was sent against Kosciusko, and his last campaign was that against the armies of Napoleon in Italy and Switzerland.

Swammerdam, Johannes (*b.* 1637, *d.* 1680), Dutch naturalist, author of *General History of Insects*, and *History of the Day-fly*.

Swedenborg, Emanuel (*b.* 1688, *d.* 1772), founder of the "New Church," was born at Stockholm, and occupied himself as a scientific engineer till 1743, from which time he began to write, when living in Sweden or England, among his numerous works being *Arcana Cœlestia*, *De Cultu et Amore Dei*, *The True Christian Religion*, and several scientific treatises.

Swegen, or **Sweyn II.** [Sueno], (*d.* 1014), became King of Denmark in 986; invaded England 994, and was proclaimed king in 1013.

Swift, Jonathan (*b.* 1667, *d.* 1745), Irish divine and writer, lived some time with Sir W. Temple, and took orders, beginning his political career just before the death of William III. He became intimate with the Tory leaders of the reign of Anne, conducted the *Examiner*, and wrote pamphlets in their interest; and in 1713 became Dean of St. Patrick's. His chief works were *The Tale of a Tub* (1704), *Gulliver's Travels* (1726-27), and *The Drapier Letters* (1725), *Journal to Stella*, *Battle of the Books*, etc.

Swinburne, Algernon Charles (*b.* 1837), poet and critic, left Oxford without graduating, and in 1865 published *Atalanta in Calydon*, his first great poem. Besides this he wrote *Chastelard*, *Bothwell*, *Mary Stuart*, *Marino Faliero* and other tragedies; *Songs before Sunrise* (1871), *A Century of Roundels*, and *Poems and Ballads* (three series); and among his prose works, which appeared in collective form in *Essays and Studies* (1875), and *Miscellanies* (1886), the chief are estimates of Blake, Ford, Ben Jonson, Shakespeare, and Victor Hugo. He also published parodies (*Specimens of Modern Poets*, 1880).

Swithin, Saint (*d.* 862), was chaplain of Egbert and Bishop of Winchester.

Swynford, Katherine, third wife of John of Gaunt, and ancestress of the house of Beaufort.

Sybel, Heinrich von (*b.* 1817), German historian and politician, held chairs at Marburg, Munich, and Bonn successively, and in 1875 became director of state archives. He opposed Bismarck's Polish policy in the Prussian Landtag, and entered the Reichstag in 1875. His chief work is *History of the French Revolution*, in two volumes, of which there is an English translation.

Sydenham, Charles Poulett Thompson, Lord (*b.* 1799, *d.* 1841), English statesman; entered Parliament in 1826, first took office in 1832, became President of the Board of Trade in 1834, and was Governor-General of Canada from 1839 till his death.

Sydenham, Thomas (*b.* 1624, *d.* 1689), physician, fellow of All Souls', Oxford. His works were printed by the Sydenham Society, established in 1843.

Sydney, Algernon. [*See* **Sidney.**]

Sylla. [*See* **Sulla.**]

Sylvester, James Joseph, D.C.L., F.R.S., etc. (*b.* 1814), mathematician, after holding chairs at University College, in the university of Virginia, at Woolwich, and at the Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore, became Savilian professor of geometry at Oxford in 1883. He discovered the "theory of reciprocants," invented the plagiograph and other instruments, and published *Laws of Verse* and other works.

Sylvester I., Pope (*d.* 335), elected in 314, is said to have converted Constantine. During his pontificate the Council of Nice (325) was held.

Sylvester II. [Gerbert], elected in 999, is said to have introduced Arabic numerals, and to have invented clocks.

Sylvester III. [Anti-pope] was elected in 1044, but retired three months later.

Syme, James (*b.* 1799, *d.* 1870), Scotch surgeon, professor of clinical surgery at Edinburgh for many years, author of *Principles of Surgery* (1832), and other works; introduced important operative improvements.

Symmachus, Quintus Aurelius (4th century), Roman senator, attempted a revival of Paganism under Gratian and Valentinian. Some of his letters and orations are extant.

Symonds, John Addington (*b.* 1840), English writer, some time fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. His chief works are *The Renaissance in Italy* (seven vols.), *Studies of the Greek Poets*, a translation of Benvenuti Cellini's *Autobiography*, and some volumes of verse.

Symonds, Sir Thomas, G.C.B. (*b.* 1811), admiral (1879); entered the navy in 1825, served in the Crimean war, commanded the Channel fleet (1868-70), and was placed on the retired list in 1881.

Symons, George James, F.R.S. (*b.* 1838), meteorologist, devoted his attention chiefly to the subjects of rainfall and temperature; was chairman of the committee on the eruption of Krakatoa (1884).

Szalkai, Anthony von (*d.* 1804), Hungarian poet, whose *Pikko Hertzeg* was the first piece composed in the Magyar language.

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Taaffe, Eduard, Count (*b.* 1833), Austrian statesman; became secretary to the Hungarian government in 1857, and minister of the interior in 1867; was minister of war and president of the council 1869-70; again became president of the council with the office of minister of the interior in 1879.

Tabari, Abu Jaafar Mohammed (*b.* 839, *d.* 922), an Arabic historian, born in Tabaristan. His chief work is a *Chronicle*, extending from the creation to his own time. The part which treats of the history of the Saracens is considered valuable.

Tacca, Pietro (*d.* 1640), Italian sculptor, born at Carrara, studied under Giovanni da Bologna. His masterpieces are the statues of Ferdinand III. at Leghorn, and of Philip IV. at Madrid.

Tacitus, Caius Cornelius (*b.* 55, *d. circa* 130), Roman historian; married the daughter of the consul Agricola (78), was quæstor under Vespasian, ædile under Titus, prætor under Domitian, and consul under Nerva (97). His chief works are the *Life of Agricola* and the *Germania*, both written about 98, the *Histories* extending from 68 to 96, and the *Annals* extending from 14 to 68.

Tacitus, Marcus Claudius (*b.* 200, *d.* 276), Roman Emperor; was elected by the Senate on the death of Aurelian (275). He died in Asia Minor.

Taffi, Andrea (*b.* 1213, *d.* 1294), Florentine artist; according to Vasari introduced into Italy the art of designing in mosaic, which he learnt from a Greek named Apollonio, whose acquaintance he made at Venice, and who became his fellow-worker at Florence.

Tagliacozzi, or **Taliacotius,** Gasparo (*b.* 1546, *d.* 1599), was born at Bologna, and became professor of medicine and anatomy in the university there. He was renowned for his skill in restoring portions of the human face.

Taglioni, Maria (*b.* 1804, *d.* 1884), ballet-dancer, born at Stockholm; performed in Paris 1827-32, and in 1838 appeared in London. In 1832 she married Count Gilbert de Voisins.

Taine, Hippolyte Adolphe (*b.* 1828), French writer; became professor at the School of Fine Arts in Paris in 1864. He has published a *History of English Literature* (1864), *The Origin of Contemporary France* (1875-85), etc.

Tait, Archibald Campbell (*b.* 1811, *d.* 1882), Archbishop of Canterbury, born at Edinburgh, studied at the universities of Glasgow and Oxford; opposed the "Oxford Movement;" was head-master of Rugby 1842-50, Dean of Carlisle 1850-56, and Bishop of London from 1856 to 1868, when he was made Archbishop of Canterbury. He wrote *The Dangers and Safeguards of Modern Theology* (1861), etc.

Tait, Patrick Macnaghten, born in Edinburgh, has published papers on *The Statistics of Mortality in India*, and kindred subjects.

Tait, Peter Guthrie (*b.* 1831), man of science, educated at Cambridge, became professor of natural philosophy at Edinburgh in 1860. He has published works on *Quaternions* (1866), *Heat* and *Light* (1884), a *Treatise on Natural Philosophy*, written in conjunction with Sir William Thomson, and other works.

Talbot, Charles, Lord (*b.* 1684, *d.* 1737), son of William Talbot, Bishop of Durham, was called to the bar in 1711, entered Parliament in 1719, became Solicitor-General in 1726 and Chancellor in 1733.

Talbot, Edward Stuart (*b.* 1844), was appointed first warden of Keble College, Oxford, in 1870, vicar of Leeds 1889.

Talbot, John, Earl of Shrewsbury (*b.* 1373, *d.* 1453), was the son of Richard, Lord Talbot, of Goodrich Castle, in Herefordshire. He distinguished himself in France in the reign of Henry V., took part in the siege of Orleans (1428-29), and succeeded Suffolk as commander of the English forces, but was taken prisoner at Patay (1429); after his release in 1433 again fought with distinction in France; was created Earl of Shrewsbury in 1442; was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland 1446-47; became lieutenant of the duchy of Aquitaine in 1452, and was slain while attempting to relieve Châtillon.

Talbot, William Henry Fox (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1877), man of science; discovered, independently of Daguerre, the art of fixing images formed in the *camera lucida.* The process is described in his *Pencil of Nature* (1844).

Talfourd, Sir Thomas Noon (*b.* 1795, *d.* 1854), man of letters; born at Reading, was called to the bar in 1821, represented Reading as a Whig 1835-41 and 1847-49, and was author of the Copyright Act of 1842; became a judge of Common Pleas in 1849. His chief works are *Ion*, a tragedy (1835), and *Memoirs of Charles Lamb* (1837-48).

Taliesin, "the Chief of the Bards," lived in the sixth century. Poems attributed to him may be found in the *Archæology of Wales* by Owen Jones.

Tallard, Camille d'Hostun, Duc de (*b.* 1652, *d.* 1728), marshal of France; fought under Turenne; came to England as ambassador in 1697; in 1702 received a command on the Rhine; defeated the Prince of Hesse at Landau (1703); was completely defeated by Marlborough at Blenheim (1704), and carried a prisoner to England, where he remained for seven years. In 1726 he was made minister of state.

Talleyrand-Périgord, Charles Maurice de, Prince of Benevento (*b.* 1754, *d.* 1838), French diplomatist; educated at St. Sulpice, was made agent-general for the French clergy in 1780, became Bishop of Autun in 1788, was elected a deputy of the clergy to the States-General (1789), advocated the abolition of tithes and the transference of church lands to the state, and took a leading part in other measures of the National Assembly; resigned his bishopric in 1790, was sent on a mission to England in 1792, but was expelled in 1794 and sailed to America; returned to France in 1796, and became minister of foreign affairs under the Convention. This office he retained under Napoleon, who owed much to his skill in diplomacy, but, differences arising between them, Talleyrand threw in his lot with the Bourbons, and acquiesced in Napoleon's deposition. He was for a short time minister of foreign affairs under Louis XVIII., and represented France at the Congress of Vienna, but resigned owing to the Royalist reaction. From 1830 to 1835 he was French minister in London. His *Memoirs* were published in 1891.

Tallien, Jean Lambert (*b.* 1769, *d.* 1820), French revolutionist; after conducting a Jacobin journal called *L'Ami des Citoyens*, became one of the most sanguinary spirits of the Convention, and was foremost in urging the condemnation of Louis XVI. He afterwards adopted milder views, and took a leading part in the overthrow of Robespierre. In 1798 he accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt, and on his return was taken prisoner by the English, but was soon afterwards released.

Tallis, Thomas (*b.* 1529, *d.* 1585), was organist of the Chapel Royal in the reign of Elizabeth. In conjunction with William Bird he published a collection of sacred music (1575), which is highly esteemed.

Talma, François Joseph (*b.* 1763, *d.* 1826), French actor; made his *début* at the Comédie Française in 1787. He confined himself to tragedy in his later years. Among his finest impersonations were Mauguy in *Les Templiers* (1805) and Charles IX.

Talmage, Thomas de Witt (*b.* 1832), a popular American preacher and lecturer.

Tamberlik, Enrico (*b.* 1820, *d.* 1889), Italian operatic singer, first appeared at Naples 1841.

Tamburini, Antonio (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1876), Italian baritone; first visited London and Paris in 1832.

Tamerlane. [*See* Timur.]

Tancred (*b.* 1078, *d.* 1112), a leader in the first Crusade; was the son of the Marquis Eudes and Emma, sister of Robert Guiscard. The chronicles represent him as the personification of all knightly virtues, and he is one of the heroes of Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered.* He was made Prince of Galilee by Godfrey de Bouillon, and succeeded his cousin, Boamund, as governor of Antioch.

Tancred (*d.* 1194), King of Sicily, son of Roger, Duke of Apulia, and grandson of Roger II.; succeeded his cousin, William II., in 1190. He was engaged in a struggle with the Emperor Henry VI., husband of Constance, daughter of Roger, who claimed the throne.

Tann, Ludwig, Baron von der (*b.* 1815, *d.* 1881), Bavarian general; commanded the South German contingent in the Austro-Prussian war (1866), and distinguished himself in the Franco-German war, defeating General de Failly at Beaumont (1870).

Tannahill, Robert (*b.* 1774, *d.* 1810), Scotch song-writer; was born at Paisley, where he followed the trade of a weaver.

Tanner, Thomas (*b.* 1674, *d.* 1735), antiquary; educated at Oxford, became Bishop of St. Asaph in 1732. He published *Notitia Monastica*, a description of the religious houses of England and Wales (1695), and *Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica* (1748), and edited Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses* (1721).

Tannhaüser, a minnesinger of the 13th century, supposed to be the original of the knight in the legend.

Tansillo, Luigi (*b.* 1510, *d.* 1568), Italian poet; wrote *The Tears of St. Peter*, *Il Podere*, *The Nurse*, *Eglé*, a pastoral drama, etc.

Tantia Topee (*b. circa* 1819, *d.* 1859), the lieutenant of Nana Sahib in the Indian

Mutiny. He kept up the struggle after his master's flight, but was caught in April, 1859, tried, and executed.

Tarleton, Richard (*d.* 1589), actor, born at Condover, in Shropshire; according to Stowe became one of the queen's players in 1583. He wrote a play called *The Seven Deadly Sins.*

Tarquinius Priscus, fifth King of Rome; was born at Tarquinii, in Etruria. He succeeded Ancus Martius, and is said to have reigned from 615 to 577 B.C.

Tarquinius Superbus, seventh King of Rome; ascended the throne after murdering his father-in-law, Servius Tullius. The shameful conduct of his son Sextus, in the outrage of Lucretia, led to the expulsion of the family from Rome, about 510 B.C.

Tartini, Giuseppe (*b.* 1692, *d.* 1770), musical composer, born at Pisano, in Istria; became leader of the orchestra in the church of San Antonio at Pisa in 1721. He composed numerous concertos and sonatas, including the famous *Devil's Sonata,* and wrote a *Treatise on Harmony* (1754), and other works on the theory of music.

Taschereau, Most Rev. Elzear Alexandre, Cardinal (*b.* 1820), became Archbishop of Quebec in 1871.

Tasman, Abel Janssen (*b. circa* 1600, *d. after* 1645), a Dutch navigator. In 1642 he was sent from Batavia by Van Diemen, governor of the Dutch Indies, on an exploring expedition, in the course of which he discovered Van Diemen's Land, now called Tasmania, and many islands in the Pacific.

Tasso, Bernardo (*b.* 1493, *d.* 1569), Italian poet; wrote *L'Amadigi* (1560), founded on the romance *Amadis de Gaule.*

Tasso, Torquato (*b.* 1544, *d.* 1595), Italian poet, son of the preceding, was born at Sorrento, and studied law at the university of Padua, where he published his earliest poem, *Rinaldo,* in 1562. In 1565 he entered the service of Cardinal Luigi d'Este, and was invited to the court of his brother, Alfonso, Duke of Ferrara. Whilst there he wrote his pastoral drama *Aminta* (1573), and in 1575 finished his great epic, *La Gerusalemme Liberata,* describing the first Crusade, which was published in 1580. In 1577 he was imprisoned by Alfonso in a convent, from which he escaped. In 1579 he returned to Ferrara, but was confined in a madhouse, where he remained till 1586, when he was released at the intercession of the Duke of Mantua and other princes. In 1594 Clement VIII. summoned him to Rome to receive a laurel crown, but he died soon after his arrival.

Tate, Nahum (*b.* 1652, *d.* 1715), born in Dublin, succeeded Shadwell as poet-laureate; assisted Dryden in the second part of *Absalom and Achitophel* (1684), and was joint-author with Dr. Brady of a metrical version of the Psalms.

Tatian (*b. circa* 130), founder of the Encratite sect; was born in Assyria. After reading the Bible he was converted to Christianity, and repaired to Rome, where he became the disciple of Justin Martyr. He subsequently adopted Gnostic views, and returned to Asia, where he founded his school. His *Address to the Greeks* is an apology for Christianity.

Tauchnitz, Karl Christoph (*b.* 1761, *d.* 1836), a printer and publisher of Leipzig, famous for his editions of classical authors. His nephew, Baron BERNHARD TAUCHNITZ (*b.* 1816, *d.* 1884), began in 1841 his well-known series of *British Authors.*

Tauler, Johann (*b.* 1290, *d.* 1361), German mystic, born at Strasburg; entered the Dominican order, studied at Paris under Eckhart, and afterwards fell under the influence of Nicholas of Basel. His sermons, in which he denounced the vices and abuses of the age, are amongst the earliest compositions in the German tongue.

Taunton, Henry Labouchere, Lord (*b.* 1798, *d.* 1869), represented Taunton 1830-59; was President of the Board of Trade in 1846 and 1855; became Secretary for the Colonies in 1858; was raised to the peerage in 1859.

Tausen, or **Tagesen,** Johan (*b.* 1494, *d.* 1561), the founder of Danish Protestantism; was born in Fünen. Whilst a student in Germany he came under the influence of Luther, and after his return to Denmark (1521) preached the doctrines of the Reformation. He was patronised by Frederick I., who made him his chaplain (1526). After Frederick's death he was subjected to some persecution, but in 1542 he became Bishop of Ripen.

Tavannes, Gaspard de Saulx de (*b.* 1509, *d.* 1573), marshal of France; was an active opponent of the reformed doctrines. He suppressed several Protestant risings, took a prominent part in the battles of Jarnac and Montcontour (1569), and is believed to have instigated the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

Tavernier, Jean Baptiste, Baron d'Aubonne (*b.* 1605, *d.* 1689) traveller, born in Paris, son of a designer of maps, of Dutch origin; several times visited Turkey, Persia, and the East Indies, and amassed great wealth as a trader in jewels; was ennobled by Louis XIV. (1669); in 1687 was made director of the East India Company established by the Elector of Brandenburg, but died at Moscow whilst journeying to the East.

Taylor, General Sir Alexander (*b.* 1826), secured the capture of Delhi (1857) by his skill as commander of the engineers.

Taylor, Alfred Swayne (*b.* 1806, *d.* 1880), professor of medical jurisprudence and chemistry at Guy's Hospital; published a *Manual of Medical Jurisprudence* (1844), etc.

Taylor, Bayard (*b.* 1825, *d.* 1878), American man of letters; published several works of travel, poems, stories of American life, and a translation of Goethe's *Faust* (1870-71). In 1878 he was appointed United States minister at Berlin, where he died.

Taylor, Brook (*b.* 1685, *d.* 1731), mathematician, educated at Cambridge; was secretary of the Royal Society 1714-18. He published several mathematical works, and was the inventor of "Taylor's theorem."

Taylor, Charles (*b.* 1840), became master of St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1881. He has published works on mathematical subjects and on Hebrew literature.

Taylor, Sir Henry (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1886), man of letters; became in 1824 a clerk in the Colonial Office, from which he retired in 1872. His chief works are his dramas, *Philip van Artevelde* (1834), *Isaac Comnenus* (1827), and *Edwin the Fair* (1842). His *Autobiography* appeared in 1885.

Taylor, Isaac (*b.* 1787, *d.* 1865), man of letters and mechanician; belonged to a celebrated literary family. His father was a Nonconformist minister at Ongar. His best-known works are *The Natural History of Enthusiasm* (1829) and *Spiritual Despotism* (1835).

Taylor, Isaac (*b.* 1829), son of the preceding; has published *Words and Places* (1864), *Greeks and Goths: a Study of the Runes* (1879), *The Alphabet* (1883), etc.

Taylor, Isidore Justin Severin, Baron (*b.* 1789, *d.* 1879), French traveller and author, of English descent; was appointed royal commissary of the Théâtre Français in 1825. In 1843 he founded the Association des Artistes Musiciens. He published *Voyages Pittoresques et Romantiques* (1820-63), etc.

Taylor, Jane (*b.* 1783, *d.* 1824), sister of Isaac Taylor; was authoress, with her sister Ann, of *Hymns for Infant Minds*.

Taylor, Jeremy (*b.* 1613, *d.* 1667), divine, born at Cambridge; after studying in the university of that town, attracted the attention of Archbishop Laud, who presented him to a fellowship at Oxford (1636). He soon afterwards became chaplain to Charles I., was rector of Uppingham 1638-42, and accompanied the king to Oxford. About 1645 he withdrew into Wales, where he kept a school at Newton, in Caermarthenshire, and afterwards found a shelter in the house of the Earl of Carbery. He removed to Ireland in 1657, and after the Restoration was made Bishop of Down and Connor. His chief works are *Rules and Exercises of Holy Living and Dying* (1650-1), the *Liberty of Prophesying* (1647), *Doctor Dubitantium* (1660), and his *Sermons*.

Taylor, John (*b. circa* 1580, *d.* 1654), the "Water Poet," born at Gloucester; served in the expedition of Essex to Cadiz (1596); afterwards became a waterman on the Thames. He was an ardent Royalist.

Taylor, John (*b.* 1694, *d.* 1761), Unitarian divine; was minister of a congregation at Norwich 1733-57. His chief work was a *Hebrew-English Concordance*.

Taylor, Colonel Philip Meadows (*b.* 1808, *d.* 1876), was for many years in the service of the Nizam of the Deccan. He published *The Confessions of a Thug* (1839), and other tales of Indian life.

Taylor, General Reynell George (*b.* 1822, *d.* 1886), distinguished himself in the Punjaub campaign of 1848-9.

Taylor, General Sir Richard Chambre Hayes (*b.* 1819), served with distinction in the Crimean war and the Indian Mutiny.

Taylor, Rowland (*d.* 1555), a learned divine; was chaplain to Cranmer, who presented him to the rectory of Hadleigh, in Suffolk. After two trials before Gardiner, he was burnt at the stake near Hadleigh.

Taylor, Thomas (*b.* 1758, *d.* 1835), the "Platonist"; published translations of Plato (1804) and Aristotle (1812).

Taylor, Tom (*b.* 1817, *d.* 1880), educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became fellow; wrote the *Ticket-of-Leave Man* (1873) and other plays, and edited *Punch* 1874-80.

Taylor, William (*b.* 1765, *d.* 1836), man of letters; was the son of a merchant at Norwich. He published translations of Bürger's *Lenore* and Lessing's *Nathan der Weise*, and wrote a *Survey of German Poetry*.

Taylor, William Mackergo (*b.* 1829), American preacher, born in Scotland; became pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, in 1872.

Taylor, Zachary (*b.* 1784, *d.* 1850), American general; distinguished himself in the war with Mexico (1846-7); was in 1850 elected president of the United States, but died four months after his inauguration.

Tchernaieff, Michael Gregorovitch (*b.* 1828), Russian general; was sent against Khokand in 1863, and took Tashkend (1865); commanded the Servian forces in the war with Turkey (1876), and proclaimed Milan king; became governor of Tashkend in 1882.

Teale, Thomas Pridgin (*b.* 1831), was president of the Public Health section of the British Medical Association at Liverpool, 1883. He has published *Dangers to Health* (1879), etc.

Teck, H.S.H. Francis Paul Charles Louis Alexander, Prince of (*b.* 1837), only son of Duke Alexander of Würtemberg, married in 1866 H.R.H. the Princess Mary Adelaide, daughter of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.

Tegethoff, Wilhelm, Baron von (*b.* 1827, *d.* 1871), Austrian admiral; commanded the Austrian squadron in the Danish war of 1864, and gained a victory off Heligoland; in 1866 defeated the Italians under Persano at Lissa; became commander-in-chief of the Austrian navy in 1868.

Tegetmeier, William (*b.* 1816), ornithologist, has published *The Poultry Book*, *Pigeons*, etc., and assisted Darwin in *The Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication*.

Tegner, Esaias (*b.* 1782, *d.* 1846), Swedish poet; became professor of Greek in the university of Lund in 1812, and Bishop of Wexiö in 1824. Among his poems are *Frithjof's Saga* (1820-5), *Axel*, a romance (1821), and *The Children of the Lord's Supper*, an idyll, translated by Longfellow.

Teignmouth, John Shore, Lord (*b.* 1751, *d.* 1834), born in Devonshire; went to Bengal as a cadet in 1769, became a member of the Supreme Council of Calcutta in 1786, and was Governor-General from 1793 to 1797, when he was created a peer. He was first president of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Teissier, Antoine (*b.* 1632, *d.* 1715), French writer; left France on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and became historiographer to the Elector of Brandenburg.

Tekeli, Emeric, Count de (*b.* 1658, *d.* 1705), Hungarian patriot; commanded his countrymen in their struggle against the rule of Austria. After many successes, he was forced in 1697 to retire to Turkey, where he died.

Telesio, Bernardino (*b.* 1509, *d.* 1588), Italian patriot, born at Cosenza, studied at Milan, Rome, and Padua; attacked the method of the schoolmen, and in 1565 published his *De Rerum Naturâ*, in which he maintains the necessity of basing philosophy on the study of nature. He established a school at Naples.

Telford, Thomas (*b.* 1757, *d.* 1834), engineer, born in Eskdale, Dumfriesshire, of peasant parents, removed to Edinburgh in 1780, and to London in 1783; in 1787 became county surveyor of Shropshire. Among his chief works are the Ellesmere Canal (1795-1805), the Caledonian Canal (opened in 1823), the road from London to Holyhead (completed in 1815), the Menai Suspension Bridge (1819-26), and the St. Katherine's Docks in London (1828).

Tell, William (*d. circa* 1350), Swiss patriot, is reputed to have been the means of saving his country from the Austrian yoke. The story of his shooting an apple on his son's head and even his very existence are now considered mythical.

Tellez, Gabriele, or **Tirso de Molina** (*b.* 1585, *d.* 1648), Spanish dramatist, became a monk in 1620. He wrote interludes, *autos sacramentales*, and over three hundred comedies.

Temanza, Tommaso (*b.* 1705, *d.* 1789), Italian architect; built the church of La Santa Maddalena in Venice, and wrote *Lives of the most Celebrated Venetian Architects and Painters* (1777).

Tempelhof, Georg Friedrich (*b.* 1737, *d.* 1807), German soldier; commanded the Prussian artillery during the early part of the revolutionary war with France, and afterwards became military tutor to the brothers of Frederick William III. He wrote *The Prussian Bombardier* (1781), a *History of the Seven Years' War* (1783), etc.

Tempesta, Antonio (*b.* 1555, *d.* 1630), artist, born at Florence, studied under Stradanus. He is famous for his battle-pieces.

Temple, Frederick (*b.* 1821), became headmaster of Rugby in 1858; was appointed Bishop of Exeter in 1863, and of London in 1885. He is the author of the paper *On the Education of the World* in *Essays and Reviews* (1860), etc.

Temple, Sir John (*d.* 1677), Master of the Rolls in Ireland in the reign of Charles II.; wrote a *History of the Irish Rebellion of 1641*, published in 1646.

Temple, Sir Richard, Baronet (*b.* 1828), entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1846; was Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal 1874-7, and Governor of Bombay 1877-80; has been president of the Social Science Congress, and was elected vice-chairman of the London School Board in 1885. He has published *Men and Events of my Time in India* (1882), etc.

Temple, Sir William (*b.* 1628, *d.* 1699), son of Sir John Temple, was born in London; after studying at Cambridge, travelled in France, Holland, and Germany; on his return (1654) joined his father in Ireland, and sat in the Irish Parliament of 1661; was in 1665 sent on a secret mission to the Bishop of Munster; negotiated the Triple Alliance (1668), and was soon afterwards appointed ambassador to the States-General, but was recalled in 1669; was again sent to the Netherlands in 1674, and took a leading part in the negotiations which led to the treaty of Nimeguen (1678); finally returned to England in 1679, and in 1686 settled at Moor Park in Surrey, where he died. He wrote *Observations on the United Provinces*, two volumes of *Miscellanies*, and *Memoirs*.

Tenerani, Pietro (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1869), Italian sculptor, born near Carrara, was a pupil and friend of Thorwaldsen. He became professor in the Academy of St. Luke at Rome.

Teniers, David, "the Elder" (*b.* 1582, *d.* 1649), Flemish painter, born at Antwerp; studied under Rubens, and afterwards in Italy, where he remained ten years. His pictures for the most part represent village festivals, groups in taverns, and similar scenes.

Teniers, David, "the Younger" (*b.* 1610, *d.* 1685), son and pupil of the preceding, chose the same class of subjects as his father, whom he is generally considered to have excelled.

Tenison, Thomas (*b.* 1636, *d.* 1715), born at Cottenham in Cambridgeshire, educated at Cambridge; in 1680 became vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, where he endowed a free school; supported the Protestant cause during the reign of James II.; was appointed Archdeacon of London in 1689, Bishop of Lincoln in 1691, and Archbishop of Canterbury in 1694.

Tennant, William (*b.* 1785, *d.* 1846), poet and Orientalist, born in Fifeshire; became professor of Oriental languages at St. Andrews in 1835. His chief work was the humorous poem *Anster Fair* (1812).

Tennemann, Wilhelm Gottlieb (*b.* 1761, *d.* 1819), German philosopher, studied at the universities of Erfurt and Jena, and became professor in that of Marburg in 1804. He published a *History of Philosophy* (1798-1811) and other works.

Tennent, Sir James Emerson (*b.* 1804, *d.* 1869), born at Belfast, for many years represented his native town in Parliament, and was secretary to the Board of Trade 1852-67. He published *Ceylon* 1859), and other books of travel.

Tenniel, John (*b.* 1820), artist; began to contribute to *Punch* in 1851, and, after the death of Leech in 1864, was recognised as unrivalled as a designer of political cartoons.

Tennyson, Alfred, Lord (*b.* 1809, *d.* 1892), was the son of the Rev. George Tennyson, rector of Somersby in Lincolnshire, where he was born. He was educated at Louth grammar school, and in 1827 published *Poems by Two Brothers*, partly the work of his brother Charles. In 1828 he matriculated at Cambridge, where he gained the Chancellor's medal (1829). *Poems: Chiefly Lyrical* (1830) was followed in 1833 by a volume containing *The Palace of Art*, *Œnone*, and other of his best known pieces. *The Gardener's Daughter*, *Locksley Hall*, and other poems were added in 1842, and in 1847 appeared *The Princess, a Medley*, in blank verse. *In Memoriam*, a tribute to the memory of Arthur Hallam, was published in 1850. In the same year Tennyson succeeded Wordsworth as poet-laureate. Among his subsequent poems were *Maud* (1855), *The Idylls of the King* (1859), *Enoch Arden* (1864), *Becket*, a drama (1884), and *Demeter* (1889), *The Foresters*, etc. In 1884 he was created a peer.

Tenterden, Charles Abbot, Lord (*b.* 1762, *d.* 1832), lawyer, became in 1816 a puisne judge of the Common Pleas; during the same year was transferred to the King's Bench; was made Lord Chief Justice in 1818, and raised to the peerage in 1827. In 1802 he published the *Law of Merchant Ships and Seamen.*

Terburg, Gerhard (*b.* 1608, *d.* 1681), Dutch painter, born at Zwoll, became burgomaster of Deventer, where he died.

Terby, François Joseph Charles, a Belgian astronomer and meteorologist.

Terence [Publius Terentius Afer] (*b.* 195, *d.* 159 B.C.), Roman comic poet, is said to have been the slave of a Roman senator, who granted him his liberty. Among his comedies, which are imitations of those of the Greek dramatist Menander, are *Andria*, *Heauton Timoroumenos*, and *Phormio*.

Terpander, a Greek lyric poet of the 7th century B.C., born in the island of Lesbos, added three strings to the lyre, which had previously only four.

Terray, Joseph Marie, Abbé (*b.* 1715, *d.* 1778), became controller-general of the finances under Louis XV. in 1769. After half ruining the country by his reckless and unjust taxation, he was dismissed by Louis XVI. in 1774.

Terry, Edward O'Connor (*b.* 1844), comedian, is proprietor of the Terry theatre in the Strand, erected in 1887.

Terry, Ellen (*b.* 1848), actress, made her first appearance at the Princess' theatre in 1856. In 1878 she joined the Lyceum company, and was subsequently associated with the chief productions under Mr. Irving's management. Among the parts she has played are Ophelia, Camma in Tennyson's *Cup*, Desdemona, Juliet, Beatrice, and Queen Katharine of Aragon.

Tertullianus, Quintus Septimius Florens (*b. circa* 150, *d. circa* 230), the earliest of the Latin fathers, was born at Carthage, where he is said to have practised as an advocate, prior to his conversion to Christianity, the date of which is unknown. He was subsequently ordained presbyter. Late in life he became a Montanist. Among his chief works are *Liber Apologeticus*, *Ad Martyres*, and *De Corona Militis*.

Tetzel, or **Tezel**, Johann (*b. circa* 1470, *d.* 1519), a Dominican monk; was named by Pope Leo X. commissary apostolic in Germany. After carrying on a traffic in indulgences for many years, he was attacked by Luther, who in 1517 issued his Declaration against Indulgences at Wittemberg.

Teuffel, Wilhelm Sigismund (*b.* 1820, *d.* 1872), was appointed professor of classical philology at Tübingen in 1857. His chief work is a *History of Roman Literature* (1870).

Tewfik, Khedive of Egypt (*b.* 1852, *d.* 1892), was made ruler by the representatives of England and France in 1879. His reign was marked by the rebellion of Arabi (1882-83), and the insurrection of the "Mahdi."

Thackeray, William Makepeace (*b.* 1811, *d.* 1863), novelist, born in Calcutta; was educated at the Charterhouse and Cambridge; studied art at Paris, but determined to devote himself to literature, and in 1837 became connected with *Fraser's Magazine*, to which he contributed the *Great Hoggarty Diamond*. In 1840 he published the *Paris Sketch-Book*, and in 1842 began to write for *Punch*, in which appeared his *Book of Snobs*. His first great novel, *Vanity Fair* (1846-48), was followed by *Pendennis* (1850), *Esmond* (1852), *The Newcomes* (1854), and others. He delivered a series of lectures in England and America on the *English Humourists of the Eighteenth Century* (1851), and *The Four Georges* (1852-56), and edited the *Cornhill Magazine* (1859-63).

Thalberg, Sigismund (*b.* 1812, *d.* 1871), musician, studied under Hummel at Vienna, Pixis in Paris, and Moscheles in London; devoted himself to the pianoforte, and acquired fame in his tours through Belgium, Holland, England, Russia, Brazil, and the United States.

Thales (*b. circa* 636, *d. circa* 546 B.C.), Greek philosopher, born at Miletus, one of the seven sages, was the founder of the Ionian school. He taught that all things have their origin in water.

Theebaw, ex-King of Ava (*b.* 1858), succeeded his father in 1878. Owing to his misrule and hostile attitude towards the English, war was declared against him by the latter in 1885, resulting in his deposition and the annexation of Upper Burmah.

Thelusson, Peter (*d.* 1797), a London merchant, celebrated as having left the bulk of his wealth to accumulate for the benefit of his descendants. An Act was in consequence passed (40 George III., c. 98) which made such bequests illegal.

Thelwall, John (*b.* 1764, *d.* 1834), political agitator and miscellaneous writer, was tried for treason together with Hardy and Horne Tooke, but acquitted (1794). He afterwards became a teacher of elocution.

Themistius, a Greek philosopher and orator of the 4th century, taught for many years at Constantinople. Some of his orations are extant.

Themistocles (*b. circa* 514, *d.* 449 B.C.), Athenian general, defeated the fleet of Xerxes in the battles of Artemisium and Salamis (481 B.C.). He was banished in 471, and in 465 retired to the court of Artaxerxes, King of Persia. He is said to have poisoned himself.

Thénard, Louis Jacques (*b.* 1777, *d.* 1857), French chemist, was professor at the Collège de France 1810-40. His chief work was *Traité de Chimie Elémentaire* (1813-17).

Theobald, Lewis (*b. circa* 1692, *d.* 1744), dramatist and critic, was born at Sittingbourne in Kent. He incurred Pope's enmity by attacking his edition of Shakespeare, and was the original hero of the *Dunciad* (1728). His own edition of Shakespeare was published in 1733.

Theocritus, a pastoral poet of the earlier half of the 3rd century B.C., was born at Syracuse. He spent much of his life at the court of Ptolemy Philadelphus at Alexandria, but afterwards returned to Syracuse. He wrote *Idyls* in the later Doric dialect.

Theodora (*d.* 548), Empress of the East, originally an actress; became the mistress of the Emperor Justinian, who married her in 525. She was notorious for her sensuality as well as for the part she played in court intrigues.

Theodore (*d.* 690), a monk of Tarsus, was sent to England as Archbishop of Canterbury by Pope Vitalian in 668.

Theodore, King of Abyssinia (*b. circa* 1818, *d.* 1868), was crowned Emperor of Ethiopia in 1855. In consequence of his imprisonment of the English consul, Captain Cameron (1864), an expedition was sent against him, commanded by Sir Robert Napier, afterwards Lord Napier of Magdala (1867). Theodore was deserted by his army and died by his own hand.

Theodore of Mopsuestia (*d.* 429), Greek ecclesiastical writer; became Bishop of Mopsuestia in Cilicia in 394. Nestorius was his disciple. His writings were condemned in the Council of Constantinople (553).

Theodoret (*b. circa* 386, *d.* 457), Greek father, born at Antioch; became Bishop of Cyrus, in Syria, in 420; defended Nestorius against the attacks of Cyril of Alexandria, whom he opposed in the Council of Ephesus (431), but afterwards took part in the excommunication of Nestorius in the Council of Chalcedon (451). He wrote *Commentaries* on the Bible, an *Ecclesiastical History* (323-428), etc.

Theodoric, "the Great" (*d.* 526), originally chieftain of a tribe of Ostrogoths; was educated at Constantinople; after overthrowing Odoacer (493) established the Ostrogoth kingdom in Italy, which he sought to consolidate by effecting a union of Goths and Italians. He fixed his capital at Ravenna, where he erected many beautiful buildings. His *Edictum* was a body of law for Romans and barbarians alike.

Theodoric I., King of the Visigoths (*d.* 451), ascended the throne in 419. In conjunction with the Roman general Aetius, he defeated Attila in the battle of Chalons (451).

Theodoric I., King of the West Franks (*b. circa* 485, *d.* 534), was son of Clovis. On his father's death the kingdom was divided, Theodoric receiving Austrasia as his share.

Theodosius I., "the Great," Emperor of Rome (*b.* 346, *d.* 395), was brought up as a soldier by his father, a distinguished general. In 379 the Emperor Gratian made him ruler over the eastern part of the empire. After defeating the Goths (386) he in 388 restored to his throne Valentinian, the brother and successor of Gratian, who had been expelled from Italy by Maximus. In 392 Eugenius succeeded Valentinian, but was defeated in 394 by Theodosius, who thus became sole ruler over the Roman world.

Theodosius II. (*b.* 401, *d.* 450), son of Arcadius, and grandson of Theodosius the Great; succeeded his father in 408. During his reign was compiled the collection of laws called *Codex Theodosianus*.

Theognis, a Greek elegiac poet of the 6th century B.C. He was driven from Megara, his native city, by the democratic party, and retired to Thebes.

Theon of Alexandria, a mathematician of the latter part of the 4th century. He was the father of Hypatia.

Theophilus (*d.* 412), became Patriarch of Alexandria in 385. In the Anthropomorphic controversy he bitterly opposed Origen, and afterwards extended his enmity to Chrysostom, who sheltered some of Origen's party at Constantinople.

Theophrastus (*b. circa* 390, *d. circa* 287 B.C.), Greek philosopher; born in Lesbos, studied in Athens under Plato and Aristotle, whom he succeeded as head of the Lyceum (322). His chief work is his *Characters*, depicting various types of human nature.

Theresa, Saint (*b.* 1515, *d.* 1582), Spanish mystic, born at Avila, in Old Castile; entered a Carmelite convent in her native town (1534), into which she introduced a stricter rule. In 1562 she established a new convent at Avila, and subsequently extended her reforms throughout the whole order.

Thespis (*circa* 535), a native of Mount Icaria in Attica; introduced an actor, who conversed with the chorus at the Dionysiac festivals. This was the first step in the development of Greek tragedy.

Thévenot, Melchisédec (*b.* 1621, *d.* 1692), French geographer; became royal librarian in 1684. He published *Relations de Divers Voyages* (1663-72), etc. His nephew, JEAN THÉVENOT (*b.* 1633, *d.* 1667), travelled in Persia, India, and other countries, and wrote descriptions of his journeys.

Thibaudin, Jean (*b.* 1822), French general; served in the Franco-German war, and was minister of war 1883-85.

Thibaut, Antoine Frédéric Juste (*b.* 1744, *d.* 1840), jurist, born in Hanover; became professor at Heidelberg in 1805. He published *System des Pandektenrechts* (1803), etc.

Thierry, Jacques Nicholas Augustin (*b.* 1795, *d.* 1856), French historian, born at Blois; became the disciple and secretary of St. Simon in 1814, but left him in 1817; in 1825 published his principal work, *The History of the Conquest of England by the Normans*. He lost his sight at the age of thirty-one. His brother, AMÉDÉE SIMON DOMINIQUE THIERRY (*b.* 1797, *d.* 1873), published a *History of Gaul under the Roman Administration* (1840-2), and other works.

Thiers, Louis Adolphe (*b.* 1797, *d.* 1877), French statesman, born at Marseilles, studied law at Aix; in 1821 removed to Paris, where he became a journalist; was engaged on his *Histoire de la Révolution Française* 1823-37; in 1830 started the *National*, and did much towards raising Louis Philippe to the throne; was minister of commerce and public works 1832-4; in 1836 formed a ministry in which he was president of the council and minister of foreign affairs, and was again premier in 1840. After his overthrow in October he devoted himself to his *Histoire du Consulat et de L'Empire*, the last volume of which appeared in 1862. He returned to the Chamber in 1863, opposed the Franco-Prussian war, was declared chief of the executive power in February, 1871, and became president of the republic in the following August. He resigned in May, 1874.

Thirlwall, Connop (*b.* 1797, *d.* 1875), historian and theologian, educated at the Charterhouse and Cambridge; was ordained in 1828; took part with Julius Hare in translating Niebuhr's *History of Rome;* in 1834 became rector of Kirby Underdale in Yorkshire, where he wrote most of his *History of Greece* (1835-47). In 1840 he was appointed Bishop of St. David's.

Thistlewood, Arthur, (*b.* 1772, *d.* 1820), was the leader in the Cato Street conspiracy, the aim of which was to assassinate the ministers and establish a provisional government. He was executed.

Thistlewood-Dyer, William Turner (*b.* 1843), became director of the Royal Gardens, Kew, in 1885. He has published *Flora of Middlesex* (1869), etc.

Tholuck, Friedrich August Gottreu (*b.* 1799, *d.* 1877), German theologian, born at Breslau; became professor of theology at Halle in 1826. He wrote many works combating the scepticism of the time.

Thomas, Annie [Mrs. Pender Cudlip] (*b.* 1838), a popular novelist.

Thomas, Arthur Goring (*b.* 1851, *d.* 1892), musician, studied at Paris; has composed *The Sun-Worshippers*, a cantata (1881), *Esmeralda*, an opera, produced at Covent Garden (1883), etc.

Thomas, Charles Louis Ambroise (*b.* 1811), composer, born at Metz; became director of the Paris Conservatoire of Music in 1871. His masterpieces are *Mignon* (1866) and *Hamlet* (1868).

Thomas, George Housman (*b.* 1824, *d.* 1868), painter and wood-engraver; excelled as a designer of book illustrations. He was for many years on the staff of the *Illustrated London News*. His brother, WILLIAM LUSON THOMAS (*b.* 1830), an eminent painter in water-colours, started the *Graphic* in 1869 and the *Daily Graphic* in 1890.

Thomas, Theodore (*b.* 1835), musician, born in Hanover; went to the United States in 1845; has organised musical festivals and concerts in many American towns, and has done much to raise the public taste.

Thomasius, Christian (*b.* 1655, *d.* 1728), German philosopher, born at Leipzig; became a professor in that town, but owing to his freedom of thought was compelled to remove to Berlin, where he was patronised by the Elector of Brandenburg. He became professor of jurisprudence in the university of Halle on its foundation in 1694.

Thompson, Edmund Symes, M.D. (*b.* 1837), has published essays on *Sciatica*, *Mediastinal Growths*, etc.

Thompson, Edward Maunde (*b.* 1840), born in Jamaica; became principal librarian and secretary of the British Museum in 1888. He has edited Robert of Avesbury's *Chronicle* for the *Rolls Series* (1889), and other works.

Thompson, Sir Henry (*b.* 1820), born at Framlingham, Suffolk; became professor of clinical surgery at University College Hospital in 1866. He has published *Practical Lithotomy and Lithotrity* (1863), etc.

Thompson, Silvanus Phillips (*b.* 1851), became principal of the City and Guilds Technical College, Finsbury, in 1885. He has written works on electricity, and made discoveries in that and kindred subjects.

Thompson, Lieutenant-General Thomas Perronet (*b.* 1783, *d.* 1869), was an early advocate of free trade, and published *A Corn-Law Catechism* in 1827.

Thompson, William Hepworth (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1886), became Regius professor of Greek at Cambridge in 1853, and succeeded Whewell as master of Trinity in 1866.

Thoms, William John (*b.* 1803, *d.* 1885), archæologist; was secretary to the Camden Society 1838-73, and deputy-librarian in the House of Lords 1845-82. He originated *Notes and Queries*, which he edited 1849-73.

Thomson, Allen (*b.* 1809, *d.* 1884), became professor of anatomy at Glasgow University in 1848. He made important investigations in connection with embryology.

Thomson, Sir Charles Wyville (*b.* 1830, *d.* 1882), was professor of natural history in Edinburgh University 1870-81. He was the scientific chief of the *Challenger* expedition in 1872.

Thomson, James (*b.* 1700, *d.* 1748), poet, born at Ednam in Roxburghshire; was educated at Jedburgh and Edinburgh University; came to London in 1725, and there published his *Winter* (1726), *Summer* (1727), *Spring* (1728), and *Autumn* (1730). About this time he accompanied the son of Lord Chancellor Talbot on a Continental tour. He was afterwards introduced by Lord Lyttelton to Frederick, Prince of Wales, who granted him a pension. In 1746 he was made surveyor-general of the Leeward Islands. Besides the *Seasons*, he published *Liberty* (1735-6), *The Castle of Indolence*, an allegorical poem (1746), several dramas, and some lyrics, of which *Rule Britannia* is the most famous.

Thomson, James (*b.* 1834, *d.* 1882), poet, born at Port Glasgow; was brought up at the Caledonian Orphan Asylum, and became a schoolmaster in the army. From 1860 to 1875 he contributed to the *National Reformer*, in which was published his *City of Dreadful Night* (1874).

Thomson, Joseph (*b.* 1858), African explorer; has travelled through Masai Land (1884), and in Morocco (1888). He has published accounts of his journeys.

Thomson, Joseph John (*b.* 1856), became professor of experimental physics at Cambridge in 1884.

Thomson, William (*b.* 1819, *d.* 1890), was educated at Shrewsbury and Oxford; became provost of Queen's College, Oxford, in 1855, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol in 1861, and Archbishop of York in 1862. He published *An Outline of the Necessary Laws of Thought* (1848), etc.

Thomson, Sir William (*b.* 1824), born in Belfast, was educated at Glasgow and Cambridge; became professor of natural philosophy at Glasgow in 1846. From 1846 to 1851 he edited the *Cambridge and Dublin Mathematical Journal*, to which he contributed several important papers. Some of his chief discoveries are announced in the *Secular Coating of the Earth* (1852), and the Bakerian lecture, the *Electrodynamics of Qualities of Metals* (1855). He has invented the quadrant, portable, and absolute electrometers, and other scientific instruments. To the general public he is best known by his work in connection with submarine telegraphy (1858-66). In January, 1892, he was raised to the peerage as Lord Kelvin.

Thorburn, Sir Robert (*b.* 1856), entered the Newfoundland House of Assembly, and became premier, but resigned in 1889. He represented Newfoundland in the Colonial Conference held in London in 1886.

Thoreau, Henry David (*b.* 1817, *d.* 1862), American naturalist; was a friend of Emerson, and a member of the Transcendental school. In 1845 and the following years he lived a life of complete solitude, described in *Walden* (1854). He became acquainted with John Brown in 1859, and devoted the rest of his life to the Liberationist cause.

Thoresby, Ralph (*b.* 1658, *d.* 1725), antiquary; published *Ducatus Leodiensis* (1715), and *Vicaria Leodiensis* (1724), works on the topography and antiquities of Leeds.

Thornbury, George Walter (*b.* 1828, *d.* 1876), published a *Life of Turner* (1861), *Old and New London* (1873-74), etc.

Thorne, Richard Thorne (*b.* 1842), Milroy lecturer to the Royal College of Physicians, has published papers on the progress of preventive medicine, diphtheria, etc.

Thornhill, Sir James (*b.* 1676, *d.* 1734), painter, born at Weymouth; after educating himself in England, travelled in Holland and France; on his return was commissioned by Queen Anne to paint the dome of St. Paul's; decorated the refectory and saloon of Greenwich Hospital, and some of the rooms in Hampton Court. His daughter married Hogarth.

Thornton, Bonnell (*b.* 1724, *d.* 1768), humorist and miscellaneous writer; was the associate of George Colman in a periodical entitled the *Connoisseur*, and published a translation of Plautus (1766), etc.

Thornton, Sir Edward (*b.* 1817), diplomatist; was envoy-extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Brazil (1865-67) and the United States (1867-81), ambassador to the Czar (1881-84), and to the Sultan (1884-86).

Thornycroft, Mary (*b.* 1814), daughter of John Francis, sculptor; married the sculptor, Mr. Thornycroft, in 1840; afterwards studied at Rome under Gibson and Thorwaldsen. Among her chief works is the *Skipping Girl* (1855).

Thornycroft, W. Hamo, A.R.A. (*b.* 1850), sculptor, son of the preceding; first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1871. He has executed statues of *Artemis* (1880), and *Teucer* (1881), etc.

Thorold, Anthony Wilson (*b.* 1825), became Bishop of Rochester in 1877; was transferred to Winchester in 1891.

Thorpe, Thomas Edward (*b.* 1845), professor of chemistry in the Normal School of Science and Royal School of Mines, South Kensington; has published a *Dictionary of Applied Chemistry*, etc.

Thorwaldsen, Albert Bertel (*b.* 1770, *d.*

1844), Danish sculptor, of Icelandic origin; studied at the free school of the Academy of Copenhagen, and was sent by that body to Rome in 1796. His first great work was his *Jason* (1802). Except for a visit to Denmark in 1819-20, when he executed the statues of *Christ and the Twelve Apostles* for the Frue Kirke at Copenhagen, he remained in Rome till 1837. After that date he, for the most part, lived in Denmark. His masterpieces include the *Entry of Alexander into Babylon* (1812), the statue of *Prince Poniatowski*, and the *Dying Lion* at Lucerne.

Thou, Jacques Auguste de (*b.* 1553, *d.* 1617), French historian; studied law at Orleans and afterwards under Cujacius at Valence; in 1578 became clerk to the parliament of Paris; was named councillor of state in 1588, and in 1593 chief librarian to the king. He took a leading part in drawing up the Edict of Nantes. His chief work is *Historia Sui Temporis*, extending from 1546 to 1584.

Thrasybulus (*d.* 389 B.C.), Athenian general; was exiled by the Thirty Tyrants, and withdrew to Thebes, whence he led an expedition into Attica, and after defeating the Spartans at Phyle and Munychia, overthrew the Thirty, setting up a commission of ten in their place. This body also opposed Thrasybulus, and were supported by the Spartans, but a reconciliation was effected, and the exiles were recalled.

Throgmorton, Sir Nicholas (*b. circa* 1513, *d.* 1571), English diplomatist; was sent by Elizabeth as ambassador to France and to Mary, Queen of Scots.

Thucydides (*b. circa* 471, *d. circa* 401 B.C.), Greek historian, born at Athens; is said to have been descended from Olorus, King of Thrace. At the outbreak of the Peloponnesian war he received a command, but failed to relieve Amphipolis when beseiged by Brasidas, and was banished (423 B.C.). After twenty years of exile, during which he is supposed to have written his *History of the Peloponnesian War*, he returned to Athens about 403.

Thurloe, John (*b.* 1616, *d.* 1668), born at Abbots Roding, in Essex; became Secretary of State to Oliver Cromwell, and retained the office under his son, Richard. After the Restoration he was for a short time imprisoned.

Thurlow, Edward, Lord (*b.* 1732, *d.* 1806), born in Suffolk; was called to the bar in 1734, became Solicitor-General in 1770, and Attorney-General in 1771; was Lord Chancellor 1778-92, except for a short interval in 1783.

Thurston, Sir John Bates (*b.* 1836), high commissioner and consul-general for the Western Pacific.

Thurston, Robert H. (*b.* 1839), a distinguished American engineer.

Tibaldi, Pellegrino (*b.* 1527, *d. circa* 1592), painter and architect, born at Bologna, studied at Rome; about 1570 was chosen architect of the cathedral of Milan; in 1586 was summoned to Spain, and superintended the building of the Escurial till 1595, when he returned to Milan.

Tiberius Claudius Nero (*b.* 42 B.C., *d.* 37 A.D.), Roman Emperor; was the step son of Augustus, who married his mother Livia. In B.C. 12 he married the emperor's daughter, Julia. He distinguished himself in the German wars during the lifetime of Augustus, whom he succeeded in 14 A.D. About 22 A.D. he placed all power in the hands of his favourite, Ælius Sejanus, who afterwards fell under his suspicion, and was put to death in 31. In 26 Tiberius retired to the island of Capreæ, where he is said to have studied astrology and to have indulged in gross licentiousness. He was assassinated by Macro, commander of the Prætorian Guards.

Tibullus (*b. circa* 43, *d.* 19 B.C), Roman poet; was patronised by Messala Corvinus, whom he accompanied in his expedition to Gaul (31). He wrote four books of *Elegies.*

Tichborne, Charles Robert, has carried on important investigations in connection with chemistry and pharmacy. He has published *The Mineral Waters of Europe*, etc.

Tickell, Thomas (*b.* 1686, *d.* 1740), man of letters, born in Cumberland, educated at Oxford; became the friend of Addison, through whose influence he was made under-secretary of state (1717). He was secretary to the Lords Justices of Ireland 1724-40. His writings include several poems, and papers published in the *Spectator.*

Ticknor, George (*b.* 1791, *d.* 1871), American author, travelled in Europe (1815-19); was professor of modern languages at Harvard (1819-34). He wrote a *History of Spanish Literature* (1849), and a *Life of Prescott* (1864).

Tidemand, Adolphus (*b.* 1816, *d.* 1876), Norwegian painter, studied at Copenhagen and Düsseldorf. He gained a European reputation by his contributions to the great exhibitions.

Tieck, Johann Ludwig (*b.* 1773, *d.* 1853), poet and novelist, born in Berlin, studied at Halle and Göttingen; formed a friendship with A. W. von Schlegel, and became a leader of the Romantic school; after residing in various German towns and visiting Italy (1805) and England (1817), settled in Dresden, where he was director of the theatre from 1819 to 1840, when he was invited to Berlin by Frederick William IV. Among his chief works are the dramas of *St. Genoveva* (1800) and *The Emperor Octavian* (1804), *Tales*, some of which were translated by Carlyle, *Phantasus* (1812-15) and translations of *Don Quixote* (1799-1802) and Shakespeare (1825).

Tiedemann, Dietrich (*b.* 1748, *b.* 1803), became professor of philosophy at Marburg in 1786. He wrote the *System of Stoic Philosophy* (1776), the *Spirit of Speculative Philosophy* (1790-97), etc.

Tierney, George (*b.* 1761, *d.* 1830), statesman; entered Parliament in 1796, opposed Pitt, with whom he fought a duel (1798), was Irish Secretary, and afterwards president of the Board of Trade under Fox and Grenville (1806-7), became leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons in 1817; was master of the Mint 1827-28.

Tilden, Samuel Jones (*b.* 1814, *d.* 1886), American politician; was called to the bar in 1841; became chairman of the Democratic State Convention in 1866; took a leading part in exposing the "Tammany Ring" (1871); was elected governor of New York in 1874.

Tillemont, Louis Sébastien le Nain de (*b.* 1637, *d.* 1698), French historian; studied at Port Royal, and was ordained priest in 1676. He wrote a *History of the Emperors during the First Six Centuries of the Church*, and an *Ecclesiastical History* which covers the same period.

Tilloch, Alexander (*b.* 1759, *d.* 1825), born at Glasgow; invented improvements in printing, and drew out a patent for stereotyped plates; in 1787 came to London, where he edited various periodicals, starting the *Philosophical Magazine* in 1797.

Tillotson, John (*b.* 1630, *d.* 1694), son of a Yorkshire clothier; was brought up as a Calvinist, and sent to Clare Hall, Cambridge; conformed to the Church of England at the Restoration; became lecturer at St. Lawrence Jewry in 1664; was made a prebend of Canterbury in 1670, and dean in 1672; opposed Charles II.'s attempts to make concessions to the Roman Catholics (1672); after the Revolution was made Archbishop of Canterbury (1691). He published many eloquent *Sermons*.

Tilly, John Tserclas, Count of (*b.* 1559, *d.* 1632), general, born in South Brabant; distinguished himself in the Thirty Years' war, contributing greatly to the victory of Prague (1620), and succeeded Wallenstein as commander-in-chief of the imperial forces (1630). He was defeated and mortally wounded in an engagement with Gustavus Adolphus on the Lech.

Timbs, John, F.S.A. (*b.* 1801, *d.* 1875), miscellaneous writer; published *Curiosities of London* (1855), etc.

Timoleon (*d.* 337 B.C.), a Corinthian of noble birth, put his brother Timophanes to death for attempting to make himself tyrant (364); was in 344 sent to aid the Syracusans against the tyrant Dionysius and the Carthaginians; overthrew Dionysius in 343, and in 339 defeated a Carthaginian armament; passed the remainder of his life at Syracuse.

Timon, the "Misanthrope," an Athenian of the 5th century B.C., who became disgusted with mankind and lived in seclusion.

Timon, the "Phliasian," Greek philosopher of the 3rd century B.C., was a disciple of Pyrrho the sceptic. He wrote *Silli*, a satire against all schools of philosophy.

Timothy, Saint (*d. circa* 97), born in Lycaonia, was brought up as a Christian by his mother, Eunice; accompanied St. Paul in his missionary journeys; became Bishop of Ephesus, and is said to have been stoned to death in that town.

Timur, or **Tamerlane** (*b.* 1335, *d.* 1405), Tartar conqueror, was born in Sogdiana. After establishing his power over the tribes of Turkestan, he conquered Korassan, Candahar, Bagdad, Northern India, and Syria, and finally attacked Bajazet, Sultan of the Turks, whom he overthrew at Ancyra in 1402. He died whilst marching to attack China.

Tindal, Matthew (*b. circa* 1657, *d.* 1733), born in Devonshire, was the son of a clergyman. He professed Romanism under James II., but afterwards recanted, and eventually became a deist. He wrote *Christianity as Old as the Creation* (1730), and other attacks on revealed religion.

Tindal, Nicholas (*b.* 1687, *d.* 1774), nephew of the preceding, translated and continued Rapin's *History of England*.

Tindale, or **Tyndale**, William (*b. circa* 1480, *d.* 1536), English reformer, born in Gloucestershire, studied at Oxford and Cambridge; in 1524 retired to Hamburg, where he printed part of his New Testament; carried on his translation of the Bible at Worms (where he was joined by his associate Fryth), Marburg, and elsewhere, but was arrested at Antwerp in 1535, and burnt at Vilvorde the following year.

Tintoretto, Il [Jacopo Robusti] (*b.* 1512, *d.* 1594), Venetian painter, obtained his title from the fact that his father was a dyer (*tintore*). He studied under Titian, and also modelled his style on that of Michelangelo. The *Miracle of the Slave*, in the Academy of Venice, is considered his masterpiece.

Tippoo Sahib (*b.* 1749, *d.* 1799), was the son of Hyder Ali, sovereign of Mysore. whom he succeeded in 1782. In 1784 he assumed the title of Sultan. He carried on the struggle against the English intermittently till 1792, when he was forced by Lord Cornwallis to sue for peace, and surrendered part of his territory. In 1799 the war was renewed, and Tippoo was slain whilst defending his capital of Seringapatam.

Tiraboschi, Girolamo (*b.* 1731, *d.* 1794), Italian author, born at Bergamo; was appointed professor of rhetoric at Milan in 1766, and in 1770 became librarian to the Duke of Modena. He wrote a *History of Italian Literature* (1772-83), etc.

Tirard, Pierre Emmanuel (*b.* 1827), has been twice prime minister of France.

Tischendorf, Lobegott Friedrich Constantin von (*b.* 1815, *d.* 1874), German biblical scholar; became professor of theology at Leipzig in 1850. He made three journeys to the East in search of materials for his revised text of the New Testament (1854-65), and discovered the *Codex Sinaiticus* in a monastery on Mount Sinai. His edition of the Septuagint appeared in 1840.

Tissaphernes (*d.* 395 B.C.), Satrap of Lower Asia under Darius II. and Artaxerxes; favoured the Spartans during the Peloponnesian war. He was executed at Sardis by order of Cyrus.

Tisza, Koloman (*b.* 1830), was prime minister of Hungary 1875-90. He resisted the aggressions of Russia in 1876-8.

Tite, Sir William (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1873), an English architect. His chief work is the Royal Exchange, completed in 1844.

Titian [Tiziano Vecelli] (*b.* 1477, *d.* 1576), Venetian painter, studied under Giovanni Bellini, and was much influenced by his fellow-pupil Giorgione: in 1511 was employed in decorating the ducal palace at Venice; in 1514 was invited to the court of Alphonso, Duke of Ferrara, for whom he executed several works; painted the portrait of Charles V. during his visit to Bologna in 1529; visited Rome 1545-6, and was afterwards several times summoned to Germany by Charles V. Among his masterpieces is the *Bacchus and Ariadne* in the National Gallery, London.

Titiens, or Tietjens, Theresa (*b.* 1834, *d.* 1877), operatic singer, born at Hamburg, made her first appearance in London in 1858. She was for many years *prima donna* at Her Majesty's theatre.

Titus Flavius Vespasianus (*b.* 40, *d.* 81), Roman Emperor; served under his father, Vespasian, in Syria, and, after the return of the latter to Rome, brought the Jewish war to a close by his capture of Jerusalem (70). He succeeded Vespasian in 79, and showed himself a wise and beneficent ruler.

Tocqueville, Alexis Charles Henri Clérel de (*b.* 1805, *d.* 1859), French political philosopher, born at Verneuil; visited America in 1831-2, and after his return published *De la Démocratie en Amérique* (1835-40); was minister of foreign affairs in 1849; in 1851 withdrew to Normandy, where he wrote *L'Ancien Régime* (1856), etc.

Todd, Charles (*b.* 1826), became Government astronomer and superintendent of telegraphs in South Australia in 1855, and postmaster-general in 1870.

Todd, Robert Bentley (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1860), was appointed professor of physiology in King's College in 1837. Among his works was a *Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology* (1836-59), written in conjunction with Dr. Grant.

Todhunter, Isaac (*b.* 1820, *d.* 1884), was educated at Cambridge, where he became fellow of St. John's College. He published some well-known mathematical treatises.

Todleben, Franz Eduard, Count (*b.* 1818, *d.* 1884), Russian general, of German extraction; during the Crimean war constructed the fortifications of Sebastopol, which he defended in person; took part in the war against Turkey and reduced Plevna (1877).

Togrul Beg (*d.* 1063), grandson of Seljuk, and founder of the Seljuk dynasty of Turks. After the conquest of Korassan and the capture of Ispahan (1051), he marched to Bagdad to the relief of the Kalif Kaim, expelled the Buvides, and received the title of "Prince of Princes," with the virtual sovereignty of the Saracen dominions in Asia.

Toland, John (*b.* 1670, *d.* 1722), deist, born near Londonderry, of Roman Catholic parents, studied at Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Leyden; published *Christianity not Mysterious* (1696), etc.

Tollens, Hendrik (*b.* 1780, *d.* 1856), Dutch poet, born at Rotterdam, wrote many dramatic ballads and patriotic songs.

Tolstoi, Alexis Constantinovitch, Count (*b.* 1818, *d.* 1875), Russian author, served in the Crimean war; published the *Death of Ivan the Terrible*, and other dramas, *Prince Serebrennyi*, an historical novel (1863), and some epic narratives.

Tolstoi, Leo Nikolaiëvitch (*b.* 1828), Russian author and social reformer, studied at the university of Kazan; served in the Crimean war; has published *War and Peace* (1860), *Anna Karenina* (1875-7), *The Kreutzer Sonata* (1889), also several essays in moral philosophy, including *My Religion* (1885).

Tomlinson, Charles, F.R.S. (*b.* 1808), has published numerous papers on scientific subjects; also a translation of Dante's *Inferno* (1877), etc.

Tomlinson, Herbert (*b.* 1845), demonstrator of natural philosophy at King's College, London; has contributed scientific papers to the *Proceedings* of the Royal Society, the *Philosophical Magazine*, etc.

Tommaseo, Nicolo (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1874), Italian patriot and author, took part in the revolutionary movement of 1847-49, holding office in the provisional government as minister of religion and education. He published a *Dictionary of Synonyms* (1832), a collection of the popular songs of Tuscany, Corsica, Dalmatia, and Greece (1839), etc.

Tone, Theobald Wolfe (*b.* 1763, *d.* 1798), Irish revolutionist, founded the Society of United Irishmen in 1793; in 1795 took refuge in America to avoid prosecution; in 1796 removed to France, and held a command in the abortive expedition of Hoche to Bantry Bay; having landed in Ireland to excite an insurrection, was arrested and condemned to death, but committed suicide in prison.

Tooke, John Horne (*b.* 1736, *d.* 1812), son of John Horne, a London poulterer, was educated at Eton and Cambridge; was appointed incumbent of New Brentford in 1760; became the associate of John Wilkes; in 1777 was fined and imprisoned for attacking the conduct of the king's forces in America; was tried for high treason in 1794, but acquitted. In 1782 he adopted the surname of his benefactor, William Tooke of Purley. He wrote a well-known etymological work, the *Diversions of Purley* (1786-1805).

Tooke, William (*b.* 1744, *d.* 1820), was chaplain to the Russian Company at St. Petersburg (1774-92), and published several works on Russian history. His son, THOMAS TOOKE (*b.* 1774, *d.* 1858), drew up the petition of the merchants of London for free trade, presented to Parliament in 1820, and published a *History of Prices and the State of the Circulation*, and a *Sketch of the State of the Corn Trade in the last Two Centuries.*

Toole, John Lawrence (*b.* 1832), comedian, made his first appearance at the Haymarket in 1852; in 1880 became manager of the Folly theatre, henceforward known as "Toole's."

Topete, Juan Battista (*b.* 1821, *d.* 1885), Spanish politician and sailor; took a leading part in the revolution of 1868; held office under Amadeus.

Toplady, Augustus Montague (*b.* 1737, *d.* 1778), an English clergyman; in 1775 settled in London, where he preached in the French Protestant chapel, Lincoln's Inn Fields. His Calvinist views led him to attack Wesley. Many of his hymns are well known, especially *Rock of Ages.*

Torelli, Giuseppe (*b.* 1721, *d.* 1781), Italian mathematician; edited the works of Archimedes.

Torfesen, or **Torfæus** Thormod (*b.* 1636, *d.* 1719), historian, born in Iceland; became historiographer for Norway to Christian V. of Denmark. He published *Historia Rerum Norvegicarum* (1711), etc.

Torquemada, Juan de (*b.* 1388, *d.* 1468), Cardinal, born at Valladolid; opposed the followers of Wyclif and Huss at the Council of Basel (1431), and took part in the endeavour to reconcile the Greek and Roman Churches at that of Florence (1439); became Bishop of Palestrina in 1455, and of Sabina in 1464. He wrote *Commentaries on Gratian's Decretal*, etc.

Torquemada, Tomas de (*b.* 1420, *d.* 1498), became the first inquisitor-general in Spain in 1483.

Torrens, William Torrens McCullagh (*b.* 1813), first entered Parliament in 1847; was instrumental in passing the Artisans' Dwellings Bill, and establishing the London School Board.

Torricelli, Evangelista (*b.* 1608, *d.* 1647), Italian mathematician, inventor of the barometer; was the friend of Galileo, whom he succeeded as professor at Florence.

Torrigiano, Pietro (*b.* 1474, *d.* 1522), Italian sculptor, born at Florence; was the fellow student of Michaelangelo, whose nose he broke in a quarrel; entered the service of Henry VIII., and executed the tomb of Henry VII. in Westminster Abbey; afterwards removed to Spain, and died at Seville.

Torrington, George Byng, Viscount (*d.* 1773), English admiral; distinguished himself in the battle of Malaga, and the relief of Barcelona (1706); in 1718 completely defeated the Spanish fleet off Cape Passaro.

Torstenson, Leonard, Count (*b.* 1603, *d.* 1651, commander-in-chief of the Swedish forces in the Thirty Years' war; defeated the Imperialists at Jankowitz (1645), and elsewhere.

Tosti, or **Tostig** (*d.* 1066), Earl of Northumberland, brother of Harold, King of England; took part in the invasion of Harald Hardrada, King of Norway, and was slain with him at the battle of Stamford Bridge.

Totila (*d.* 552) (also called Baduila), was chosen King of the Ostrogoths in 541. After capturing Rome (546), he re-established the Gothic dominion in Italy, but was defeated and slain by Narses.

Tott, François, Baron de (*b.* 1733, *d.* 1793), French diplomatist; for many years resident at Constantinople; introduced important reforms into the Turkish army and navy. He wrote *Mémoires sur les Turcs et les Tartares* (1784), etc.; died in Hungary.

Tournefort, Joseph Pitton de (*b.* 1656, *d.* 1708), French botanist, born at Aix; after travelling in Europe and the East (1700-2), became professor of medicine in the Collège de France. He published several works on botany.

Tourneur, Cyril (*circa* 1600), English dramatist, author of *The Revenger's Tragedy* (1607), and *The Atheist's Tragedy* (1612). Nothing is known concerning his life.

Toussaint L'Ouverture, François Dominique (*b.* 1743, *d.* 1803), son of African slaves, was born in San Domingo. He was in 1796 appointed by the Directory chief of the army of San Domingo, and afterwards established his authority throughout the island, which he ruled with justice and vigour. When Bonaparte sought to restore slavery in San Domingo (1801), Toussaint resisted, but was forced to surrender, and was sent to France, where he died in prison.

Towers, Joseph (*b.* 1737, *d.* 1799), miscellaneous writer; became a Unitarian minister in 1774.

Townley, Charles (*b.* 1737, *d.* 1805), antiquary, born in Lancashire; during a long residence in Rome formed a collection of antiquities, known as the "Townley Marbles," which was purchased after his death by the British Museum.

Townshend, Charles, Viscount (*b.* 1676, *d.* 1738), Whig statesman; was ambassador to the States-General (1709-10), and negotiated the Barrier Treaty, for which he was censured by the House of Commons (1712); became Secretary of State and Prime Minister on the accession of George I., but was dismissed in 1716; returned to office as Secretary of State under Walpole in 1721, but quarrelled with him in 1730, and retired to his seat of Raynham in Norfolk.

Townshend, Charles (*b.* 1725, *d.* 1767), grandson of the preceding, was secretary at war under Bute, and paymaster of the forces in the Rockingham Ministry (1765); as Chancellor of the Exchequer under Chatham in 1776 was responsible for the taxation of the American colonies, which led to the war of Independence.

Toynbee, Arnold (*b.* 1852, *d.* 1883), political economist, fellow and tutor of Balliol College, Oxford; took a deep interest in the welfare of the labouring classes, and lived much amongst them in the East End of London. Toynbee Hall, in Whitechapel, was founded after his death to further his schemes of improvement.

Tracy, Benjamin (*b.* 1830), American politician; became secretary of the navy in 1889.

Tradescant, John (*d.* 1652), horticulturist and collector of curiosities; was gardener to Charles I.

Traill, Henry Duff (*b.* 1842), journalist, contributed volumes on Sterne and Coleridge to the *English Men of Letters* series; has also published lives of William III. (1888) and Strafford (1889), etc.

Trajan [Marcus Ulpius Trajanus] (*b.* 55, *d.* 117), Roman Emperor, born in Spain; was consul in 91; became in 97 the associate of Nerva, whom he succeeded in 98; was victorious over the Dacians (101-5), and extended the Roman Empire in the East.

Traquair, Ramsay Heatley (*b.* 1840), keeper of the natural history collections in the Museum of Science and Art, Edinburgh; has published papers on fossil ichthyology, etc.

Tredgold, Thomas (*b.* 1788, *d.* 1829), born near Durham; after following the trade of a carpenter in Scotland, came to London, where he established himself as a civil engineer. He published *The Steam Engine* (1827), etc.

Tregelles, Samuel Prideaux (*b.* 1813, *d.* 1875), Biblical scholar; was engaged from 1830 onwards on his critical edition of the text of the New Testament, completed in 1872.

Trelawny, Edward John (*b.* 1792, *d.* 1881), born in Cornwall; entered the navy when eleven years old. His early career is recorded in his *Adventures of a Younger Son.* He afterwards became the friend of Shelley and Byron, and wrote *Recollections* of those poets (1858), republished in a revised form in 1878.

Tremellius, Emmanuel (*b.* 1510, *d.* 1580), Protestant divine; born at Ferrara of Jewish parents; was converted to Christianity by Cardinal Pole, and to Protestantism by Peter Martyr; came to England in the reign of Edward VI.; in 1553 removed to Germany, and became professor of Hebrew at Heidelberg and afterwards at Sedan.

Trench, Richard Chenevix (*b.* 1807, *d.* 1886), became professor of theology in King's College in 1847; Dean of Westminster in 1856, and Archbishop of Dublin in 1864. He published *Notes on the Miracles* (1846), *Study of Words* (1851), two volumes of poems, etc.

Trench, William Steuart (*b.* 1808, *d.* 1872), author of *Realities of Irish Life* (1869).

Trenck, Friedrich, Baron von der (*b.* 1726, *d.* 1794), a Prussian officer, famous for his prison adventures, which are narrated in his *Memoirs* (1786-7). He was guillotined during the French Revolution.

Trendelenburg, Friedrich Adolf (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1872), became professor of philosophy at Berlin in 1833. He wrote on the philosophy of Aristotle, and opposed Hegel and Herbart.

Trevelyan, Sir Charles Edward, Bart. (*b.* 1807, *d.* 1886), Indian civilian; was governor of Madras in 1859, and financial minister in India 1862-5; was instrumental in effecting administrative reforms both in India and at home. He published the *Education of the People of India*, etc.

Tre[illegible], Sir George Otto, Bart. (*b.* 1838), son of the preceding, and nephew of Lord Macaulay, entered Parliament as a Liberal in 1865; was Irish Secretary 1882-4, and Secretary for Scotland 1892. He has published the *Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay* (1876), and *The Early Times of Charles James Fox* (1880).

Treviso, or **Trevigi**, Girolamo da (*b.* 1508, *d.* 1544), Italian painter; after residing some time at Bologna, entered the service of Henry VIII. of England, who employed him as an architect and engineer. He was mortally wounded at the siege of Boulogne.

Tribonianus (*b. circa* 475, *d. circa* 545), Roman lawyer, born in Pamphylia; became consul under Justinian, and was president of the commission employed by him to compile the *Pandects*, *Institutes*, and *Code*.

Tricoupis, Charilaos (*b.* 1832), Greek politician, was appointed minister of foreign affairs in 1866; has several times been prime minister.

Trimen, Henry (*b.* 1843), director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Ceylon; has published several works on botanical subjects.

Trimen, Roland (*b.* 1840), zoologist; has published *South African Butterflies* (1887-9), etc.

Trimmer, Mrs. Sarah (*b.* 1741, *d.* 1810), wrote *Fabulous Histories* and other books for children.

Tripe, John William, M.D. (*b.* 1821), a writer on medical subjects, became public analyst in 1872.

Tristan da Cunha (*d. circa* 1520), Portuguese navigator, set out from Lisbon in 1506; discovered the islands which bear his name, and explored the coasts of Africa.

Tristram, Rev. Henry Baker (*b.* 1822), has published *Bible Places* (1871), *The Land of Moab* (1874), and other works of travel.

Trivet, Nicholas (*d.* 1328), English Dominican; wrote *Annales Sex Regum Angliæ*, a chronicle extending from 1136 to 1307.

Trochu, Louis Jules (*b.* 1815), French general; on the outbreak of the Franco-German war became governor of Paris, and after the proclamation of the Republic, commander-in-chief of the forces, but resigned early in 1871, and retired in 1873.

Trogus Pompeius, a Roman historian of the time of Augustus, born in Gallia Narbonensis. His *Universal History* survives only in the abridgment of Justin.

Trollope, Anthony (*b.* 1815, *d.* 1882), novelist, son of Mrs. Frances Trollope, was educated at Winchester and Harrow; in 1834 entered the Post Office Department, from which he retired in 1862. Among his novels are *Barchester Towers* (1857), *Framley Parsonage* (1861), and *The Last Chronicle of Barset* (1867).

Trollope, Right Rev. Edward (*b.* 1817), became Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham in 1877.

Trollope, Frances (*b.* 1778, *d.* 1863), wrote *Domestic Life of the Americans* (1832), and many novels.

Trollope, Thomas Adolphus (*b.* 1810), son of the preceding; has published several novels and works on Italian history.

Tromp, Martin Harpertzoon (*b.* 1597, *d.* 1653), Dutch naval commander, became lieutenant-admiral in 1637; defeated a large Spanish fleet in 1639; was defeated by Blake in May, 1652, but gained a victory over him in the following November; after several other engagements was mortally wounded in an action with Monk off Scheveningen.

Tromp, Cornelis (*b.* 1629, *d.* 1691), Dutch admiral, son of the preceding; distinguished himself against the English in the war of 1673. He became grand admiral of Holland in 1677.

Trübner, Nicholas (*b.* 1817, *d.* 1884), a publisher of works of philology, religious philosophy, and Oriental literature. He was born at Heidelberg, and established his business in London in 1852.

Truro, Thomas Wilde, Lord (*b.* 1782, *d.* 1855), was called to the bar in 1817; entered Parliament as a Whig in 1831; became Solicitor-General in 1840; was Attorney-General in 1841, and Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas from 1846 to 1850, when he became Lord Chancellor, and was raised to the peerage.

Tseng, His Excellency the Marquis (*b.* 1836, *d.* 1890), Chinese diplomatist, was in 1878 appointed minister to the courts of London and Paris, to which that of St. Petersburg was added in 1879.

Tucker, Abraham (*b.* 1705, *d.* 1774), English metaphysician; wrote *The Light of Nature Pursued*, etc.

Tucker, Josiah (*b.* 1711, *d.* 1799), divine and writer on politics and commerce, became Dean of Gloucester in 1758. On the outbreak of the American war he recommended a separation of the colonies from the mother country.

Tudela, Benjamin of (*d.* 1173), Jewish rabbi, born at Tudela in Navarre; visited Turkey, Persia, and other countries, and wrote an account of his travels.

Tuke, D. Hack (*b.* 1827), editor of the *Journal of Mental Science;* has published works on insanity, hypnotism, etc.

Tulloch, John (*b.* 1823, *d.* 1886), became principal of the theological college of St. Andrew's University in 1854. He published *Rational Theology and Christian Philosophy in England in the Eighteenth Century* (1872), *Facts of Religious Life* (1876), etc.

Tullus Hostilius (*d.* 638 B.C.), third king of Rome, succeeded Numa in 670 B.C. He carried on wars against the Albans and Sabines.

Tunis, the Beys of, were hereditary princes, sometimes tributary to the Sultan, but more often to the Dey of Algiers. Hamuda Pasha (1782-1814) established the virtual independence of his country. Muhamad Bey reigned 1814-23. Hussein Bey (1823-35) and Sidi Mustapha Bey (1835-9) sought protection from the French against the encroachments of the Porte. The French in their turn became aggressors, but, with English aid, the independence of Tunis was maintained during the reigns of Sidi Ahmed Bey (1839-55) and Sidi Muhamad Bey (1855-9). The efforts of the English to establish more cordial relations between Tunis and the Porte having eventually failed, the French in 1881 invaded the country, and Muhamad es Sadyk (*b.* 1813), who had become Bey in 1859, was forced to sign a treaty instituting a French protectorate.

Tunstall, Cuthbert (*b.* 1474, *d.* 1559), English prelate; studied at Oxford, Cambridge, and Padua, and became one of the most learned scholars of his age. Under Henry VIII. he held the offices of Master of the Rolls (1516-21) and keeper of the privy seal (1523-30); was sent on embassies to the Emperor and to France, and became successively Bishop of London (1522) and Durham (1530). Deprived during the reign of Edward VI., he was restored on the accession of Mary, but again deprived by Elizabeth, who placed him under the custody of Archbishop Parker.

Tupper, Sir Charles (*b.* 1821), born in Nova Scotia; was in 1883 appointed high commissioner in Great Britain for the Dominion of Canada.

Tupper, Martin Farquhar (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1889), poet and prose writer, author of *Proverbial Philosophy* (1838), etc.

Turenne, Henri de la Tour d'Auvergne, Vicomte de (*b.* 1611, *d.* 1675), French general, son of the Duc de Bouillon, and grandson of William I., Prince of Orange, entered the French army in 1630; became maréchal de camp in 1634; in 1643 was placed in command of the forces in Germany, where he remained till the close of the Thirty Years' war (1648), distinguishing himself by his retreat from Marienthal and his victory at Nordlingen (1645); opposed Condé with success in the war of the Fronde (1652-9); was made marshal-general in 1660; became a Roman Catholic in 1668; greatly distinguished himself in the war with Holland (1672-5), in the course of which he was killed by a cannon shot.

Turgot, Anne Robert Jacques (*b.* 1727, *d* 1781), French statesman, was from 1761 to 1774 intendant of Limoges, where he encouraged agriculture and introduced improvements in the administration; became comptroller-general of finances in 1774, but was dismissed in 1776.

Turgueneff, Ivan Sergyevitch (*b.* 1818, *d.* 1883), Russian novelist, studied at the university of Berlin; after the Franco-German war removed to Paris, where he mainly resided till his death. Among his novels are *A Nest of Nobles* (1858), *Fathers and Sons* (1862), and *Virgin Soil* (1877).

Turner, Dawson (*b.* 1775, *d.* 1858), botanist and antiquary; published a work on *Fuci* (1808-19), etc.

Turner, Godfrey Wordsworth (*b.* 1825, *d.* 1891), journalist, was for many years special correspondent to the *Daily Telegraph.*

Turner, Joseph Mallord William (*b.* 1775, *d.* 1851), landscape painter; son of a hairdresser in Covent Garden, studied at the schools of the Royal Academy; became A.R.A. in 1799, and R.A. in 1802, and soon won a reputation as a painter both in water-colours and in oils. In 1807 he began the *Liber Studiorum,* a series of prints for the most part executed by himself. For *England and Wales,* the *Southern Coast,* and other series of engravings, he prepared drawings, which are now highly prized. Among the finest of his oil-paintings in the National Gallery, London, are *Dido Building Carthage* and *The Sun Rising in a Mist.*

Turner, Sharon (*b.* 1768, *d.* 1847), historian; was at the age of fifteen articled to an attorney in the Temple, whom he succeeded in his business. His chief work is a *History of the Anglo-Saxons* (1799-1805).

Turner, William (*d.* 1568), divine and naturalist, born at Morpeth, educated at Cambridge; became a preacher of the reformed doctrines, and was forced to withdraw to Italy in the reign of Henry VIII.; was made Dean of Wells by Edward VI.; removed to Germany on the accession of Mary, but returned under Elizabeth. He wrote a *Herbal* (1568) and several works against the Roman Catholic Church.

Turner, Sir William (*b.* 1832), became professor of anatomy in the university of Edinburgh in 1867.

Turpin, or **Tilpin** (*d. circa* 800), Bishop of Rheims, formerly supposed to be the author of a chronicle entitled *De Vita Caroli Magni et Rolandi,* which is now believed to be a romance of a later date.

Türr, General Stephen (*b.* 1825), Hungarian patriot; entered the Russian army in 1848; deserted to the Hungarian in 1849, and distinguished himself in the revolution which ensued; was arrested by the Austrians at Bucharest in 1855, and only escaped the penalty of death through the representations of the British Government. He served in the Crimean war and the Italian war of Independence.

Tusser, Thomas (*b. circa* 1515, *d. circa* 1580), English poet, author of *Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry* (1557).

Twain, Mark, pseudonym of Samuel Langhorne Clemens (*b.* 1835), American humorist, born at Florida, in Missouri. After living in Nevada and San Francisco, he removed in 1867 to New York, where he published his *Jumping Frog.* In the same year he started on a journey to Italy and the East, recorded in *The Innocents Abroad* (1869). Among his other writings are *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* (1876), *A Tramp Abroad* (1880), and *Huckleberry Finn* (1885).

Twisleton, Hon. Edward Turner Boyd (*b.* 1809, *d.* 1874), was chief poor-law commissioner in Ireland 1839-49. In 1871 he published a work proving that Sir Philip Francis wrote the *Letters of Junius.*

Twiss, Horace (*b.* 1787, *d.* 1849), barrister, sat in Parliament 1828-32; wrote a *Biography of Lord Eldon* (1844).

Twiss, Sir Travers (*b.* 1809), jurist, was educated at Oxford, where he filled the chair of political economy 1842-49, and that of civil law 1855-70; became a Queen's Counsellor in 1867, and was Queen's Advocate 1867-72. He published *The Law of Nations in Times of War* (1863).

Tyler, John (*b.* 1790, *d.* 1862), American statesman, born in Virginia, entered Congress in 1816; became vice-president under Harrison in 1840, and president in 1841. During his government Texas was annexed to the United States. On the outbreak of the war he espoused the side of the South.

Tyler, Wat (*d.* 1381), a native of Essex, headed the peasant rising in 1381.

Tylor, Edward Burnett (*b.* 1832), became in 1884 keeper of the Oxford University museum and reader in anthropology. He has published *Primitive Culture* (1871), the Gifford lectures on *Natural Religion* (1888), etc.

Tyndall, John (*b.* 1820), man of science, born in County Carlow, Ireland, joined the Irish Ordnance Survey in 1839; was a railway engineer 1844-7; studied at the universities of Marburg and Berlin (1848-51); became professor of natural philosophy in the Royal Institution in 1853. After an expedition to Switzerland with Professor Huxley in 1856 wrote, in conjunction with him, a treatise *On the Structure and Motion of Glaciers;* presided at the meeting of the British Association at Belfast, in 1874. Among his works are *Heat as a Mode of Motion* (1863), and *Fragments of Science.*

Tyrconnel, Richard Talbot, Earl of (*d.* 1691), commander of the forces in Ireland, and viceroy under James II.; died whilst preparing to resist William of Orange.

Tyrtæus, a Greek poet of the 7th century B.C., probably born in Attica. He became commander of the Lacedæmonian army, and so animated the Spartan soldiers by his strains that they completely defeated the Messenians.

Tyrwhitt, Thomas (*b.* 1730, *d.* 1786), English man of letters, published, among other works, an edition of Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* (1772-8).

U

Ubaldini, Petruccio (16th century), Italian writer and illuminator, came to England in the reign of Edward VI. He wrote *Vita di Carolo Magno* (1581), *Description of Scotland*, and other works.

Überweg, Friedrich (*b.* 1826, *d.* 1871), German philosophical writer, professor at Königsberg, and author of *System der Logik und Geschichte der logischen Lehren* (translated by T. Lindsay in 1871) and *Grundriss der Geschichte der Philosophie von Thales*, translated by Morris and Porter in 1875.

Uccelli, Paolo (*d.* 1475), Florentine painter of the naturalist school, whose real name was Doni. Among his works, which are now rare, is the *Battle of San Egidio* in the National Gallery, London.

Udal, Nicholas (*b. circa* 1504, *d.* 1556), English scholar, head-master of Eton and afterwards of Westminster; wrote *Ralph Roister Doister*, the first English comedy, which was discovered in 1840.

Udine, Giovanni da (*b.* 1487, *d.* 1564), Italian painter, pupil of Giorgione; assisted Raffaelle with his cartoons, decorated the Vatican loggia, and was a skilful delineator of still life.

Ugolino. [*See* Gherardesca.]

Uhland, Johann Ludwig (*b.* 1787, *d.* 1862), German poet, whose *Gedichte* appeared in 1815; took an active part in the rising of Germany against Napoleon, was a member of the Würtemberg Assembly between 1819 and 1830, and in 1848 was a deputy to the Frankfort Assembly. Most of his works have been translated into English, and his life, by his widow, appeared in 1874. He was professor at Tübingen for three years (1830-3).

Ukert, Friedrich (*b.* 1780, *d.* 1851), German geographer; author of *Geography of the Greeks and Romans.*

Ulloa, Alonso de (*d. circa* 1580), Spanish historian; author of *Vita dell' gran Capitano Ferdinando Gonzaga*, under whom he had served.

Ulloa, Don Antonio (*b.* 1716, *d.* 1795), Spanish mathematician; was captured by the English on his return from Peru, but soon released and elected F.R.S. He was author of *Travels*, and a work on South America.

Ulphilas (or Wulfila) (*b.* 311, *d.* 381), was appointed in 341 bishop of the Goths north of the Danube. His translation of the Bible is the most ancient work in a Teutonic language; but fragments only are extant.

Ulpianus, Domitius (*d.* 228), Roman jurist; friend and minister of Alexander Severus, was murdered in a mutiny excited by the reforms he had, as prætorian prefect, introduced. Excerpts from his works are in the *Digest.*

Ulrica Eleonora, Queen of Sweden (*b.* 1656, *d.* 1693), daughter of Frederick III. of Denmark, and wife of Charles XI. of Sweden, by whom she became the mother of Charles XII. and Ulrica.

Ulrica Eleonora (*d.* 1741), her daughter; married Frederick of Hesse-Cassel, and on the death of Charles XII. came to the throne of Sweden, but soon resigned in favour of her consort.

Ulugh-Begh, or **Olek Bek** (*d.* 1449), Tatar prince; was put to death by his son after a long reign. He left works on astronomy, geography, and chronology.

Unger, Franz (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1870), Austrian scientific writer, professor of botany at Vienna; visited Scandinavia and the East for purposes of geological research, and was author of *Anatomie und Physiologie der Pflanzen*, *Iconographia Plantarum Fossilium*, and many other works.

Urban I., Pope (*d.* 230), was elected in 222.

Urban II. [Eudes] (*d.* 1099), elected in 1088, when Bishop of Ostia; continued the policy of Gregory VII., and opposed the Emperor Henry IV., who set up an anti-pope against him, and took Rome; convened the Council of Clermont in 1095, at which the first Crusade was proclaimed, and Philip I. of France was excommunicated; in 1098 made the Norman counts of Sicily apostolic legates, and in the same year held the Council of Bari.

Urban III. [Crivelli] (*d.* 1187), elected in 1085; opposed the usurpations of Barbarossa.

Urban IV. [Panthaléon] (*d.* 1264), elected in 1261, instituted the feast of Corpus Christi, and increased the number of cardinals.

Urban V. [Guillaume de Grimoard] (*b.* 1302, *d.* 1370), elected in 1362; left Avignon in 1367, and re-entered Rome with the emperor, but returned before his death; sent missionaries to Tartary and Georgia, and attempted to set on foot a new crusade.

Urban VI. [Prignano] (*d.* 1389), was elected in 1378, when Archbishop of Bari, but soon deposed on account of his meditated reforms, Clement VII. being set up as anti-pope. The latter, however, was only recognised by France, Naples, and Savoy, though the struggle continued throughout the lifetime of Urban.

Urban VII. [Castagna] (*b.* 1521, *d.* 1590), was elected September 15th, 1590, but only reigned thirteen days.

Urban VIII. [Maffei Barberini] (*b.* 1568, *d.* 1644) was elected in 1623, founded the College "De Propaganda Fide," created many cardinals, was a patron of the learned, and published some poems. He suppressed the Jesuits and condemned Jansenius.

Ure, Andrew (*b.* 1778, *d.* 1857), Scotch chemist; became Andersonian professor at Glasgow in 1806, published in 1821 his *Dictionary of Chemistry*, and in 1839 *Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*, being also author of other scientific works.

Urfé, Honoré d' (*b.* 1567, *d.* 1624), French writer; author of the romance, *L'Astrée* (1610), which has been frequently translated; served as a soldier in the wars of the League.

Urquhart, David (*b.* 1805, *d.* 1877), Scotch Russophobist politician and writer; author of *Progress of Russia in the West, North, and South* (1853), and other works; represented Stafford in Parliament from 1847 to 1852, and opposed Lord Palmerston's policy. He introduced the Turkish bath into England.

Urquhart, or **Urchard,** Sir Thomas (17th century), philologist; author of *Logopandekteision: or, an Introduction to the Universal Language*, and of a translation of Rabelais.

Urquijo, Luis de (*b.* 1768, *d.* 1817), Spanish statesman; abolished slavery, and introduced vaccination into Spain; was foreign minister (1798-1800), after which he was imprisoned by the Inquisition, but in 1808 became secretary of state.

Urraca, Queen of Castile and Leon (*d.* 1126), by her marriage with Alfonso I. of Aragon united that crown to those of Castile and Leon, but afterwards made war on her husband and excluded him from Castile. She also quarrelled with her son and her sister, Theresa of Portugal.

Ursinus, anti-pope; opposed St. Damasus in 366, and was subsequently banished by Valentinian I. in 385.

Ursinus, Zacharias (*b.* 1534, *d.* 1583), Silesian reformer; went with Melancthon to the conference of Worms, and drew up the *Heidelberg Catechism.*

Ussher, James (*b.* 1580, *d.* 1656), Irish divine; became Bishop of Meath in 1620, and four years later Archbishop of Armagh. His chief work was *Annales Veteris et Novi Testamenti* (1650-54), the author, by Cromwell's order, being buried in Westminster Abbey.

Uwins, Thomas (*b.* 1782, *d.* 1857), English painter; was some time secretary of the Water Colour Society, and from 1847 to 1855 keeper of the National Gallery, London, where are three of his pictures. He became R.A. in 1838.

Uzziah, or **Azariah,** King of Judah, reigned 808 B.C. to 756.

V

Vahl, Martin (*b.* 1749, *d.* 1804), Norwegian botanist, held chairs at Copenhagen; wrote *Symbolæ Botanicæ*, and continued *Flora Danica.*

Vaillant, Jean Baptiste (*b.* 1790, *d.* 1872), marshal of France; served in the Napoleonic wars, and was made prisoner in 1813, but was present at Waterloo, and was sent to Algeria in 1830 and 1834. He became field-marshal after the *coup-d'état* of 1851, was war minister 1854-9, and, having served in Italy, was in 1860 made minister of the house of the emperor.

Vaillant, Jean Foi (*b.* 1632, *d.* 1706), numismatist, was taken by the Algerines, and remained a slave for some months; and when again chased by corsairs, swallowed the medals he had with him. He afterwards travelled in Persia and Egypt collecting.

Vaillant, Sébastien (*b.* 1669, *d.* 1722), botanist, whose chief work was *Botanicon Parisiense*.

Valdès, Juan de (*d.* 1540), Spanish theologian; retired to Naples to escape the Inquisition, where, after his death, his followers were persecuted. His chief work was his *Hundred and Ten Considerations* (translated by Nicholas Ferrar).

Valens, Flavius (*b.* 328, *d.* 378), Emperor of Rome, a Pannonian by birth; reigned in the East while his brother ruled in the West, and was killed in a revolt of the Goths.

Valentine (2nd century), Egyptian theologian; founded a Gnostic sect at Rome, and obtained many adherents in the East.

Valentinian I., Emperor of Rome (*b.* 321, *d.* 375), was declared Emperor in 364, and shared his power with his brother, Valens; carried on wars with the Gauls, and was killed in a campaign against the Quadi.

Valentinian II. (*d.* 392), his son, reigned with Gratian till 383; was deposed by Maximus but restored by Theodosius, and was finally assassinated.

Valentinian III. (*b.* 419, *d.* 455), was proclaimed in 425. During his reign Britain was abandoned, and Italy invaded by Attila. The Emperor having caused Aëtius to be killed was himself ultimately murdered.

Valerianus, Publius, Emperor of Rome, was proclaimed by the army in Rhætia in 254, but defeated in 260 by Sapor, King of Persia, and imprisoned for life.

Valerius Maximus (1st century), Latin writer, author of *De Factis Dictisque Memorabilibus*, one of the first books printed.

Valette, Jean Parisot de la (*b.* 1494, *d.* 1568), grand master of the Knights of St. John, repulsed an attack on Malta by the Sultan Solyman in 1565, and founded the town of Valetta.

Valla, Lorenzo (*d. circa* 1457), Italian writer, disproved the genuineness of the donation of Constantine, and carried on controversies with Poggio and other scholars. Besides several philosophical books and a *History of Ferdinand of Aragon*, he wrote *Elegantiæ Sermonis Latini*, his *chef-d'œuvre*.

Vallance, or **Vallancy**, Charles (*b.* 1721, *d.* 1812), British officer; made a survey of Ireland, and published an Irish grammar and dictionary.

Valle, Pietro della (*b.* 1586, *d.* 1652), Italian traveller; visited Persia, Arabia, and Egypt, and published *Viaggi descritti in Lettere Familiari*.

Vallière, Louise, Duchesse de la (*b.* 1644, *d.* 1710), mistress of Louis XIV., by whom she had four children. She was originally maid of honour to Henrietta, Duchess of Orleans, and when superseded by Madame de Montespan took the veil.

Vallisneri, Antonio (*b.* 1661, *d.* 1730), Italian physician, professor of medicine at Padua and F.R.S. A genus of plants bears his name, and his *Opera Fisico-Mediche* appeared in 1727.

Valpy, Richard (*b.* 1754, *d.* 1836), English scholar, head-master of Reading grammar school, published Greek and Latin grammars, which were long in use. His son, ABRAHAM JOHN (*d.* 1854), edited the *Delphin Latin Classics*.

Valsalva, Antonio Maria (*b.* 1666, *d.* 1703), Italian physician, president of the Institute of Bologna and F.R.S. His great work was *De Aure Humana Tractatus*.

Vambéry, Arminius (*b.* 1832), Hungarian traveller, went through the deserts of the Oxus to Khiva and Samarcand between 1861 and 1864, and became on his return professor of Oriental languages at Pesth. He several times visited England, where his *Travels and Adventures in Central Asia* appeared in 1864, and his *Life and Adventures* in 1883. He has written many other works.

Vanbrugh, Sir John (*b.* 1666, *d.* 1726), architect and dramatist; designed Blenheim Palace and Castle Howard, and wrote *The Relapse*, *The Provoked Wife*, *The Confederacy*, and other comedies.

Van Buren, Martin (*b.* 1792, *d.* 1862), American statesman, supported the war against Great Britain, and was elected senator in 1821, and president 1837.

Vancouver, George (*d.* 1798), British sailor; was with Cook in his second and third voyages, and in 1791 was named commander of an expedition to ascertain the means of communication between the North Pacific and the North Atlantic. *Vancouver's Voyage* was published three years later, and his name was given to an island on the coast surveyed by him.

Vandamme, Dominique (*b.* 1771, *d.* 1830), French general; after serving throughout the revolutionary and Napoleonic wars, was captured at Kulm in 1813, and sent to Siberia. He returned, however, in the next year, rejoined Napoleon, and offered to defend Paris after Waterloo, but was banished at the restoration, and lived in America till 1824.

Vanderbilt, Cornelius (*b.* 1794, *d.* 1877), American millionaire; was successively a New York ferryman, captain of a steamer, and a hotel proprietor. He made the greater part of his fortune by his steam-liners, and by railway speculations. His son, William (*b.* 1821, *d.* 1885), greatly increased the fortune left to him, and was for a time the richest man in the world.

Van der Helst. [*See* Helst.]

Van der Neer, Aart (*b. circa* 1619), Dutch marine painter, several of whose works are in the National Gallery, London.

Vandervelde, Willem (*b.* 1610, *d.* 1693), painter, called "the Old," to distinguish him from his son, was born at Leyden, but came to England, and was pensioned by Charles II. He excelled in the delineation of marine subjects, being present at several battles between the English and the Dutch for the purposes of his art.

Vandervelde, Willem (*b.* 1633, *d.* 1707), his son, was born at Amsterdam, and came with his father to England. He also excelled in sea-pieces, of which the National Gallery, London, holds two specimens.

Vander Werff, Adrian (*b.* 1659, *d.* 1722), Dutch historical painter, pupil of Van der Neer. Many of his pictures are at Munich.

Van der Weyden, Roger (*d.* 1464), Flemish painter of the school of Van Eyck. His *Deposition in the Tomb* is in the National Gallery, London, which also possesses an *Ecce Homo* and three other pieces from the hand of another artist of the name, who died in 1529.

Van de Weyer, Sylvain (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1874), Belgian statesman; was prominent in the movement for separation from Holland, and became the first foreign minister of the new kingdom. He was also twice ambassador in London, and was minister of the interior from 1835 to 1849. He died in London.

Van Diemen, Antoni (*b.* 1593, *d.* 1645), Dutch explorer, sailed on five voyages of discovery, finding Van Diemen's Land.

Vandyck, Sir Anthony (*b.* 1599, *d.* 1641), portrait painter, after studying under Rubens visited Italy and England, and in 1631 was made royal painter by Charles I. and knighted. Several of his works are in the National Gallery, London, and his *Crucifixion* is at St. Martin's, Ghent.

Vane, Sir Henry (*b.* 1612, *d.* 1662), republican and Puritan; became governor of Massachusetts about 1635, but soon returned to England, entered Parliament, and was appointed treasurer of the navy. He took an active part against Strafford, and was the principal mover of the Covenant in England, and the Self-Denying Ordinance. Although he was not one of the regicides, he was beheaded at the Restoration on this ground.

Van Eyck. [*See* Eyck.]

Van Helmont. [*See* Helmont.]

Vanhomrigh, Hester (*d.* 1723) [Vanessa], pupil and friend of Swift; died of grief because he was unwilling to marry her.

Van Huysum. [*See* Huysum.]

Vanini, Giulio Cesare (*b.* 1585, *d.* 1619), Italian philosopher; entered the Carmelite order, and acquired a great reputation as a preacher; came to England, and offered to join the Church, but was thrown into the Tower (1614). After publishing at Paris his *De Admirandis Naturæ, Reginæ, Deaeque, Mortalium Arcanis* (1616), he was condemned by the Inquisition as an atheist, and burnt at Toulouse.

Vanloo, Jean Baptiste (*b.* 1684, *d.* 1745), French painter, born at Aix, obtained a high reputation both in France and England as a portrait painter. His brother, Charles (*d.* 1765), became painter to the king and director of the Academy, and was invited by Frederick to Berlin.

Van Mander, Carel (*b.* 1548, *d.* 1606), Flemish writer and artist, pupil of Lucas de Heere; founded a school of painting at Haarlem, and wrote *Het Schilder Bock* (*Lives of the Painters*).

Van Mildert, William (*b.* 1765, *d.* 1836), English divine, author of *Life of Waterland*; became Bishop of Llandaff in 1819, Dean of St. Paul's in 1820, and Bishop of Durham in 1826.

Vanni, Francesco (*d.* 1609), Italian painter in the style of Barocci. His *St. Raymond Walking on the Sea* is at Siena, and *The Scourging of Christ* and *Death of Cecilia* are at Rome. His two sons were artists of repute.

Van Os, Pieter Gerard (*b.* 1776, *d.* 1839), Dutch painter and engraver in the manner of Paul Potter; died at the Hague.

Vanossa. [*See* Alexander VI.]

Vansittart, Nicholas (*b.* 1766, *d.* 1831), English statesman (created Lord Bexhill in 1823); was Chief Secretary for Ireland 1805-6; Secretary to the Treasury in the Grenville Ministry; and Chancellor of the Exchequer 1812-1823.

Van Somer, Paul (*b.* 1576, *d.* 1621), Dutch portrait painter, lived in England after 1606, and executed portraits of James I., Prince Henry, Bacon, and many others.

Van Sweiten, Gerard (*b.* 1700, *d.* 1772), physician, born at Leyden; laid the foundation of a medical school at Vienna, and wrote *Commentary on the Aphorisms of Boerhaave*, whose pupil he had been.

Vanucci, Andrea. [*See* Andrea del Sarto.]

Vanvitelli, Luigi (*b.* 1700, *d.* 1773), Italian architect of Flemish extraction, became architect of St. Peter's, Rome, in 1726. His chief work was the palace of Caserta, which he built for the King of Naples.

Vapereau, Louis Gustave (*b.* 1819), French biographer, was some time secretary to Victor Cousin, and in 1877 became inspector-general of public instruction. He edited the *Dictionnaire Universel des Contemporains,* and *Dictionnaire Universel des Littératures.*

Vargas, Luis de (*b.* 1502, *d.* 1568), Spanish painter, whose works are chiefly to be found in his birthplace, Seville.

Varius Rufus, Lucius (*d.* 9), Latin poet, friend of Horace and Virgil; wrote a biography of the latter which is lost, only fragments of his works being extant.

Varley, Cornelius (*b.* 1781, *d.* 1873), water-colour painter, brother of John; was the inventor of the graphic telescope.

Varley, John (*b.* 1778, *d.* 1842), English painter, one of the founders of the Water Colour Society, to whose exhibitions he sent frequent contributions. Linnell and William Hunt were among his pupils. He wrote a practical *Treatise on Perspective,* and other works.

Varnhagen von Ense, Karl August (*b.* 1785, *d.* 1858), German historian and diplomatist; entered the Austrian army, and was wounded at Wagram, and served with the Russians during the war of Liberation. In 1814 he entered the Prussian diplomatic service, and was charged with several missions, being secretary to Hardenberg at the Congress of Vienna. His chief works were *Biographische Denkmale, Denkwürdigkeiten* and *Rahel.*

Varro, Marcus Terentius (*b.* 116 B.C., *d.* 26 B.C.), Latin writer; took part with Pompey, but made his peace with Cæsar, and enjoyed the favour of Augustus. He wrote 490 works, of which two only, *De Re Rusticâ,* and *De Lingua Latina,* are extant. Augustine made use of his *Antiquitatum Libri,* the lost *chef-d'œuvre* of Varro.

Varthema, Ludovico di (16th century), Venetian traveller, the narrative of whose travels in Asia and the East Indies appeared in 1510, an English version being published in 1863 by Mr. Winter Jones. It contains the earliest mention of Australia.

Varus, Publius Quintilius (*d.* 9), Roman general, whose name is remembered on account of his defeat by the Germans under Arminius, and the despairing exclamation of Augustus in reference to it.

Vasa. [*See* Gustavus Vasa.]

Vasari, Giorgio (*b.* 1511, *d.* 1574), Italian painter and writer, pupil and imitator of Michelangelo, left some portraits of merit, and was skilled as a goldsmith and architect, but is chiefly remembered by his *Lives of the Most Excellent Painters, Sculptors, and Architects,* first published in 1550, and frequently translated and added to.

Vasco di Gama. [*See* Gama.]

Vataces, John Ducas (*d.* 1254), Emperor of Nicæa, successor of Theodore Lascaris and husband of his daughter Irene, defeated his rivals, formed a fleet but was unsuccessful in his attempts on Constantinople. In 1237 the German Emperor Frederick II. formed an alliance with him.

Vattel, Emmerich von (*b.* 1714, *d.* 1767), Swiss publicist; after leaving the court of Frederick the Great became minister of Augustus II. of Saxony. His chief work was *Droit des Gens: ou, Principes de la Loi Naturelle Appliqués à la Conduite aux Affaires des Nations et des Souverains.*

Vauban, Sébastien le Prestre de (*b.* 1633, *d.* 1707), marshal of France; served first in the Spanish army, but having been made prisoner entered the French service, and became chief engineer. He conducted fifty-three sieges, and erected thirty-three fortresses. At Maestricht (1672) he introduced the system of parallels, Lille (1667), Mons (1691), and Charleroi (1694), being, among other places, invested by him. He left memoirs in manuscript, called *Mes Oisivetés.*

Vaughan, Charles John, D.D. (*b.* 1816), divine, senior classic in 1838, was head-master of Harrow 1844-59; vicar of Doncaster 1860-69; became master of the Temple in 1869, and Dean of Llandaff in 1879, but refused further promotion. He published notes on several of the Epistles and some volumes of sermons.

Vaughan, Henry, "the Silurist" (*d.* 1693), English poet, author of *Olor Iscanus* (*The Swan of the Usk*), *Silex Scintillans,* and some devotional works. His brother, THOMAS (*d.* 1665), wrote some works on magic.

Vaughan, Herbert, D.D. (*b.* 1832), was consecrated Romanist Bishop of Salford in 1872, and in 1892 became Archbishop of Westminster.

Vaughan, Robert (*d.* 1868), Nonconformist divine; established the *British Quarterly Review,* and wrote *Life and Opinions of John de Wycliffe, Memorials of the Stuart Dynasty,* etc.

Vaulabelle, Achille de (*b.* 1799, *d.* 1879), French historian and journalist; author of *L'Histoire des Deux Restaurations,* and other works.

Vauvenargues, Luc de Clapiers, Marquis de (*b.* 1715, *d.* 1747), French writer, served some time with the army in Italy and Germany. He wrote *Introduction à la Connaissance de l'Esprit Humain suivie de Réflexions et de Maximes.*

Vecchietta, Il [Lorenzo di Pietro] (*b.* 1412, *d.* 1480), Italian painter, sculptor, and architect, most of whose works are at Siena.

Vega, Garcilasso de la. [*See* Garcilasso.]

Vega, Lopez de la (*b.* 1562, *d.* 1635), Spanish poet, wrote his *Hermosura de Angelica* while serving with the Armada. He was also author of *Arcadia* and numerous plays written after his entry into the Franciscan order.

Veitch, John, LL.D. (*b.* 1829), philosophical writer, assisted Sir W. Hamilton at Edinburgh, and became professor of logic at St. Andrews in 1860, and afterwards at Glasgow. His chief works are a work on Descartes (sixth edition, 1879), a memoir of Sir W. Hamilton, *Essays in Philosophy*, and *History and Poetry of the Scottish Border* (1878).

Velasquez, Don Diego Rodriquez da Silva (*b.* 1599, *d.* 1660), Spanish painter, studied under Herrera the Elder and Pacheco, and was named court painter under Philip IV., who became his friend and frequently employed him. Nearly all of his works are at Madrid, but the National Gallery, London, has several, including *Philip IV. Hunting the Wild Boar*, *Adoration of the Shepherds*, and *Orlando Muerto.* He excelled in all kinds of subjects.

Velleius Paterculus (*b.* 19 B.C.), Roman historical writer.

Vendôme, Louis, Duc de (*b.* 1654, *d.* 1712), French general, a descendant of Henri IV.; took Barcelona in 1697, commanded in Italy against the Imperialists, and during the Spanish Succession war was defeated at Oudenarde, but won the battle of Villaviciosa (1710).

Vendramini, John (*b.* 1769, *d.* 1839), line-engraver, born in Italy, studied some time in England under Bartolozzi, and died in London. His best work was the transcript of Piombo's *Raising of Lazarus.*

Veneziano, Agostino (*d. circa* 1540), Venetian engraver, whose *chef-d'œuvre* is *The Skeletons* after Bandinelli.

Veneziano, Antonio (*b. circa* 1310, *d.* 1384), painter, from whose hand are three fine frescoes in the Campo Santo, Pisa.

Veneziano, Domenico (*b.* 1420, *d.* 1476), painter, two only of whose pictures (at Florence) are now preserved.

Venius, or Van Veen, Otto (*b.* 1556, *d.* 1634), Dutch painter, was the master of Rubens.

Ventura, Joachim (*b.* 1792, *d.* 1861), Italian preacher, called the "Bossuet of Italy;" became general of the Theatines in 1830, was friend of the Popes Leo XII. and Pius IX., preached the funeral sermon over O'Connell, and attempted to organise an Italian Confederacy under the Pope. He was offered the presidency of the Assembly at Rome in 1848, but declined it, and passed his last years in France.

Verdi, Giuseppe (*b.* 1814), Italian composer, son of an innkeeper, produced a musical drama at La Scala, Milan, in 1839, but first gained a name by his *I Lombardi* (1843). He was a member of the Parma Assembly in 1859, and was elected to the Italian Parliament in 1861, becoming senator in 1872. Among his operas may be named *Rigoletto* (1851), *Il Trovatore* (1853), *La Traviata* (1854), *Aida* (1871), and *Otello* (1887), *Falstaf* (1892), etc.

Vere, Sir Francis (*b.* 1554, *d.* 1608), English general; distinguished himself against Spain in the Netherlands and at Cadiz. A monument was erected to him in Westminster Abbey, and his *Commentaries* appeared in 1657. His brother, Sir HORACE (*d.* 1635), succeeded to his command in the Netherlands, and was created Lord Tilbury by Charles I.

Verelst, Simon (*b.* 1664), Flemish flower and fruit painter, obtained great popularity in England.

Vergil, Polydore (*d.* 1555), English writer, born in Italy, was the last collector of Peter's pence in England, and in 1513 became Prebendary of St. Paul's. He was author of *Historia Anglica*—a work more valuable for its Latin than its history.

Vergniaud, Pierre Victorin (*b.* 1753, *d.* 1793), French revolutionist, one of the chiefs of the Gironde, by whose fall he suffered, being sent to the guillotine by Robespierre. He was a great orator.

Vermuyden, Sir Cornelius (*d.* after 1656), Dutch engineer, came to England in 1621, and was knighted for reclaiming Hatfield Chase. He afterwards carried out the draining of Bedford Level, but did not himself profit thereby.

Verne, Jules (*b.* 1828), French writer, wrote several comedies, but is known chiefly by his scientific romances, *Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Sea*, *Around the World in Eighty Days*, etc.

Vernet, Claude (*b.* 1714, *d.* 1789), French painter of sea-pieces, whose *Castle of St. Angelo* is in the National Gallery, London.

Vernet, Antoine Horace [Carle Vernet] (*b.* 1758, *d.* 1835), son of Claude, excelled in depicting battles and horses. Among his works are *Triumph of Æmilius Paulus* and *Morning of the Battle of Austerlitz.*

Vernet, Jean Horace [Horace Vernet] (*b.* 1789, *d.* 1863), son of Carle, received instruction from his father, and became attached to the Bonaparte *régime*, fighting for it at Clichy in 1815, and illustrating its achievements. In 1828 he became director of the school of art at Rome. Among his pictures may be named *Napoleon on the Eve of Waterloo*, *The Bridge of Arcola*, and *The Smalah of Abd-el-Kader Surprised.*

Vernon, Edward (*b.* 1684, *d.* 1757), English admiral; took Porto Bello in 1739, but failed in the attempt on Carthagena in the following year.

Vernon, Robert (*b.* 1774, *d.* 1849), patron of fine arts; presented the "Vernon Gallery" to the British nation in 1847.

Veronese, Paolo [Cagliari] (*b.* 1532, *d.* 1588), Italian painter, was born at Verona, made a study of Tiziano at Venice. His *Marriage at Cana*, in the Louvre, and *Adoration of the Magi* and *Family of Darius at the Feet of Alexander*, in the National Gallery, London, are fine specimens of his art.

Verres, Caius, was proprætor of Sicily 73-71 B.C., and was prosecuted by Cicero for his cruelties there.

Verrochio, Andrea del (*b.* 1432, *d.* 1488), Italian sculptor and painter, was the master of Leonardo da Vinci and Lorenzo di Credi. He left many specimens of his sculpture at Rome and Venice, but only one painting, *The Baptism*, at Florence.

Vertue, George (*b.* 1684, *d.* 1756), English engraver, executed prints for Rapin's *History*, and of portraits of Charles I., twelve English poets, etc. He also collected materials for a history of art in England, which were utilised by Horace Walpole.

Vesalius, Andreas (*b.* 1514, *d.* 1564), anatomist, born at Brussels, accompanied Charles V. in his campaigns as physician, and also attended Philip II. He died in Zante, where he had been wrecked on his return from Jerusalem. His great work was *De Corporis Humani Fabrica.*

Vespasianus, Titus Flavius (*b.* 9, *d.* 79), Emperor of Rome; having served with distinction in Germany, Britain, and Syria, was proclaimed emperor in 69, and reigned ten years.

Vespucci. [*See* Amerigo.]

Vestris, Madame Lucia Elizabeth (*b.* 1797, *d.* 1854), English actress; she was the granddaughter of Bartolozzi, and made her *début* in 1815. Having, meanwhile, been deserted by her first husband, she came back to London in 1819, and acted at Drury Lane, the Haymarket, the Olympic, and other houses till her retirement from the stage in 1854, her Phœbe in *Paul Pry* being very popular. In 1838 she married Charles Matthews, the younger. This lady is not to be confounded with MARIE DUGAZON VESTRIS, the French *tragédienne*, who died in 1804.

Vezin, Hermann (*b.* 1829), actor, was born in America, and in 1850 came to England. Among his best parts have been Jacques, Dan'l Druce, and Dr. Primrose.

Viardot-Garcia, Pauline (*b.* 1821), Italian singer, daughter of Manuel Garcia and sister of Malibran, first appeared in London in 1839 as Desdemona, and subsequently visited all the chief Continental towns, retiring in 1862. She composed an opera and some songs.

Vico, Giovanni Battista (*b.* 1668, *d.* 1743), Italian philosopher, whose chief work was *Pincipi di una Nuova Scienza* (1725).

Victor, Claude, Duc de Belluno (*b.* 1768, *d.* 1841), marshal of France, was at first a drummer-boy, but became general of division in 1799. He distinguished himself at Marengo, and received his *bâton* after Friedland, and gained some successes in Spain, but lost the battles of Talavera (1809) and Barossa (1811). He deserted Napoleon in 1814, and was war minister from 1821 to 1823.

Victor Amadeus II., King of Sardinia and Duke of Savoy (*b.* 1666, *d.* 1732), renewed the persecution of the Waldenses; was recognised as heir to the crown of Spain at the Peace of Utrecht and was given Sicily, but received Sardinia in exchange in 1720. He abdicated in 1730, but soon after attempted to resume the crown.

Victor Emmanuel II., first King of Italy (*b.* 1820, *d.* 1878), became King of Sardinia on the abdication of his father in 1849, and immediately began to reorganise the kingdom and to enforce toleration. He sent a contingent during the war with Russia to help the allies in the Crimea, and in 1859 he secured the alliance of France in his struggle with Austria. The price agreed on was the cession of Savoy and Nice, but the result was the union of Italy under the ruler of Sardinia. By the help of Prussia the liberation of Venice was gained in 1866, and Rome was evacuated by the French in 1870. Victor Emmanuel was called by his people "*Rè Galantuomo.*"

Victoria Alexandrina, Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India (*b.* 1819), daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of George III., was crowned on June 28, 1837. She married, in 1840, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, who died in 1861, by whom she had nine children. The chief events of the reign have been the establishment of the penny post (1840), the repeal of the Corn Laws (1846), the annexation of the Punjaub (1849), the Great Exhibition (1851), the Crimean war (1854-5), the Indian Mutiny (1857-8), followed by the assumption of sovereignty over India, the second and third Reform Bills (1867 and 1884), wars in Afghanistan, China, South Africa, and Egypt, and the Fenian and Home Rule agitations in Ireland. The jubilee of the Queen's accession was celebrated in 1887. Five attempts were made on her life, in 1840, 1842 (three), and 1882.

Vida, Marco Girolamo (*b.* 1490, *d.* 1567), Bishop of Alba, and author of the *Christiad*, a Latin poem.

Vien, Joseph, Comte (*b.* 1716, *d.* 1809), French historical painter, whose *chef-d'œuvre* is the *Preaching of St. Denis*, in the church of St. Roch, Paris.

Vigilantius, (5th century), presbyter of Barcelona; opposed asceticism, and was denounced by Jerome.

Vigny, Alfred, Comte de (*b.* 1799, *d.* 1863), French writer, author of *Poèmes Antiques et Modernes* (1826-37), *Cinq-Mars*, a romance (1837), some plays, and *Destinées* (posthumous poems).

Villani, Giovanni (*d.* 1348), Italian writer, author of *Istorie Fiorentine*, which was first printed in 1537. The author died of the plague. His brother MATTEO continued his history.

Villari, Pasquale (*b.* 1827), Italian writer, became professor of history at Pisa in 1859, and at Florence in 1866. His chief works are *Savonarola and his Times* (translated 1863), and *Machiavelli and his Times* (1877-82), which has also been translated.

Villars, Louis, Duc de (*b.* 1653, *d.* 1734), marshal of France, served in his youth under Condé and Turenne, and after being twice ambassador at Vienna, suppressed the Camisard rising (1705), but was defeated by Marlborough at Ramillies and Malplaquet. He took Denain in 1712, but saw no more service till the year of his death, when he commanded for a short time in Italy.

Villehardouin, Geoffroy de (*d. circa* 1213), French historian, negotiated an alliance with Venice in 1199, and went on the crusade which followed, describing it in his *Histoire de la Prise de Constantinople par les Français et les Venitiens.*

Villemain, Abel François (*b.* 1790, *d.* 1870), French writer; assisted Guizot at the Sorbonne, and became professor of eloquence, and was minister of public instruction from 1839 to 1844. Among his works are *Cours de la Littérature Française* (1828-38), and *Souvenirs d'Histoire et de Littérature.*

Villeneuve, Pierre Sylvestre de (*b.* 1763, *d.* 1806), French admiral; commanded the right wing at Aboukir, and planned the invasion of England in 1804, being given the command of the fleet. He was defeated by Sir R. Calder off Ferrol and then, against his will, fought the battle of Trafalgar, after which he was for some months a prisoner in England. His death was probably due to suicide caused by his disgrace.

Villeroy, François, Duc de (*b.* 1643, *d.* 1730), marshal of France, was defeated at Ramillies, and elsewhere showed his incompetence. An ancestor of his, who died in 1617, was a minister of state under Francis I., Charles IX., Henri III., and Henri IV.

Villiers. [*See* Buckingham.]

Villiers, Right Hon. Charles Pelham (*b.* 1802), politician; was first elected for Wolverhampton in 1835, and took a leading part in the Anti-Corn Law agitation. He was named Judge Advocate-General in 1853, and was president of the Poor Law Board from 1859 to 1866.

Vincent. [*See* St. Vincent.]

Vincent, Charles Howard (*b.* 1849), was director of Criminal Investigations from 1878 to 1884, and entered Parliament in 1885.

Vincent, Sir Edgar, K.C.M.G. (*b.* 1857), his brother, became financial adviser to the Khedive in 1883, and afterwards governor of the Ottoman bank.

Vincent de Paul, Saint (*b.* 1576, *d.* 1660), French philanthropist; was captured and made a slave by Tunisian pirates, but was afterwards almoner to Marguerite de Valois and tutor to Cardinal de Retz. He founded in 1617 the *Confrérie de Charité*, reformed the galley-slaves, and in 1634 instituted the *Sœurs de Charité.*

Vinci, Leonardo da (*b.* 1452, *d.* 1519), Italian painter and sculptor, entered the service of the Duke of Milan, and executed there an equestrian statue of Francesco Sforza; studied anatomy with Della Torre, and painted his *Last Supper* about 1497. In 1502 he became architect to Cæsar

Borgia, and was afterwards painter to Louis XII. and Francis I. of France. Among his other great works are the *Vierge aux Rochers* and *La Joconde* in the Louvre.

Viner, Charles (*b.* 1680, *d.* 1756), lawyer, author of *General Abridgment of the Laws of England;* founded the Vinerian professorship at Oxford.

Vinet, Alexandre (*b.* 1797, *d.* 1847), Swiss writer, seceded from the Protestant Church, and wrote *Essai sur la Manifestation des Convictions Religieuses, et sur la Séparation de l'Église et de l'État, Discours sur Quelques Sujets Religieux* (*Vital Christianity*), and some literary works.

Viollet-le-Duc, Eugène (*b.* 1814, *d.* 1879), French architect and writer; restored Notre Dame, La Sainte Chapelle, and other churches, and published *Military Architecture in the Middle Ages, Restoration,* and other works. He was a strong republican, and commanded a body of engineers at the siege of Paris.

Viotti, Giovanni (*b.* 1753, *d.* 1824), violinist; was very successful at Paris and in England, but was compelled to leave the latter country on suspicion of being a spy. He returned in 1795, and in 1818 became director of the Paris opera. He composed concertos in A, B, C, and D.

Virchow, Rudolf (*b.* 1821), German pathologist; after being involved in trouble on account of his share in the movement of 1848, obtained chairs of pathological anatomy at Würzburg and Berlin (1856), having recently published his *Cellular Pathology.* Three years later he returned to politics, and ultimately became leader of the Liberal opposition in the Prussian Assembly, and was challenged to a duel in 1865 by Bismarck. In 1878 he retired from public life. He was much consulted during the illness of the Emperor Frederick.

Virgil [Publius Virgilius Maro] (*b.* 70 B.C., *d.* 19 B.C.), Roman poet, born near Mantua, found patrons in Mæcenas and Augustus, who restored to him his estate. He died at Brundusium on his return from a visit to Greece. His chief works were *The Eclogues* or *Bucolics, The Georgics,* and the *Æneid,* the latter of which has been translated by, among others, Dryden, Conington, and William Morris.

Visconti, Matteo, was named vicar of the Empire in Lombardy in 1294, and succeeded his uncle Ottone in the sovereignty, which was held by the family till 1447.

Visconti, Ottone (*d.* 1295), was forced by Urban IV. on the people of Milan as archbishop, and after a long struggle with his rival, Della Torre, became lord of Milan.

Visscher, Cornelius (*b.* 1629, *d.* 1658), Dutch engraver; executed a great number of prints, which were catalogued in 1863 by W. Smith, F.S.A.

Vitellius, Aulus (*b.* 15, *d.* 69), Emperor of Rome, was raised to the purple by the German legions in January, 69; but though his rival, Otho, was defeated, his own army was soon after routed, and its leader put to death at Rome.

Vitruvius Pollio, Marcus (1st century), Latin writer on architecture, whose *De Architecturâ* has been frequently translated.

Vivian, Richard Hussey, Lord (*b.* 1775, *d.* 1842), English general, distinguished himself in the Peninsula war, especially at Corunna and Toulouse. He afterwards entered Parliament, became master-general of the ordnance in 1835, and a peer in 1841.

Vogel, Sir Julius (*b.* 1835), colonial statesman; after being head of the government of Victoria for many years, went to New Zealand in 1869, held office under Fox and Waterhouse, and was prime minister in succession to the latter. From his resignation in 1876 till 1881 he was agent-general, and from 1884 to 1887 again held office in New Zealand. He published in 1890 the novel *A.D. 2000.*

Vogt, Karl (*b.* 1817), Swiss writer, professor of natural history at Geneva, and author of *Lessons on Man, his Place in Creation, Science and Superstition,* and several similar works.

Vogüé, Vicomte Melchior de (*b.* 1848), French writer; author of *Histoires Orientales, Le Fils de Pierre le Grand,* etc.; was elected to the Académie in 1888.

Volney, Constantine, Comte de (*b.* 1757, *d.* 1820), French traveller; was a member of the States-General, and was imprisoned during the Terror, but ennobled by Napoleon and the Bourbons. His chief works were *Voyage en Syrie et en Égypte,* and *Ruins: or Meditations on the Revolutions of Empire.*

Volpato, Giovanni (*b.* 1733, *d.* 1802), Italian engraver; author of *Principles of Design;* was father-in-law and teacher of Raphael Morghen.

Volta, Alessandro (*b.* 1745, *d.* 1826), natural philosopher; was for thirty years professor at Pavia, and became F.R.S. Besides making other discoveries, he invented the voltaic pile or electrical column.

Voltaire (*b.* 1694, *d.* 1778), whose original name was François Marie Arouet, was born at Paris, educated by the Jesuits, and became a *protégé* of Ninon de l'Enclos. In 1716-17 he was imprisoned in the Bastille on suspicion of writing a libel on the king, and *Aedipe* was produced in 1718. After another imprisonment he went to England, where, in 1728, the *Henriade* was published. He escaped prosecution by disavowing his writings, and in 1736 began to correspond with Frederick the Great. After the rise of the Pompadour he secured a reception at court and at the Académie. In 1750 he went to the court of Berlin, where he stayed three years, the result being a historical quarrel. Soon after this he settled at Ferney, where the rest of his life was spent, but before his death he visited Paris, and was received as a popular hero. He wrote numerous plays and romances (*Candide*, *Zadig*), etc., *Histoire de Charles XII.*, *Siècle de Louis XIV.*, and other historical works, and *Essai sur les Mœurs et l'Esprit des Nations.*

Volterra, Daniele de (*b.* 1509, *d.* 1566), Italian artist, pupil of Michelangelo. His masterpiece, *The Descent from the Cross*, was torn by the French, who attempted to take it from Trinita de Monti at Rome.

Vortigern, British chief; invited the Saxons to help him against the Picts and Scots, who, however, joined the enemy.

Vos, Simon de (*b.* 1603), Dutch painter, hunting-pieces being his speciality, belonged to a well-known family of artists.

Voss, Johann Heinrich (*b.* 1751, *d.* 1826), German poet, a native of Mecklenburg. His best work was *Luise* (1795). He translated parts of Homer, Virgil, Ovid, Theocritus, and other writers, and also the whole of Shakespeare.

Vossius, Gerard (*b.* 1557, *d.* 1649), Dutch philologist, friend of Grotius; was director of the colleges of Dort and Leyden and Prebendary of Canterbury. He wrote *Aristarchus*, a treatise on grammar, and other works. ISAAC VOSSIUS, Canon of Windsor (*b.* 1618, *d.* 1689), was his son.

Vries, Hans Fredeman de (*b.* 1527, *d.* 1604), Dutch painter, celebrated for his mastery of perspective.

Vroom, Hendrik Cornelis (*b.* 1566), Dutch marine painter; drew the designs for the tapestry in the House of Lords, illustrative of the defeat of the Armada.

W

Waagen, Gustav Friedrich (*b.* 1794, *d.* 1868), German writer, professor of art-history at Berlin. His chief work was *Kunstwerke und Künstler in England und Paris*, of which there are several English versions.

Wace (*d. circa* 1184), Anglo-Norman poet, made Canon of Bayeux by Henry II.; was author of the *Roman du Rou* and *Le Brut d'Angleterre.*

Wace, Henry, D.D. (*b.* 1836), theologian, became Prebendary of St. Paul's in 1881 and principal of King's College, London, in 1883; edited with Dr. W. Smith the *Dictionary of Christian Biography*, and published *Boyle and Bampton Lectures* (1874 and 1879).

Waddington, William Henry (*b.* 1826), French statesman of English parentage and education (Chancellor's medallist at Cambridge in 1849, and rowed in the race with Oxford); after publishing some works on classical archæology, entered public life in 1871 as a supporter of Thiers, and in 1876 became minister of public instruction. He was afterwards minister of foreign affairs (1877), French plenipotentiary at Berlin (1878), president of the Council (1879), and in 1883 became ambassador in England.

Wade, Sir Thomas Francis, K.C.B. (*b.* 1818), became British minister in China in 1871, having previously been attached to the Elgin mission (1857-60), to which his knowledge of Chinese was of great service. He published in 1867 *Tzu-Erh Chi* (*Progressive Chinese Course*).

Wadham, Nicholas (*b.* 1536, *d.* 1609), founded the college at Oxford which bears his name, and which was finished in 1613.

Wagenaar, Jan (*b.* 1709, *d.* 1773), Dutch writer, historiographer of Amsterdam; wrote a *History of Holland* (in twenty-one volumes), and other works.

Waghorn, Thomas (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1850), British naval officer, projected the overland route to India. He ruined himself in the undertaking, but received a pension shortly before his death.

Wagner, Wilhelm Richard (*b.* 1813, *d.* 1883), German composer, born at Leipzig, was conductor of the Royal Opera, Dresden, from 1842 to 1849, during which time were produced *Rienzi*, *Der Fliegende Holländer* (1843), and *Tannhaüser* (1845). He was obliged to leave Dresden for political reasons, and *Lohengrin* was first heard at Zürich in 1850. From 1864 he enjoyed the patronage of Ludwig II. of Bavaria, under whose auspices *Tristan und Isolde*, *Die Meistersinger*, etc., were produced. *Parsifal* was his last work. Wagner came to London in 1877, and died in Italy. He was twice married, his second wife being Cosima von Bülow (*née* Liszt). His *Gesammelte Schriften und Dichtungen* contain his theory of the opera.

Wahhab, Mohammed Ebn Abdel (18th century), Mohammedan reformer and founder of the Wahhabees, born in Arabia, his father being a sheikh, condemned the worship of the Prophet, the use of tobacco and wine, and other usages, against which, with the help of his son-in-law, Sheikh Ibn Sa'ud, he took forcible measures. His doctrines spread widely, especially among the Bedouins.

Waitz, Georg (*b.* 1813, *d.* 1886), German historian, pupil of Ranke, and professor at Göttingen (1848-75); edited for some time the *Monumenta Germaniæ Historica*, and wrote a *History of the German Constitution*, a *History of Schleswig-Holstein* (1851-4) and other works.

Wake, William (*b.* 1657, *d.* 1737), divine, successively Dean of Exeter, Bishop of Lincoln, and Archbishop of Canterbury (1716), attempted to bring about a union of the English and Gallican churches.

Wakefield, Edward Gibbon (*b.* 1796, *d.* 1862), colonial organiser; while in prison for abduction wrote his *Letter from Sydney* (1829), advocating the system of colonisation called by his name, which, after his release, was carried out by the South Australian Association. He was secretary to Lord Durham in Canada in 1838, and next year obtained the annexation by Great Britain of New Zealand, in the colonisation of which he took an active part. In 1849 he published *The Art of Colonisation.*

Wakefield, Gilbert (*b.* 1756, *d.* 1801), scholar and critic, was imprisoned for a letter to the Bishop of Llandaff directed against the Government. He seceded from the Church of England, and wrote, among other works, *Inquiry into the Opinions of the Christian Writers of the Three First Centuries Concerning the Person of Jesus Christ.*

Wakefield, Priscilla (*d.* 1832), established at Tottenham the "Frugality Bank" (the first savings bank), and wrote works for the young.

Wakley, Thomas (*b.* 1795, *d.* 1862), physician, and coroner for Middlesex. He established the *Lancet* in 1823, and as editor had to meet actions against it by Abernethy and Bransby Cooper. He sat for Finsbury in Parliament from 1835 till 1852.

Waldeck, Christian August, Prince of (*b.* 1744, *d.* 1778), served with credit in the Austrian army against the French, and became member of the Aulic Council, and died in Portugal, whither he had gone to reorganise the army.

Waldeck, George Frederick, Prince of (*b.* 1620, *d.* 1692), distinguished himself as field-marshal in the imperial service against the French, and against the Turks at the siege of Vienna (1683). Afterwards, as marshal-general in the Dutch service, he commanded against the armies of Louis XIV.

Waldemar, King of Sweden (*b.* 1242, *d.* 1302), was elected in 1250, but defeated by his brother, Magnus I., in 1279, and died in prison.

Waldemar I., "the Great," King of Denmark (*b.* 1131, *d.* 1182), became king in 1157; after a struggle with his rivals, put down the piracies of the Wends, refused to do homage to the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, but assisted him against Henry the Lion (q.v.). Some of his laws are still in force.

Waldemar II., "the Victorious" (*d.* 1241), came to the throne in 1202, on the death of his elder brother; made Norway tributary; conquered Eastern Pomerania (now Prussia) in 1210; received the title of King of the Wends from Frederick II. for his assistance against Otto; conquered but lost Esthonia, and was obliged to renounce his German territories in order to procure his release from Henry, Count of Schwerin. The title WALDEMAR III. is variously given to the son of WALDEMAR II. (1218-31), and to the son of Christopher II., the latter reigning 1340-1375.

Walden, Thomas [Netter] (*d.* 1430), principal of the Carmelites in England, and confessor of Henry V.; wrote *Doctrinale Antiquum Fidei Ecclesiæ Catholicæ*, against the Lollards, and was perhaps author of *Fasciculi Zizaniorum Johannis Wyclif.*

Wales, Prince of. [*See* Albert Edward.]

Walewski, Alexandre Colonna, Count (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1868), French statesman, natural son of Napoleon I. by a Polish countess; became a French subject after the failure of the rising of 1830, and was much employed diplomatically by Napoleon III., being also foreign minister from 1855 to 1860, and president of the *Corps Législatif* in 1865.

Walford, Edward (*b.* 1823), English writer, author of numerous works, among which may be named *Londoniana*, *The County Families of the United Kingdom*, part of *Old and New London*, *Greater London*, and several biographical and educational books.

Walford, Mrs. Lucy Bethia, novelist; published in *Blackwood's Magazine The Baby's Grandmother*, *A Stiffnecked Generation*, and other works, and also wrote *Mr. Smith*, etc. She married in 1869 Mr. A. S. Walford.

Walid I., Ommiad Khalif of Damascus (*d.* 715), came to the throne in 705, and acquired Armenia, Cilicia, and Cappadocia from the Greek Empire, the great mosque of Damascus being also begun in his reign.

Walid II., "Al Fassik" (*b.* 703, *d.* 744), succeeded Hescham in 743, but was soon after put to death.

Walker, Clement (*d.* 1651), political writer; author of *History of Independency*, from a Presbyterian standpoint; was imprisoned by Cromwell, and wrote a violent treatise against him when in the Tower.

Walker, Francis Amasa (*b.* 1840), American economist and statistician, son of AMASA WALKER (*d.* 1875), author of *The Science of Wealth* (1866), was wounded and made prisoner in the Civil war. He was professor of political economy at Yale from 1873 to 1881, his *Political Economy* being published in 1883.

Walker, Frederick, A.R.A. (*b.* 1840, *d.* 1875), painter; engraved the illustrations to Thackeray's novels, and exhibited both at the exhibitions of the Society of Painters in Water Colours and at the Royal Academy. His *Vagrants* (1868), now in the National Gallery, London, and *The Bathers* (1867), were his best pictures.

Walker, George (*d.* 1690), Irish clergyman, received the thanks of Parliament for his defence of Derry against James II., and, after being named bishop of that see, was killed at the battle of the Boyne.

Walker, John (*b.* 1732, *d.* 1807), lexicographer, his chief work, a *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary*, being published in 1775.

Walker, Robert (*d. circa* 1659), painter; executed several portraits of Cromwell (one of which is in the British Museum), as well as of Blake and other contemporaries.

Walker, Thomas (*b.* 1784, *d.* 1836), humorist; was an active police magistrate, but is chiefly remembered by his weekly publication, *The Original* (1835).

Walker William Sidney (*b.* 1795, *d.* 1846), poet and scholar, educated at Eton and Trinity College. Edited a *Corpus Poetarum Latinarum*; left, besides *Poetical Remains*, copious notes on the text and versification of Shakespeare, which were embodied in books published in 1854 and 1860.

Walker-Arnott, George (*b.* 1799, *d.* 1868), botanist; held the chair of botany at Glasgow from 1845 till his death, travelled extensively, and collaborated with Hooker in his *British Flora* and other works.

Wall, Joseph, "Governor Wall" (*d.* 1802); was tried and hanged for the murder of Benjamin Armstrong, who received eight hundred lashes by his orders as governor of Goree in 1782, the soldier having demanded for the men arrears of pay.

Wall, William (*d.* 1728), divine, incumbent of Shoreham; was author of *History of Infant Baptism*.

Wallace, Alfred Russel, F.R.S. (*b.* 1822), scientific writer; visited South America and the Malay Archipelago, publishing the results of his observations on his return, among his other works being *Contributions to the Theory of Natural Selection* (1871), *On Miracles and Modern Spiritualism* (1875), *Land Nationalisation* (1882), and *Darwinism* (1889). The discovery of the evolution hypothesis was arrived at by him at the same time as by Darwin. In 1884 he published a strong attack upon vaccination. In 1881 he received a Civil List pension of £100.

Wallace, Sir William (*d.* 1305), Scotch hero; headed the rising of 1297 against the English, and won a victory at Cambus Kenneth, after which he crossed the border, and was named guardian of Scotland on his return. Next year, however, he was defeated by Edward I. at Falkirk, after which, deserted by the nobles, he carried on a guerilla warfare for seven years. After being imprisoned in France, whose aid he had sought, he was declared an outlaw in 1304, and having been captured next year was sent to London and hanged.

Wallace, William Vincent (*b.* 1814, *d.* 1865), musical composer, born at Waterford; travelled in both hemispheres, and lived for some time in Mexico and New York. Among his operas were *Maritana* (1846), *Lurline* (1860), and *The Amber Witch* (1861), and he left also many songs.

Wallack, James William (*b.* 1794, *d.* 1864), actor, born in England, becoming stage-manager at Drury Lane in 1824. He afterwards played much, both in England and America, and in 1861 established Wallack's theatre at New York.

Wallack, Lester (*b.* 1820, *d.* 1888), held for two years a commission in the British army, but afterwards adopted his father's profession, and played with success at New York in modern comedy.

Wallenstein, Albrecht, Graf von Waldstein (*b.* 1583, *d.* 1634), Duke of Friedland, Imperialist general, of noble Bohemian family; after serving against the Turks, the Venetians, and Bethlen Gabor, raised an army at his own expense in 1626 for the emperor, and defeated Mansfeld and the Danes. In 1630 he was deprived of his command by the jealousy of the League, but was soon recalled to oppose Gustavus Adolphus. The Swedish king was repulsed at Breitenfeld (1632), but Wallenstein was defeated at Lützen, where Gustavus fell. After his defeat he negotiated with France, and having been outlawed by the emperor, was assassinated at Eger.

Waller, Edmund (*b.* 1605, *d.* 1687), English poet; sat in the Long Parliament, and was imprisoned in 1643 for complicity in a Royalist plot, but was restored to his estates by Cromwell, and enjoyed the favour of Charles II. and James II. He is remembered by his love poems, addressed to Lady Dorothea Sidney, under the name of "Sacharissa."

Waller, Sir William (*b.* 1597, *d.* 1668), a Presbyterian member of the Long Parliament; became second in command on the outbreak of war with the king. He gained some successes in the west, but was removed by the Self-Denying Ordinance, and afterwards twice imprisoned.

Wallis, Henry (*b.* 1830), painter, his *chef d'œuvre* being *The Death of Chatterton.* Many of his subjects are drawn from the life of mediæval Venice.

Wallis, Robert (*b.* 1794, *d.* 1878), line-engraver, executed plates for Turner's pictures. His engraving of *Lake Nemi* being especially valued.

Wallon, Henri Alexandre (*b.* 1812), French historian and politician; had a considerable share in the establishment of the third republic, and in 1875 became minister of public instruction. Among his works are *Jeanne d'Arc*, *Richard II.*, and *Le Tribunal Révolutionnaire de Paris* (1886). In 1878 he was candidate for membership of the Académie against M. Renan.

Walpole, Horace (*b.* 1717, *d.* 1797), English writer, youngest son of Sir Robert, and friend of Gray; retired from public life in 1768, and thenceforth devoted himself chiefly to the fine arts. He wrote *Memoirs*, *The Castle of Otranto*, a novel, *Historic Doubts on the Life and Reign of Richard III.*, and other works, and his published correspondence extends from 1735 to 1797. In 1791 he became Earl of Orford.

Walpole, Sir Robert (*b.* 1676, *d.* 1745), statesman; entered Parliament as a Whig in 1701, became Secretary-at-War in 1708, and having been one of the managers of Sacheverell's impeachment was expelled the House by the Tories on the fall of Marlborough on a charge of corruption. He again held office from the accession of George I. till 1717, and from 1720 till his resignation in 1742 was the most influential minister, his power being founded on his conduct in relation to the failure of the South Sea scheme, and later on the favour of Queen Caroline. He was created Earl of Orford in 1742.

Walpole, Right Hon. Spencer Horatio (*b.* 1806), statesman; was Home Secretary under Lord Derby in 1852, and in 1858-59 held the same office, as also in 1866-67. He represented Cambridge University from 1856 to 1882.

Walpole, Spencer (*b.* 1839), son of the above; became lieutenant-governor of the Isle of Man in 1882, and published a *History of England from 1815*, a *Life of Mr. Perceval*, and other historical works.

Walsh, Right Rev. William John (*b.* 1841), Irish Catholic divine; became president of Maynooth College in 1880, and Archbishop of Dublin 1885. He acts with the Nationalist party, but declared against Mr. Parnell on the decision of the Divorce Court against him.

Walshe, Walter Hayle, **M.D.** (*b.* 1816), Irish physician; was for several years professor of medicine in University College, London, resigning in 1862, and published *Practical Treatise on the Lungs*, and several other works.

Walsingham, Sir Francis (*b.* 1536, *d.* 1590), statesman; having been ambassador at Paris for three years, became Secretary of State in 1573. He was one of the commissioners for the trial of Mary Stuart, whose designs, and those of the Jesuits, he succeeded in thwarting by his elaborate system of espionage.

Walsingham, Thomas (15th century), Benedictine monk; author of a *History of England from 1273 to the Death of Henry V.*, and other works.

Walter, John (*b.* 1773, *d.* 1847), succeeded his father in the proprietorship of the *Times* in 1803, and was a member of Parliament for several years. It was under his management that steam-power was first applied to printing in 1814.

Walter, John (*b.* 1818), son of the above, whom he succeeded in the chief proprietorship of the *Times*, represented Nottingham as a moderate Liberal from 1847 to 1859, and

Berkshire from 1859 to 1865, and from 1868 to 1885.

Walther, Bernard (*d.* 1504), German astronomer, and supposed discoverer of the regular effect of atmospheric refraction.

Walther von der Vogelweide (*fl.* 1200), minnesinger; patronised by Frederick II. (whose crusade in 1228 he accompanied), and other German princes of the time; travelled widely, took part in the poetical contest in the Wartburg (1206), and wrote love songs and national airs, which have been since modernised. A life of the poet was written by Uhland.

Walton, Brian (*b.* 1600, *d.* 1661), English divine; projector and editor of the Polyglot Bible (1654-57), was deprived of his prebend at St. Paul's as a delinquent, but on the Restoration became chaplain to the king and Bishop of Chester.

Walton, Izaak (*b.* 1593, *d.* 1683), was for some time a hosier in Fleet Street, and took part with the Royalists during the Civil war. *The Compleat Angler: or, Contemplative Man's Recreation*, appeared in 1653, and a facsimile of the first edition was printed in 1879. Walton also wrote lives of Dr. Donne, Sir Henry Wotton, and other friends and contemporaries.

Wanklyn, James Alfred (*b.* 1834), chemist; was professor of chemistry at the London Institution 1863-70, and lecturer at St. George's Hospital 1877-80. With some others he invented the ammonia process of water analysis, and (with W. J. Cooper) the moist combustion process, and published *Bread Analysis*, *Treatise on Tea, Coffee, and Cocoa*, with other works.

Wappers, Gustaf, Baron (*b.* 1803, *d.* 1874), Belgian painter; founded a new national school, examples of which were *The Devotion of the Burgomasters of Leyden*, *The Parting of Charles I. with his Children*, and *The Defence of the Island of Rhodes.*

Warbeck, Perkin (*d.* 1499), landed in Ireland in 1492, calling himself Richard, Duke of York, and five years after, with the support of the Duchess of Burgundy, of France and of Scotland, invaded Cornwall. Having been induced to quit sanctuary, he was sent to the Tower and executed, a confession of his imposture being published; but his identity has never been satisfactorily established.

Warburton, Eliot (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1852), English writer, author of *The Crescent and the Cross* (an account of his travels in the East), *Memoirs of Prince Rupert*, etc.; perished in the *Amazon*, which was burnt in the Bay of Biscay.

Warburton, William (*b.* 1698, *d.* 1779), divine and writer, was successively chaplain to the king, Dean of Bristol, and Bishop of Gloucester, his chief works having been *A Critical and Philosophical Inquiry into the Causes of Prodigies and Miracles as Related by Historians*, *The Divine Legation of Moses*, and editions of Shakespeare and Pope.

Ward, Adolphus William, Litt. D. (*b.* 1837), English writer; became professor of history and literature at Owens College in 1866, and subsequently vice-chancellor of the Victoria University. Besides contributions to the *Dictionary of National Biography*, etc., he published *History of Greece*, *The House of Austria in the Thirty Years' War*, and several other works.

Ward, Artemus, *nom de plume* of Charles Farrer Browne (*b.* 1834, *d.* 1867), American humorist; after having been for some years a journalist, began to give lectures in 1861, and visited England in 1866. His published sketches were collected and issued as *The Complete Works of Artemus Ward.*

Ward, Edward Matthew, R.A. (*b.* 1816, *d.* 1879), historical painter, pupil of Wilkie, several of whose pictures (*The Disgrace of Lord Clarendon*, *The South Sea Bubble*, etc.) are in the National Gallery, London; committed suicide while suffering from depression.

Ward, H. Marshall, F.R.S. (*b.* 1854), physiological botanist; was sent to report on the causes of the coffee leaf disease in 1879, and in 1885 became professor of botany at Cooper's Hill. His chief works are *The Diseases of Plants*, and *Timber, and Some of its Diseases.*

Ward, James, R.A. (*b.* 1769, *d.* 1859), animal painter, his most famous works being *The Bull Bait*, *The Bull*, and *Landscape with Cattle*, now in the National Gallery, London.

Ward, John Quincey Adams (*b.* 1830), American sculptor, among whose productions are colossal statues of Washington and Garfield, and *The Pilgrim* at New York.

Ward, Mary Augusta (*b.* 1851), English writer, niece of Matthew Arnold, and author of *Robert Elsmere* (1888), a translation of *Amiel's Journal* (1885), and *The History of David Grieve* (1892), married in 1872 Mr. T. HUMPHRY WARD (*b.* 1845), journalist, editor of *Men of the Reign*, *The Reign of Queen Victoria*, and other works.

Ward, Robert Plumer (*b.* 1765, *d.* 1846), politician and novelist, held several subordinate offices between 1805 and 1810; wrote *Tremaine* and other novels, and *History of the Law of Nations*. His son, Sir

HENRY WARD (*d.* 1860), held the office of governor of the Ionian Islands (1849), of Ceylon (1856) and of Madras (1860).

Ward, William George, D.D. (*b.* 1812, *d.* 1882), theologian; while fellow of Balliol took part in the Tractarian movement, and in 1844 published *The Ideal of a Christian Church Considered in Comparison with its Existing Practice*, which was condemned by Convocation. The writer shortly after joined the Roman Church.

Warham, William (*b.* 1460, *d.* 1532), divine, was Master of the Rolls and Lord Chancellor under Henry VII.; became Bishop of London in 1503, and Primate next year, but resigned the Great Seal in 1515, being again offered it on the fall of Wolsey.

Warner, Charles Dudley (*b.* 1829), American humorist; author of *My Summer in a Garden* (1870), *The Gilded Age* (with Mark Twain), *Studies in the South and West*, etc.

Warner, John (*d.* 1666), English divine, successively Dean of Lichfield and Bishop of Rochester, founded Bromley College near that town, and also some scholarships at Balliol College, Oxford.

Warner, William (*b. circa* 1558), poet, author of *Albion's England.*

Warre, Edmond, D.D. (*b.* 1836), was appointed head-master of Eton College in 1884, having been assistant-master since 1860.

Warren, Colonel Sir Charles, F.R.S. (*b.* 1840), administrator; conducted excavations for the Palestine Exploration Fund, and wrote *Underground Jerusalem*, and other works on the subject; held commands in the Gaika war and Bechuanaland, and as administrator of Griqualand West organised a volunteer force in the Zulu war of 1880. He was employed in Egypt (1882), Bechuanaland (1884-5), and was Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police 1886-8, after which he became governor of the Straits Settlements.

Warren, Sir Peter (*b.* 1703, *d.* 1752), admiral, took Louisbourg in 1745, and defeated a French attempt to recover it. He was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Warren, Samuel (*b.* 1807, *d.* 1877), English lawyer and writer, whose chief works were *Diary of a Late Physician*, *Ten Thousand a Year* (1841), and *The Moral and Intellectual Development of the Age* (1854), was appointed Master in Lunacy in 1859.

Warton, Thomas (*b.* 1728, *d.* 1790), author of *History of English Poetry* (1774-81), was professor of poetry at Oxford 1757-67, and was named poet-laureate in 1785. Besides some satires, he also published an edition of Theocritus. His brother, JOSEPH (*d.* 1800), succeeded to the chair of poetry, and was head-master of Winchester for many years.

Warwick, Richard Neville, Earl of, "the King-maker" (*b. circa* 1420, *d.* 1471), was created Earl in 1449, and joined the Yorkists, getting Edward IV. crowned by his influence, and defeating his enemies at Towton (1461); quarrelled with Edward, and restored Henry VI. in 1470, but was defeated and slain at Barnet next year.

Warwick, Edward Plantagenet, Earl of (*d.* 1499), son of George, Duke of Clarence, and grandson of the above; was imprisoned and beheaded by Henry VII. as the heir of the Yorkist claims.

Washington, George (*b.* 1732, *d.* 1799), American leader, son of a Virginian planter; was defeated by a superior French force at Great Meadows, and shared in the disaster of Braddock (1755); opposed the taxation of the colonies, and was named commander of the Continental army in 1775, and though badly supported brought the war to a successful issue by the capture of Yorktown (1781). In 1789 he was elected first President of the United States of America, was re-elected in 1793, and resigned in 1797.

Watelet, Claude Henri (*b.* 1718, *d.* 1786), wrote and illustrated *L'Art de Peindre*, a poem (1760).

Waterhouse, Alfred, R.A. (*b.* 1830), architect and painter, the chief specimens of whose skill are the South Kensington Museum, Girton College, Cambridge, and the Manchester Assize Courts.

Waterland, Daniel (*b.* 1683, *d.* 1740), divine; held a controversy with Clarke on the Trinity, and with Tindal the Deist, and also wrote a *History of the Athanasian Creed.*

Waterloo, Anthony (*d.* 1662), Dutch engraver and landscape painter, whose pictures are rare.

Waterton, Charles (*b.* 1782, *d.* 1865), naturalist, author of *Wanderings in South America between 1812 and 1822*, and *Essays in Natural History.*

Watson, Charles (*b.* 1714, *d.* 1757), admiral, cooperated with Clive in India (1754-7), especially in the attack on Chandernagore.

Watson, John Forbes, M.D. (*b.* 1827, *d.* 1892), was reporter on the products of India and director of the India Museum 1858-79, and had charge of the Indian departments in the London Exhibition of 1862, that of Paris in 1867, and of Vienna in 1873. He published *Industrial Survey of India* and other works.

Watson, Lord (*b.* 1828), was Solicitor-General for Scotland 1874-6, Lord Advocate 1876-80, and in the latter year became Lord Justice of Appeal and a life-peer.

Watson, Musgrave (*b.* 1804, *d.* 1866), sculptor, whose chief works are the statue of Queen Elizabeth in the Royal Exchange, and those of Lords Eldon and Stowell in the library of University College, Oxford.

Watson, Richard (*b.* 1737, *d.* 1816), divine, author of *Apology for the Bible* (against Tom Paine) and *Chemical Essays*, also of *An Address to the People of Great Britain* (1798), in support of the French war; became Bishop of Llandaff in 1782.

Watson, Thomas (*b.* 1646, *d. circa* 1690), Nonconformist divine; was imprisoned for his share in a plot to restore Charles II. His chief work was his *Body of Divinity.*

Watson, Sir William (*b.* 1715, *d.* 1787), received the Copley medal in 1745 for discoveries in electricity, and was also a distinguished botanist.

Watt, James (*b.* 1736, *d.* 1819), engineer, was son of a Greenock merchant; as instrument-maker to Glasgow University improved Newcomen's engine by the separate condenser and by making steam the motive-power, and afterwards made engines of his own. He also invented the copying-press.

Watteau, Antoine (*b.* 1684, *d.* 1721), French painter; founded the conventional pastoral school in French art.

Watts, Alaric (*b.* 1797, *d.* 1864), English poet, author of *Lyrics of the Heart* (1851), received a pension and an appointment at Somerset House.

Watts, George Frederick, R.A. (*b.* 1820), painter, gained a reputation by his *Caractacus Led in Triumph through the Streets of Rome* (1842). Among his chief works are *Fata Morgana* (1848), *Love and Death* (1877), *Time, Death, and Judgment* (1878), and portraits of Joachim, Manning, William Morris, etc.

Watts, Isaac (*b.* 1674, *d.* 1748), Nonconformist divine; is chiefly remembered by his *Divine and Moral Songs*, his metrical versions of the Psalms, and his hymns.

Watts, Theodore (*b.* 1836), art-critic and poet, friend of D. G. Rossetti, his criticism being chiefly found in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (ninth edition), and the *Athenæum*, while *The Armada* and the *Ode to Mother Carey's Chickens* are his best-known poems.

Wauters, Émile (*b.* 1846), Belgian artist, his subjects being chiefly historical; painted in 1881 the panorama *Cairo and the Banks of the Nile.*

Way, Albert (*b.* 1805, *d.* 1875), antiquary, founder of the Archæological Institute, whose *Journal* he edited for many years.

Way, Hon. Samuel James (*b.* 1836), Australian statesman; was appointed attorney-general of South Australia in 1875, chief justice in 1876, and in 1890 lieutenant-governor. He directed the government of the colony in 1877-79, in 1883, and 1889.

Waynflete, William (*d.* 1486), ecclesiastical statesman; after being the first head of Eton College and master of Winchester, became Bishop of Winchester in 1447, and was for four years (1456-60) Lord Chancellor. He was the founder of Magdalen College, Oxford.

Webbe, Samuel (*b.* 1740, *d.* 1816), English musician, originally a cabinet-maker, composed many glees and part-songs.

Weber, Karl Maria von (*b.* 1786, *d.* 1826), German composer, came of a musical family, and was connected with Mozart, being also a pupil of Michael Haydn, and husband of Caroline Brand. He was named theatrical director at Prague in 1813, and four years later became conductor of German opera at Dresden, and superintended the production of *Oberon* at Covent Garden shortly before his death. His greatest works were the operas *Der Freischütz* (1821) and *Euryanthe* (1823), the *Jubilee Overture* (1818), and settings of national airs.

Webster, Augusta (*née* Daviss), poet, her early works appearing over the signature "Cecil Howe," but her chief poems, *A Woman Sold* (1867), *The Auspicious Day*, *In a Day*, and other dramas were published under her own name. She was a member of the London School Board for several years.

Webster, Benjamin (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1882), actor and manager; became lessee of the Haymarket in 1829, and produced some of the best contemporary plays which were interpreted by Macready and the best players of the day. Of his own parts Triplet (*Masks and Faces*) and Robert Landry (*The Dead Heart*) were among the best. He afterwards held the management of the Adelphi and other houses, where his *One Touch of Nature* was produced in 1859.

Webster, Daniel (*b.* 1782, *d.* 1852), American statesman; entered Congress in 1812, took an active part in the debates concerning the war with England, and in 1818 distinguished himself as an advocate in the Dartmouth College case. He made notable orations on the bi-centenary celebration of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers and on other anniversaries, and was secretary of state under Harrison (1840-43), and again held that office from 1850 till his death, being a prominent Whig leader.

Webster, John (17th century), English dramatist, whose chief plays were *The White Devil*, *The Duchess of Malfi* (1616), and *Appius and Virginia*.

Webster, Noah (*b.* 1758, *d.* 1843), American lexicographer; author of a *Dictionary of the English Language* (1806), *American Dictionary*, etc.

Webster, Sir Richard (*b.* 1842), Charterhouse and Trinity College, English lawyer; became Queen's Counsel in 1878, was Attorney-General 1885-86, and again in Lord Salisbury's second ministry. He led the case for the *Times* against the Irish members in 1888-89.

Webster, Thomas, R.A. (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1886), English artist, best known by his popular pictures—*The Smile*, *The Frown*, and *The Boy with Many Friends* (exhibited 1841).

Wedgwood, Josiah (*b.* 1730, *d.* 1795), potter; set up at Burslem in 1759, and seven years later founded the village of Etruria, at the same time opening a branch in London. He made a large fortune, his greatest work being the imitation of the Barberini (Portland) vase in 1790.

Wedmore, Frederick (*b.* 1844), writer on art, his chief works being *Studies in English Art*, *Masters of Genre Painting* (1880), and a *Life of Balzac*. He made known in England the works of Méryon the etcher.

Weekes, Henry, R.A. (*b.* 1807, *d.* 1877), English sculptor, among his best productions being *America* in the Albert Memorial, and busts of Queen Victoria after her accession, and of Dean Buckland in the National Portrait Gallery, London.

Weenix, Jan, "the Elder" (*b.* 1621, *d.* 1660), Dutch painter, excelled in the painting of birds.

Weenix, Jan, "the Younger" (*b.* 1640, *d.* 1719), son of the above. His speciality was hunting pieces and pictures of dead game.

Weever, John (*d. circa* 1662), antiquary, author of *Ancient Funeral Monuments in Great Britain and Ireland.*

Weir, Harrison William (*b.* 1824), artist and writer on natural history, his chief books being *The Poetry of Nature* and *Animal Stories, Old and New*, his pictures dealing with similar subjects, besides illustrations of popular publications.

Weishaupt, Adam (*b.* 1748, *d.* 1830), founded in 1776 the order of the "Illuminati," in order to combat the influence of the Jesuits, but this, as a secret society, was looked upon with disfavour by the German princes.

Weisse, Christian Felix (*b.* 1726, *d.* 1804), German writer, friend of Lessing, and author of *Der Kinder-Freund.*

Weld, Charles Robert (*b.* 1818, *d.* 1869), miscellaneous writer, his chief work being his *History of the Royal Society*. He was a friend of Sir John Franklin, whose expeditions he assisted to organise.

Weldon, John (*d.* 1736), English composer, pupil of Purcell and organist of the Chapel Royal; composed many anthems and songs.

Welldon, James Cowell (*b.* 1854), scholar; after a distinguished course at Cambridge, became head-master of Dulwich in 1883, and of Harrow in 1885. He published a translation of Aristotle's *Politics.*

Wellesley, Richard Colley, Marquis (*b.* 1760, *d.* 1842), statesman, elder brother of the Duke of Wellington; succeeded to the Irish title of Earl of Mornington on the death of his father, and in 1785 entered the English House of Commons. In 1797 he became a British peer, and was named Governor-General of India, a post which he held till 1805. He was created marquis in 1799. On his return he joined the Canningites, and in 1809 was sent as ambassador to Madrid to support his brother, and in the same year became Foreign Secretary, holding office for about two years. On the death of Perceval he was invited to take office, but was unable, and for the next ten years supported Catholic Emancipation with the Whigs. From 1821 to 1828 he was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and again in 1833-34. He retired from public life in 1835.

Wellington, Arthur Wellesley [Wesley], Duke of (*b.* 1769, *d.* 1852), was educated at Eton and the Military Academy of Angers, and entered the army in 1787. As lieutenant-colonel he served in Holland (1794), and in 1797 was sent to India. In 1799, under General Harris, he stormed Seringapatam, defeated the Mahrattas at Assaye in 1803, and returned home two years later. After serving at Copenhagen (1806), and sitting in Parliament for two years (being Irish Secretary in 1807), he was sent to Portugal in 1808. Having won the victories of Roliça and Vimiera, he was superseded, but in 1809 was again in the Peninsula. He was made a peer for the victory of Talavera, and won the battle of Busaco in 1810, after which he constructed the lines of Torres Vedras. This was followed by Fuentes d' Oñoro (1811), the capture of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz (1812), and the victory of Salamanca in the same year. He was now created marquis, and after the battle of Vittoria drove the French across the Pyrenees. After being made field-marshal and duke, he attended the Congress of Vienna, which he left to meet Napoleon at

Waterloo. In 1827 he became commander-in-chief, and in 1828 was for the first time Premier. After yielding on the Catholic question, he resigned in 1830 on that of reform, incurring great unpopularity. In 1834 he again held office, but resigned next year, and in 1841 joined the Cabinet of Sir R. Peel. He attended the House of Lords to the last, and received a state funeral at St. Paul's Cathedral.

Wells, Charles Jeremiah (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1879), poet and friend of Keats; published the drama *Joseph and his Brethren* in 1822, but is said to have destroyed most of his work, which was highly praised by Hazlitt and Swinburne among others. He left England in 1840, and died in France.

Wells, Charles William (*b.* 1757, *d.* 1817), natural philosopher and physician to St. Thomas's Hospital; published in 1814 his *Essay on Dew*, which was reprinted in 1866.

Wells, Henry Tanworth, R.A. (*b.* 1828), artist; made his reputation as a miniaturist, among his best efforts being *Victoria Regina* (1880) and *Friends at Yewden* (1882).

Wells, Sir Thomas Spencer, Bart., M.D. (*b.* 1818), surgeon; served in the Crimean war, in the Smyrna and Rankoi hospitals, and on his return made a speciality of gynæcology. In 1883, in which year he was president of the Royal College of Surgeons, he received a baronetcy.

Welsh, John (*d.* 1622), Presbyterian divine; resisted the church policy of James I. in Scotland, and in 1606 was exiled for high treason to France. He married a daughter of John Knox.

Wemyss, Right Hon. Francis Charteris, Earl of (*b.* 1818), politician; represented East Gloucestershire 1841-46, and Haddingtonshire (1847-82) as Lord Elcho. He was a lord of the Treasury 1853-54, and was an active supporter of the Volunteer movement, and an opponent of State interference.

Wenceslaus, King of Bohemia and Emperor (*b.* 1361, *d.* 1419), ruled with great cruelty, cancelling debts due to the Jews. He was deposed from the empire in 1400, but retained the Bohemian crown.

Wendover, Roger of (*d.* 1237), monk of St. Alban's; author of *Flores Historiarum*, which was translated by Dr. Giles (Bohn's Antiquarian Library).

Wensleydale, James Parke, Baron (*b.* 1782, *d.* 1868), became a judge of the Court of King's Bench in 1828, and was transferred to the Exchequer six years later. In 1856 he was created a life peer, but his right to sit in the House of Lords was disputed.

Wentworth. [*See* Strafford.]

Werner, Abraham (*b.* 1750, *d.* 1817), German geologist, of great authority till the days of Lyell, his great work being *New Theory on the Formation of Mineral Veins.*

Werner, Friedrich Zacharias (*b.* 1768, *d.* 1823), mad German dramatist, patronised by Schlegel and Madame de Staël. His chief works were *Die Söhne des Thals* (1803), and *The Twenty-fourth of February* (1815). He divorced three wives, and in 1814 became a Roman priest.

Wesley, Charles (*b.* 1708, *d.* 1788), divine, younger brother of John Wesley (q.v.), is chiefly remembered by his hymns.

Wesley, John (*b.* 1703, *d.* 1791), founder of the Wesleyan "Methodists," a name given to him while at Oxford in 1730 from his strict observances. From 1735 to 1737 he was in Georgia on a mission to the Indians, and soon after his return began preaching and organising a religious movement. He at first acted with Whitefield and the Moravians, but differences afterwards arose between them.

Wesley, Samuel (*b.* 1766, *d.* 1837), composer, nephew of the above; was a brilliant organist from childhood, possessing great facility in extempore playing. His anthem *Blessed be the God and Father* is, perhaps, his best-known work.

West, Benjamin (*b.* 1738, *d.* 1820), painter; became president of the Royal Academy in 1792. Among his pictures are *Orestes and Pylades* (now in the National Gallery, London) *The Death of Wolfe*, and *Death on the Pale Horse.*

Westbury, Richard Bethell, Lord (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1873), lawyer; took silk in 1840, entered Parliament in 1851, and soon after became Solicitor-General. As Attorney-General (1856 and 1859) he framed the Probate and Divorce and Fraudulent Trustees Acts, and was Lord Chancellor from 1861 to 1865.

Westcott, Brooke Foss, D.D. (*b.* 1825), theologian; after a brilliant course at Cambridge, became fellow of Trinity in 1849, Canon of Peterborough in 1869, and Regius professor of divinity in 1870. In 1890 he was consecrated Bishop of Durham. His chief works are *A General Survey of the History of the Canon of the New Testament in the First Four Centuries*, and *Introduction to the Study of the Gospels.*

Westmacott, Sir Richard, R.A. (*b.* 1775, *d.* 1856), sculptor; was knighted in 1837, his chief productions being the statues of

Addison, Pitt, Fox, and Perceval, in Westminster Abbey, of Lord W. Bentinck at Calcutta, and the pediment of the British Museum.

Westmacott, Richard, R.A. (*b.* 1799, *d.* 1872), son of the above; besides executing several busts and statues, and the pediment of the Royal Exchange, wrote *A Handbook of Sculpture, Ancient and Modern* (1864).

Westwood, John Obadiah, F.L.S. (*b.* 1805), entomologist; held from 1861 the professorship of zoology at Oxford, and published *Entomologist's Text-Book*, in addition to numerous monographs.

Wharncliffe, James Wortley Mackenzie, Lord (*b.* 1776, *d.* 1845), politician; moved a resolution in the Commons in 1812 for "a strong and efficient ministry," and when raised to the peerage, was the leading Tory who supported the Reform Bill. He held offices in 1834 and 1841 under Peel, but was opposed to free trade.

Wharton, Thomas, Marquis of (*b.* 1640, *d.* 1715), was a leading Whig politician under William III. and his successors, and was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland for two years under Anne. He is said to have been the author of *Lillibullero*. His son (*b.* 1698, *d.* 1731), after an intrigue with the Pretender, was created duke by George I.

Whately, Richard, D.D. (*b.* 1787, *d.* 1863), divine; after having been principal of Alban Hall and professor of political economy at Oxford, was named Archbishop of Dublin in 1831. He published *Elements of Logic* (1826), and other works, and his religious views were broad.

Wheatley, Henry Benjamin (*b.* 1838), bibliophile, author of *What is an Index? How to Form a Library*, and editor of *Wraxall's Memoirs*.

Wheaton, Henry (*b.* 1785, *d.* 1848), American jurist, reporter of the Supreme Court of the United States, and subsequently ambassador in Prussia and professor of international law at Harvard; published *Elements of International Law* (1836), and several works on similar subjects.

Wheatstone, Sir Charles, F.R.S. (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1875), English physicist; took out in 1837 a joint patent with Sir W. F. Cooke for the first telegraphic instrument; had a share in the invention of the stereoscope, and devised an automatic telegraph and various other instruments. He twice received the Royal medal at the Royal Society, and in 1848 won the Copley medal.

Wheeler, Sir Hugh (*b.* 1789, *d.* 1857), British officer; was in command of the Cawnpore district on the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny, and after a resistance of three weeks, was massacred by Nana Sahib with whom he had concluded an armistice.

Whewell, William, D.D. (*b.* 1794, *d.* 1866), philosophical writer; was son of a carpenter, but having been sent to Cambridge was second wrangler in 1816, became professor of mineralogy in 1828, of moral theology ten years later, and in 1841 master of Trinity, being the same year president of the British Association. His chief works are *History of the Inductive Sciences* (1837), *Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences*, republished as *History of Scientific Ideas* (1858-61), and an edition of Grotius.

Whistler, James McNeill (*b.* 1835), etcher and painter of American birth, came to Europe in 1857, and settled in England soon after. Among his paintings are portraits of Carlyle, of his own mother (purchased by the French government) and of Sarasate. He was elected in 1886 president of the Society of British Artists. His etchings are very numerous and excellent. His lectures and books have created some stir.

Whiston, William (*b.* 1667, *d.* 1752), mathematician; was elected professor of mathematics at Cambridge in 1703, but deprived some years later on account of his religious opinions, and finally became a Baptist. Is chiefly remembered as the translator of Josephus.

Whitbread, Samuel (*b.* 1758, *d.* 1815), Whig politician; entered Parliament in 1790, became intimate with Fox, and in 1805 conducted the attack on Lord Melville. His marriage with a daughter of Earl Grey increased his influence, but he ultimately, in an attack of insanity, put an end to his life.

White, Andrew Dickson (*b.* 1832), American educationist; was chosen first president of Cornell University in 1867, in which institution he endowed a school of history and political science, giving to it his own library. He was American minister in Germany 1879-81, and published *European Schools of History and Politics* (1887), and other works.

White, Gilbert (*b.* 1720, *d.* 1793), naturalist, author of *Natural History of Selborne* (Hants), first published in 1789, was for some time fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

White, Henry Kirke (*b.* 1785, *d.* 1806), poet, born of poor parents at Nottingham; was sent to Cambridge, where he killed himself by over-reading. His *Remains* were edited by Southey.

White, Joseph Blanco (*b.* 1775, *d.* 1841), theological and general writer; of Spanish origin; left the Roman Church for the

Anglican, but ultimately became a Unitarian. He enjoyed the friendship of Coleridge, Newman, Mill, and Whately, the last of whom published his *Life and Correspondence* (1866). His autobiography was edited by J. H. Thoms in 1845.

White, Sir Thomas (*b.* 1492, *d.* 1566), founder of St. John's College, Oxford; was Lord Mayor during Wyatt's rebellion.

White, Sir William Arthur (*b.* 1824, *d.* 1891), English diplomatist; went to Servia in 1875 as consul-general and was summoned to the Constantinople Conference 1876-7. Having been appointed envoy at Bucharest, he conducted the negotiations relating to Servia and Bulgaria in 1885, and next year was appointed ambassador at Constantinople.

White, William Henry, F.R.S. (*b.* 1845), became director of naval construction in 1885, being thus responsible for all the new ships which were ordered to be built at that time. He published *A Manual of Naval Architecture,* which has been adopted officially in Germany and Italy as well as at home.

Whitefield, George (*b.* 1714, *d.* 1770), preacher; joined the Wesleys at Oxford, and afterwards went to Georgia, on his return from which he began his field-preaching. In 1748 he became chaplain to the Countess of Huntingdon, and died in New England, which he had visited for the seventh time.

Whitehead, Charles (*b.* 1804, *d.* 1862), poet and novelist, author of *Autobiography of Jack Ketch*, *Richard Savage* (1842), *The Solitary*, and other poems.

Whitelock, Bulstrode (*b.* 1605, *d.* 1676), statesman; took an active part in the proceedings of the Long Parliament, but opposed the trial of the king. He was much trusted by Cromwell in spite of frequent disagreements, but is now chiefly known by his *Memorials of the English Affairs.*

Whitgift, John (*b.* 1530, *d.* 1604), divine; having held many important offices at Cambridge, became Bishop of Worcester in 1577, and in 1583 Archbishop of Canterbury, in which office he sternly enforced uniformity.

Whitman, Walt (*b.* 1819, *d.* 1892), American poet; was in his early years a printer and journalist, and for some years built houses in Brooklyn. In 1854 he began to write, and next year the first issue of *Leaves of Grass* appeared, but it was long before they obtained any sale, and were even threatened with suppression. In 1862 the poet went to the seat of war, where he devoted himself to the care of the wounded, and held for some years government clerkships. In 1883 a final *Leaves of Grass* was published at Philadelphia as well as *Specimen Days and Collect*, prose writings.

Whittier, John Greenleaf (*b.* 1807), American poet, of Quaker parentage; was in early life a farmer's boy and shoemaker's assistant, and then became a journalist. In 1836 he became a secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society, and published many lyrics in the *Pennsylvania Freeman.* Among his chief works are *Legends of New England*, *Songs of Labour*, *National Lyrics*, *Snow-Bound* (1866), *Ballads of New England* (1870).

Whittington, Sir Richard (*fl.* 1400), was Lord Mayor in 1397, 1406, and 1419; was a mercer by trade, and lent large sums to Henry IV. and his son. He had a share in the rebuilding of the nave at Westminster, and left his fortune to the community.

Whitworth, Charles, Earl (*b.* 1754, *d.* 1825), diplomatist, son of the author of *An Account of Russia;* was, like his father, ambassador for several years in Russia, but is best remembered by his interview with Napoleon in 1802 when ambassador at Paris. He was made viceroy of Ireland in 1814.

Whitworth, Sir Joseph, Bart. (*b.* 1803, *d.* 1887), mechanician; invented, when at Manchester, the true plane, and applied to steel the process known by his name. He founded the Whitworth scholarships for the promotion of mechanics and engineering.

Whyte Melville. [*See* **Melville.**]

Wickliffe. [*See* **Wycliffe.**]

Wieland, Christoph (*b.* 1733, *d.* 1813), German poet, author of *Oberon* (1780), *Musarion*, and other poems, his chief prose work being *Geschichte der Abderiten.* He translated Lucian and Cicero's *Letters*, and produced the first German version of Shakespeare.

Wier, Johann (*b.* 1515, *d.* 1588), Flemish physician, author of *De Præstigiis Dæmonum et Incantationibus et Veneficiis* (1564), the first great attack upon the belief in witchcraft.

Wiertz, Antoine (*b.* 1806, *d.* 1865), Belgian painter, specimens of whose work were *Patroclus*, *Christ in the Tomb*, and *Satan and Eve.* He wrote also an *Éloge de Rubens.*

Wiffen, Jeremiah (*b.* 1792, *d.* 1836), Quaker poet, best known for his translation of Tasso. His brother, Benjamin (*d.* 1867), discovered and translated the *Alfabeto Christiano* of Valdes, of whom he also wrote a life.

Wigan, Alfred (*b.* 1814, *d.* 1878), actor, played with success in *Still Waters Run Deep*, *The Bengal Tiger*, etc., and was manager of the St. James's for three years (1860-3). He married Leonora Pincott (*d.* 1884).

Wilberforce, Ernest (*b.* 1840), son of the Bishop of Winchester, became Canon of Winchester in 1878, and first Bishop of Newcastle in 1882.

Wilberforce, Samuel, D.D. (*b.* 1805, *d.* 1873), was third son of W. Wilberforce, and an active High Church leader, who became Bishop of Oxford in 1845, and of Winchester in 1869. He was an able speaker in the House of Lords, and had much social influence.

Wilberforce, William (*b.* 1759, *d.* 1833), philanthropist, entered Parliament in 1780, and seven years later entered upon the movement against the slave trade, his abolition motion in 1789 gaining the support of the leaders of every party in the House, though it was not carried for fifteen years. Just before his death slavery itself was abolished in the British dominions.

Wilde, Henry, F.R.S. (*b.* 1833), made several discoveries in electricity; constructed the "dynamo" in 1865, and succeeded in applying his inventions to the search-light now used in the navy. He was the first to call himself by the name "electrical engineer."

Wilde, Oscar (*b.* 1856), poet and art-critic, son of the next, gained much distinction at Dublin and Oxford, and in 1879 took a prominent part in the æsthetic movement. He published some poems in 1880, delivered art-lectures in America next year, and afterwards wrote *Vera* and *Lady Windermere's Fan* (plays), *Dorian Gray* (a novel), and many critical articles.

Wilde, Sir William Wills (*b.* 1796, *d.* 1869), Irish physician, author of *Practical Observations on Aural Surgery* (1853), and of a *Memoir of Béranger*, finished by his wife (*née* Elgee), who, under the pseudonym "Speranza," published poems and translations.

Wilfred, Saint (*b.* 634, *d.* 709), having returned from a visit to Rome, took a leading part in the Synod of Whitby, which adopted Roman views on the subject of Easter and other questions. He was then made Archbishop of York, but was soon deprived, being reinstated in 667. Twice subsequently he was deposed, but reinstated on appeal to the Pope.

Wilhelmina, Hélène Pauline Marie, Queen of the Netherlands, was born in 1880, and succeeded to the crown, under her mother's regency, in 1890.

Wilkes, Charles (*b.* 1801, *d.* 1877), American naval officer; discovered several islands in Antarctic region, and in 1861 caused a dispute with Great Britain by his seizure of Confederate commissioners on the *Trent*, a British vessel.

Wilkes, John (*b.* 1727, *d.* 1797), politician, with whose name is connected the abolition of general warrants (1762), the freedom of constituencies in the choice of members, and the right of reporting the debates of the House of Commons. He was prosecuted for his attack on the king in the *North Briton* (No. 45), was outlawed, and excluded the House till he had been four times re-elected for Middlesex. The resolutions against him were expunged in 1782.

Wilkie, Sir David (*b.* 1785, *d.* 1841), Scotch painter, was elected R.A. in 1811, and was knighted in 1836. Among his best-known works are *The Blind Fiddler*, *Chelsea Pensioners Reading the Gazette of the Battle of Waterloo*, and some portraits. Several of his pictures are in the National Gallery, London.

Wilkins, Sir Charles (*b.* 1749, *d.* 1836), Orientalist, employed in the Bengal Civil Service; published a Sanscrit grammar and several translations.

Wilkins, David (*b.* 1685, *d.* 1745), Archdeacon of Suffolk, and author of *Concilia Magnæ Britanniæ*.

Wilkins, William (*b.* 1778, *d.* 1839), architect, designed, among other buildings, St. George's Hospital and the National Gallery, London.

Wilkinson, James John Garth (*b.* 1812), medical writer and biographer of Swedenborg (1849), whose *Animal Kingdom* he also translated; published *The Ministry of Health*, and many other works.

Wilks, Samuel, M.D., F.R.S. (*b.* 1824), physician, author of *Lectures on Diseases of the Nervous System*, was a member of two commissions on the Contagious Diseases Act (1868 and 1871), and filled the offices of president of the Pathological Society, vice-president of the Royal College of Physicians, etc.

Willan, Robert (*b.* 1757, *d.* 1812), physician, author of *Description and Treatment of Cutaneous Diseases*.

Willaumez, Jean Philibert (*b.* 1763, *d.* 1845), French admiral, accompanied the expedition in search of La Pérouse, and subsequently rendered important services in attacking the English colonies, his breaking of the blockade of the Ile de France being a brilliant exploit.

Wille, Johann Georg (*b.* 1715, *d.* 1806), German engraver; made a reputation by his prints of Gerard Douw, Mieris, and other artists.

Willerns, Jan Frans (*b.* 1792, *d.* 1846), Dutch scholar, whose chief work was *Dissertation on the Dutch Language and Literature in Connection with the Southern Provinces of the Netherlands* (1819-24).

Willes, Sir James Shaw (*b.* 1814, *d.* 1876), judge; was chiefly instrumental in promoting legislation for the reform of common law procedure, was raised to the bench in 1855, and committed suicide under stress of bad health.

William of Malmesbury (*d.* 1143), English historian, author of *De Gestis Regum Anglorum* (449-1126), *Historiæ Novellæ* (a continuation), and lives of Dunstan, St. Patrick, and others.

William, "the Lion," King of Scotland (*d.* 1214), came to the throne in 1165; took part in the rising of the sons of Henry II. in 1173, and having been captured was compelled to do homage for his kingdom, which homage was redeemed by a payment to Richard I.

William of Orange. [*See* Orange.]

William I., "the Conqueror," King of England and Duke of Normandy (*b.* 1027, *d.* 1087), defeated Harold at Hastings in 1066, and received the crown; put down various risings of the English and Normans, and asserted his supremacy over Scotland in 1072, being also engaged in constant war with France.

William II. (*b.* 1056, *d.* 1100), succeeded his father in 1087, though not the eldest son; obtained the help of the English against Robert, who was supported by many of the nobles, and in 1096 acquired Normandy. His reign was marked by the establishment of feudalism and a quarrel with Anselm on the Investiture question. The manner of his death is uncertain.

William III. (*b.* 1650, *d.* 1702), having married Mary, daughter of James II., was regarded as a Protestant reserve against the latter, and in 1688 was called in to replace him. He defeated James at the Boyne in 1690, obtained the acknowledgment of his title from Louis XIV. by the Peace of Ryswick (1697), but had prepared a grand alliance to renew the war with him just before he died, Louis having favoured the claim of James Edward.

William IV. (*b.* 1765, *d.* 1837) succeeded George IV. in 1830, having been admiral of the fleet since 1801. He assisted the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832 by agreeing to create peers should it be necessary.

William I., German Emperor and King of Prussia (*b.* 1797, *d.* 1888), came to the Prussian throne in 1861, having been regent since 1857; wrested the supremacy of Germany from Austria by the war of 1866, and, with the help of Bismarck and Moltke, defeated the French and took from them Alsace-Lorraine (1870-71). The King of Prussia was proclaimed German Emperor at Versailles in January, 1871.

William II. (*b.* 1859), succeeded the Emperor Frederick in June, 1888, and took an active personal part in the government of the empire, having early brought about the resignation of Bismarck. He married in 1881 the Duchess of Sleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg.

William I., King of the Netherlands (*b.* 1772, *d.* 1843), son of William IV., Prince of Orange; served against the French in the revolutionary wars, was proclaimed sovereign of Holland in 1813, and King of the Netherlands in 1815, but by the revolution of 1830 Belgium separated from Holland, of which country William remained king till his abdication in 1840.

William II. (*b.* 1792, *d.* 1848) was educated in England, and served in the Peninsula campaigns, and was also present at Waterloo, where he was wounded. He was King of Holland from 1840 to 1848.

William III. (*b.* 1817, *d.* 1890) came to the throne in 1849, and did much to develop the resources of Holland and to reform the finances.

Williams, Helen Maria (*b.* 1762, *d.* 1827), English writer, author of *Letters from France*, etc.; was arrested and imprisoned on the fall of the Girondins.

Williams, John (*b.* 1582, *d.* 1650), divine, successively Dean of Westminster, Bishop of Lincoln, and Archbishop of York (1641); was Lord Keeper from 1621 till the death of James I., but was imprisoned for four years as the result of a Star Chamber prosecution instituted by Laud, whose patron he had been. He held Conway Castle for the king during the war.

Williams, John (*b.* 1796, *d.* 1839), missionary, author of *Narrative of Missionary Enterprise in the South Seas*, where he discovered Raratonga and organised a government. He was murdered by the natives at Erromanga.

Williams, John (*b.* 1811, *d.* 1862), Welsh scholar, author of *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of the Cymry*, and editor of *Annales Cambriæ* and other works in the *Rolls* series.

Williams, Roger (*b.* 1599, *d.* 1683), the founder of Rhode Island; landed at Boston in 1631, and settled in Rhode Island five years later, for which, after a visit to England, he obtained a charter in 1643.

Williams, Hon. Roland Vaughan (*b.* 1838), judge; took silk in 1889, and was appointed a judge of the Court of Queen's Bench in 1890.

Williams, Rowland (*b.* 1817, *d.* 1870), divine, became professor of Hebrew and vice-principal of Lampeter in 1850, but had to resign in consequence of his contribution to *Essays and Reviews.*

Williams, Samuel (*b.* 1788, *d.* 1853), wood-engraver, founder of the modern school.

Williams, Sir William Fenwick (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1883), general; defended Kars from June 16 to November 30, 1855, against the Russians, but was compelled at last to capitulate. He received a baronetcy and a pension, and was afterwards commander of the forces in Canada, governor of Gibraltar, and constable of the Tower.

Williams, William Mattieu (*b.* 1820), scientific writer, author of *The Fuel of the Sun*, *A Simple Treatise on Heat*, etc.

Williamson, Alexander William, F.R.S., etc. (*b.* 1824), chemist; for many years (till 1887) professor of chemistry at University College; was president of the British Association in 1873, and published, among other works, *Chemistry for Students*, *On the Atomic Theory*, and *On a New Method of Gas Analysis* (with W. J. Russell).

Williamson, Benjamin, F.R.S. (*b.* 1827), mathematician; author of *Treatises on the Differential and the Integral Calculus* (1871 and 1872), was appointed in 1884 professor of natural philosophy in Dublin University.

Williamson, William, F.R.S., etc. (*b.* 1816), biologist; gained a reputation by the publication in 1848 of *Monographs on the Minute Organisms of the Levant* and *On the Recent Foraminifera of Great Britain*, and in 1851 became the first professor of biology and geology at Owens College. He afterwards received the Royal medal of the Royal Society for his memoirs on *Organisation of the Fossil Plants of the Coal Measures.*

Willibrod, Saint (*d.* 737), Northumbrian monk; evangelised Friesland, and was made Bishop of Utrecht.

Willis, Browne (*b.* 1682, *d.* 1760), antiquary, his chief work being *Survey of the Cathedrals of England.*

Willis, Francis (*d.* 1807), physician; while in holy orders established a private lunatic asylum in Lincolnshire, and afterwards became known as the medical attendant of George III.

Willis, Nathaniel P. (*b.* 1807, *d.* 1867), American writer; founded and edited *The American Monthly Magazine* (afterwards *The New York Mirror*), and wrote *Pencillings by the Way*, *Inklings of Adventure*, etc.

Willis, Rev. Robert, F.R.S. (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1875), mechanician and writer; was appointed in 1837 Jacksonian professor of natural philosophy at Cambridge. He invented the lyophone and the odontograph, and wrote several works on architecture—*Remarks on the Architecture of the Middle Ages and of Italy*, etc.

Willis, Robert (*b.* 1799, *d.* 1878), medical biographer; librarian to the College of Surgeons, edited the works of Harvey, and wrote his life, as well as those of Spinoza and Servetus.

Willis, Thomas (*b.* 1621, *d.* 1675), anatomist, author of *Cerebri Anatome, cui Accessit Nervorum Descriptio et Usus.*

Wills, Sir Alfred (*b.* 1828), judge, became Queen's Counsel in 1872; was appointed judge of the Queen's Bench in 1884, and was president of the Railway Commission (1888).

Wills, William Gorman (*b.* 1828, *d.* 1891), dramatist; author of *The Man o' Airlie*, *Charles I.*, *Eugene Aram*, *Olivia*, and other plays. He also wrote several novels, *Melchior*, a poem, and a *Life of Chantrey*, and had been in early life at Dublin a successful portrait painter.

Wills, William John (*b.* 1834, *d.* 1861), Australian explorer; emigrated in 1852, and in 1860 joined the expedition of Burke into the interior of Australia, which traversed the continent from Melbourne to the Gulf of Carpentaria, but ended in the death of the leaders.

Wilson, Alexander (*b.* 1766, *d.* 1813), ornithologist; was brought up as a weaver at Paisley, but went to America in 1794, and brought out, after years of travelling and hard work, his *American Ornithology.*

Wilson, Sir Archdale, Bart., G.C.B. (*b.* 1803, *d.* 1874), British officer; was the first to defeat the mutineers during the Sepoy rising, and stormed Delhi on September 14, 1857, for which service he received a baronetcy, and a pension from the East India Company. He afterwards took part in the capture of Lucknow.

Wilson, Sir Charles Rivers, K.C.M.G. (*b.* 1831), administrator; was named comptroller-general of the National Debt Office in 1874, and in 1878, after his report on the resources of Egypt, was made minister of finance in that country. In 1880 he became president of the International

Commission for the Liquidation of the Egyptian Debt.

Wilson, Sir Charles William, K.C.B., F.R.S. (*b.* 1836), British officer; served in the Egyptian campaign of 1882-83, and was head of the intelligence department in the expedition for the relief of Gordon, which he described in *From Korti to Khartoum* (1885). He also edited *Picturesque Palestine, Sinai, and Egypt* (1880).

Wilson, Sir Daniel (*b.* 1816), philologist; became president of Toronto University in 1881, and was author of *Archæology and Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, *Prehistoric Man*, and other works.

Wilson, George (*b.* 1808, *d.* 1870), reformer; was elected chairman of the Anti-Corn Law League in 1839, and received a public testimonial on his retirement. He was subsequently president of the National Reform Union.

Wilson, Right Hon. James (*b.* 1805, *d.* 1860), politician; began life as a hatter, but subsequently founded and edited *The Economist*, and wrote several financial pamphlets. Having entered Parliament, he became secretary to the Board of Control, financial secretary to the Treasury, vice-president of the Board of Trade, and in 1859 financial member of the Council of India.

Wilson, Sir James Erasmus (*b.* 1809, *d.* 1884), surgeon; made an extensive study of dermatology, and was a skilful operator, writing several works on the subject. He founded a chair of dermatology at the College of Surgeons and of pathology at Aberdeen, and he bore the cost of the passage of Cleopatra's Needle to England.

Wilson, John [Christopher North] (*b.* 1785, *d.* 1854), Scotch writer, friend of Wordsworth and his circle; published some poems before 1820, and in 1823 *The Trials of Margaret Lyndsay*, but gained his name chiefly by his criticisms published in *Blackwood's Magazine* (1822-35). He also obtained the chair of moral philosophy at Edinburgh, on his retirement from which he obtained a Civil List pension.

Wilson, John, D.D. (*b.* 1804, *d.* 1875), Orientalist; went to Bombay as a missionary in 1828, and became a great linguist. Among his works were *The Parsi Religion*, *The Lands of the Bible*, and *Indian Caste*. His son, Andrew Wilson (*d.* 1881), wrote *With the Ever-Victorious Army*, an account of Gordon in China.

Wilson, Richard (*b.* 1713, *d.* 1782), landscape painter, called the English Claude. Several of his pictures, including *Niobe*, are in the National Gallery, London. R.A. 1768.

Wilson, Sir Robert (*b.* 1777, *d.* 1849), general; published an account of Abercromby's campaign in Egypt, containing charges of cruelty against Bonaparte at Jaffa, and was attached to the allied armies in the campaigns against Napoleon during almost the whole of the war. He represented Southwark from 1818 to 1831.

Wilson, Thomas (*b.* 1663, *d.* 1755), divine; was made Bishop of the Isle of Man in 1697 by the Earl of Derby, to whom he had been chaplain. He translated the Gospels into Manx, and did much good. His works were published in 1780.

Winchester, William Paulet, Marquis of (*d.* 1572), statesman; was made marquis by Edward VI., and became lord high treasurer in 1551, holding that office also under Mary and Elizabeth. He built Basing House.

Winckelmann, Johann Joachim (*b.* 1717, *d.* 1768), German writer on art, friend of Mengs, his chief work being *Geschichte der Kunst des Alterthums*. He was assassinated at Trieste, on his way from Vienna to Italy.

Windham, Sir Charles Ash (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1870), English general; commanded at Inkermann after the fall of Cathcart, and distinguished himself in the attack on the Redan, while he also served in the Indian Mutiny.

Windham, William (*b.* 1750, *d.* 1810), statesman; was elected for Norwich as a Whig in 1783, was Secretary-at-War under Pitt for seven years, after which he remained in opposition till 1806, when in the "Ministry of All the Talents" he resumed his former office. His portrait by Reynolds is in the National Gallery, London.

Windhorst, Ludwig (*b.* 1812, *d.* 1891), German politician; was minister of justice in Hanover, and by his Austrian policy contributed to its annexation by Prussia, after which he was returned to the Prussian Chamber, and ultimately became leader of the Ultramontane party in the German Reichstag.

Windischgratz, Alfred, Prince (*b.* 1787, *d.* 1862), Austrian field-marshal; suppressed the Slav movement at Prague in 1848, his wife being shot by the insurgents, and in the same year captured Vienna from the revolutionists.

Winmarleigh, Lord [John Wilson-Patten] (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1892), statesman; entered Parliament in 1830, represented Lancashire as a Conservative from 1832 to 1868, and the northern division till 1874, when he was created a peer. He was Chairman of Committees (1852-53), Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (1867-68), and Irish Secretary September-December, 1868.

Winslow, Forbes Benignus, M.D. (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1874), physician; made a speciality of insanity, establishing two private asylums and publishing several works on the subject (*Plea of Insanity in Criminal Cases*, *Obscure Diseases of the Brain*, etc.)

Winslow, Jacques Bengne (*b.* 1669, *d.* 1760), Danish anatomist, author of *Exposition Anatomique de la Structure du Corps Humain*, a work frequently translated.

Winslow, John Ancrum (*b.* 1811, *d.* 1873), American naval officer; when in command of the *Kearsarge* sunk the *Alabama* off Cherbourg, June 19th, 1864.

Winstanley, Henry (*d.* 1703), built the first Eddystone lighthouse (begun in 1696), and perished with it in a great storm.

Wint, Peter de (*b.* 1784, *d.* 1849), English water-colour painter of the old school, whose scenes were generally taken from the vicinity of Lincoln.

Winter, Jan Willem de (*b.* 1750, *d.* 1812), Dutch admiral; fled to France after the defeat of the Burgher party, and served in the French army, but returned in 1795; was made vice-admiral, and was defeated by Duncan off Texel in 1797.

Winther, Rasmus Ferdinand (*b.* 1796, *d.* 1876), Danish poet, author of *Traesnit* (*Woodcuts*) and other lyrics; received a pension as state-poet in 1851.

Winwood, Sir Ralph (*d.* 1617), statesman and diplomatist; was Secretary of State from 1614 till his death, and left *Memorials of Affairs of State in the Reigns of Queen Elizabeth and James I.*

Wiseman, Nicholas Patrick (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1865), Romanist divine, born in Spain, but educated in England; was named cardinal and Archbishop of Westminster in 1850, and was the author of several theological works.

Wishart, George (*d.* 1546), Scottish reformer and friend of Knox; was, on his return to Scotland, burnt for heresy, having probably been concerned in plots against Cardinal Beaton's life.

Wishart, George (*b.* 1602, *d.* 1671), Scotch writer, chaplain to Montrose, a Latin history of whose campaigns he wrote; was afterwards Bishop of Edinburgh.

Wither, George (*b.* 1588, *d.* 1667), satirist and poet; author of *Abuses Stript and Whipt*, *Hymns and Songs of the Church*, and *Britain's Remembrances*, an account in verse of the Plague, during which he did good service. He took the side of the Parliament in the war, and was imprisoned at the Restoration.

Witherington, William, R.A. (*d.* 1865), landscape painter, whose *Hop-Garden* and *Stepping Stones* are in the National Gallery, London.

Witt, Henriette Guizot de (*b.* 1829), French writer, daughter of Guizot; edited several of her father's works, and wrote *Contes d'une Mère à ses Petits Enfants*, etc.

Witt, John de (*b.* 1625, *d.* 1672), Dutch statesman; became grand pensionary of Holland in 1653, and conducted the second war with England. He obtained the abolition of the office of stadtholder, which, however, was regained by the Orange family in 1672, when the French invaded the country, and De Witt and his brother Cornelius were murdered.

Wittgenstein, Prinz von (*b.* 1769, *d.* 1843), Russian field-marshal; distinguished himself in 1812 against the French, commanded the Russian and Prussian forces in the campaign of 1813, and held commands in the following years.

Woffington, Margaret (*b.* 1718, *d.* 1760), actress, friend of Garrick; was distinguished in comedy, her Sylvia in the *Recruiting Officer* being one of her best parts.

Wöhler, Friedrich (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1882), German chemist, professor of medicine at Göttingen; wrote a treatise on chemistry, and achieved the isolation of aluminium.

Wohlgemuth, Michael (*b.* 1434, *d.* 1519), German painter and engraver, master and friend of Dürer, whose portrait (now at Munich) he painted.

Wolcot, John, "Peter Pindar" (*b.* 1738, *d.* 1819), satirist, physician, and clergyman, author of *Lyric Odes* (against the Academicians), *Peeps at St. James's* and the *Louisiad*.

Wolf, Christian Friedrich August (*b.* 1759, *d.* 1824), German critic, pupil of Heyne, with whom he carried on a controversy on the subject of the authorship of the Homeric Poems. The *Prolegomena ad Homerum* (1795) was the first attack on the single authorship of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* respectively. He was professor of philosophy at Halle from 1783 to 1807, and afterwards at Berlin.

Wolfe, Charles (*b.* 1791, *d.* 1823), Irish divine and poet, author of *The Burial of Sir John Moore*, etc.

Wolfe, James (*b.* 1726, *d.* 1759), British general; after serving with distinction in the Austrian Succession war, in the expedition against Rochefort (1757), and under Lord Amherst in North America, was appointed to the command of the force sent against Quebec, which he took, but fell in the battle. There is a monument to him in Westminster Abbey, and his portrait is in the National Portrait Gallery, London.

Wolff, Joseph, D.D. (*b.* 1795, *d.* 1862), German traveller and missionary, born a Jew; entered the Roman Church in 1812, but came to London in 1819, and soon became an Anglican. He went on two missions to the Jews, travelling through Egypt, Palestine, Cyprus, Persia, and Armenia on his first journey (1821-26), and on his second visiting Bokhara and India in addition. After a third journey, in the course of which he visited the United States and was ordained, he set out for Bokhara in 1843 in search of Stoddart and Conolly, returning two years later. *His Travels and Adventures* appeared in 1860-61.

Wolff, Sir H. Drummond, G.C.B., etc. (*b.* 1830), diplomatist, son of the above; entered the Foreign Office in 1846, and was secretary to the government of the Ionian Islands from 1857 to 1864. He entered Parliament as a Conservative ten years later, and in the Parliament of 1880 was a member of the Fourth Party. In 1885 (when he became a Privy Councillor) he was sent on a special mission to the Sultan, and after being engaged in the reorganisation of Egypt, was named envoy to Persia in 1887. In 1892 he became ambassador at Madrid.

Wollaston, William Hyde (*b.* 1766, *d.* 1828), chemist; gained the gold medal of the Royal Society for his discovery of the malleability of platinum.

Wollstonecraft, Mary (*b.* 1759, *d.* 1797), author of *Vindication of the Rights of Women;* was married to William Godwin just before her death, their daughter MARY, author of *Frankenstein*, etc., becoming the wife of Shelley.

Wolseley, Garnet Joseph, Viscount, G.C.B., etc. (*b.* 1833), general, born near Dublin; entered the army in 1850, was wounded in the Burmese war, and served in the Crimean campaign, and in the Indian Mutiny. He became major-general in 1868, and after commanding the Red River expedition (1870) was knighted. In 1873-74 he conducted the campaign against the King of the Ashantis, for which he received a grant of £25,000 and other honours. In 1878 he became high commissioner of Cyprus, and next year was sent to complete the Zulu war. After being quarter-master-general (1880-82) he planned and carried out the defeat of Arabi Pasha, after which he was raised to the peerage. In 1882 he became adjutant-general, and advocated the short service system, and in 1884-85 commanded the force sent against the Mahdi for the relief of Gordon, on his return from which he was created viscount. He was appointed Commander-in-chief in Ireland 1891. He has published several military handbooks.

Wolsey, Thomas (*b.* 1471, *d.* 1530), ecclesiastical statesman; was employed diplomatically by Henry VII., and made Dean of Lincoln, becoming in the next reign successively Dean of York, Bishop of Lincoln, and Archbishop of York, while holding at the same time the sees of Bath and Wells, Durham, and Winchester. He became also Chancellor (1565), cardinal, and papal legate, and aimed at being pope. His overthrow, in 1529, was caused by the jealousy of the great nobles and his disagreement with the king on the divorce question. He founded Christ Church (Cardinal College), Oxford, where there is a portrait of him by Holbein, and built a palace at Hampton Court.

Wood, Anthony (*b.* 1632, *d.* 1695), antiquary; author of *History and Antiquities of Oxford* and *Athenæ Oxonienses* (1691).

Wood, Sir Charles [Lord Halifax] (*b.* 1800, *d.* 1885), statesman; entered Parliament in 1875, and represented Halifax as a Whig for thirty-two years (from 1832). After holding a subordinate office under Lord Melbourne, he was made Chancellor of the Exchequer by Russell in 1846, and held office till 1852. He afterwards served under Lord Aberdeen and Palmerston, being First Lord of the Admiralty 1855-58, and Secretary for India 1859-66, when he resigned with a peerage. He was Lord Privy Seal from 1870 to 1874.

Wood, Ellen [Mrs. Henry] (*b. circa* 1820, *d.* 1887), novelist; author of *East Lynne* (1861), *The Channings*, *Johnnie Ludlow*, and numerous other stories.

Wood, Sir Henry Evelyn, K.C.B., V.C., etc. (*b.* 1838), general; served in the naval brigade in the early part of the Crimean war, but in 1855 entered the army, and gained the Victoria Cross and much distinction during the Mutiny. He served in the Ashanti war, won the battle of Ulundi in the Zulu campaign, and was second-in-command in the Boer war. He served also in the Egyptian campaign of 1882, and commanded the army of occupation till the year 1885, when he received a post at home.

Wood, John (*b.* 1811, *d.* 1871), captain in the Indian navy; discovered the source of the Oxus in 1838, an account of his *Journey* appearing in 1842.

Wood, Rev. John George (*b.* 1827, *d.* 1889), popular naturalist; author of *Illustrated Natural History*, *The Natural History of Man*, and numerous smaller works.

Wood, Mrs. John [*née* Vining] (*b. circa* 1845), comedy actress; shortly after her *début* in England, became manageress of the

Empire theatre, New York. In 1869 she took the St. James's theatre, and appeared in several burlesques. At the Haymarket she played with great success in *The Crisis* (1878) and *The Overland Route* (1882), and afterwards at the Court theatre, of which she became joint lessee in 1888.

Woodfall, William (*d.* 1803), printer of the *Public Advertiser*, in which appeared the *Letters of Junius;* was also the first regular reporter of parliamentary debates.

Woodhull. [*See* Martin.]

Woods, Sir Albert William (*b.* 1816), entered the College of Arms in 1838, became Lancaster Herald in 1841, and Garter-King-at-Arms in 1869.

Woods, Henry, A.R.A. (*b.* 1847), painter, whose pictures are chiefly Venetian studies; was one of the original staff of the *Graphic.*

Woodward, Henry, F.R.S., etc. (*b.* 1832), geologist, son of Samuel Woodward, author of *Geology of Norfolk*, and brother of Professor S. P. Woodward, who wrote *Manual of Mollusca;* entered the natural history department of the British Museum, in which his brother was serving, and after many services to geological science, became in 1880 keeper of the department of geology.

Woodward, John (*b.* 1665, *d.* 1728), geologist; wrote *A Natural History of the Earth* (1695), and founded a chair of geology at Cambridge.

Woolett, William (*b.* 1735, *d.* 1785), engraver, his prints of West's *Death of Wolfe* and Wilson's landscapes being especially excellent.

Wooley, Celia Parker (*b.* 1848), American novelist; author of *Love and Theology* (Rachel Armstrong) and *A Girl Graduate.*

Woolner, Thomas, R.A. (*b.* 1825, *d.* 1892), sculptor of the Pre-Raphaelite school; gained a name by his *Death of Boadicea* (exhibited in Westminster Hall 1844); afterwards executed statues and busts of Carlyle, Tennyson, Darwin, Gladstone, and other contemporaries, and also published some poems (*My Beautiful Lady*, etc.).

Woolston, Thomas (*b.* 1669, *d.* 1732), theologian; was prosecuted for his deistical work, *Six Discourses on Miracles.*

Worcester, Edward Somerset, Marquis of (*d.* 1667), inventor; after suffering exile and imprisonment for his services to Charles I. during the war, devoted himself to mechanics, and published in 1663 his *Century of Inventions*, in which he anticipated the invention of the steam-engine. In 1865 a book dealing with his life, and reprinting his work, was published by Mr. Dircks, C.E.

Worcester, Joseph Emerson (*b.* 1784, *d.* 1865), American lexicographer; compiled a *Dictionary of the English Language*, which appeared in 1860.

Worde, Wynkyn de (*d. circa* 1534), English printer; assisted Caxton, and afterwards carried on his business, first making use of title-pages. His *Polychronicon* (1495) is esteemed his *chef-d'œuvre.*

Wordsworth, Christopher, D.D. (*b.* 1807, *d.* 1885), divine, son of the master of Trinity (*d.* 1846), and nephew of the poet; after a distinguished career at Cambridge, became head-master of Harrow in 1836, Canon of Westminster in 1844, and Bishop of Lincoln in 1869. He was author of *Athens and Attica*, *Memoirs of W. Wordsworth* (1851), an edition of the Greek Testament (1856-60), and many controversial and learned works.

Wordsworth, Charles (*b.* 1806), elder brother of the preceding; was distinguished both as scholar and athlete at Oxford, and having been second master at Winchester and warden of Glenalmond, became Bishop of St. Andrews in 1852. He was one of the revisers of the New Testament, and, besides other works, published an autobiography in 1891.

Wordsworth, John, D.D. (*b.* 1843), son of the Bishop of Lincoln; after having been fellow and tutor of Brasenose, Oriel professor of interpretation, and Bampton lecturer (1881) at Oxford, became Canon of Rochester in 1883, and Bishop of Salisbury in 1885. He published *Fragments and Specimens of Early Latin* (1874) among other works, and was active in attempting union with the Old Catholics.

Wordsworth, William (*b.* 1770, *d.* 1850), poet, was born in Cumberland; visited France in the early years of the revolution 1790-91, and in the following gained the friendship of Coleridge by the publication of his first poems, and went to live near him in Somersetshire. The friends went on a walking tour, the result of which was *Lyrical Ballads*, published in 1798 at Bristol. After a tour in Germany, Wordsworth and his sister lived at Grasmere till 1808, the poet being married in 1802, and *The Prelude* (begun in 1799) being finished in 1805. In 1813 Wordsworth was named distributor of stamps for Westmoreland, and henceforth lived at Rydal Mount. *The Excursion* appeared next year, and in 1815 *The White Doe of Rylstone* was published. Other poems followed, but the whole fragment of *The Recluse* was not published till 1888. In 1843 Wordsworth became poet-laureate.

Worlidge, Thomas (*b.* 1700, *d.* 1766), painter and engraver, his etchings in the manner of Rembrandt being peculiarly good.

Worms, Baron Henry de, P.C., F.R.S. (*b.* 1840), statesman; entered Parliament as a Conservative in 1880, held the office of secretary to the Board of Trade in both ministries of Lord Salisbury, until in 1888 he became under-secretary for the Colonies. He was president of the International Conference for the Abolition of the Sugar Bounties, and published *The Earth and its Mechanism*, an edition of *Count Beust's Memoirs*, and other works.

Wornum, Ralph Nicholson (*b.* 1812, *d.* 1877), writer on art; was appointed keeper of the National Gallery in 1855. He wrote a *History of Painting*, a *Life of Holbein*, and other works.

Woronzow, Mikhail, Prince (*b.* 1782, *d.* 1856), Russian general, educated in England; was wounded at Borodino, commanded the cavalry at Leipzig (1813), and as governor of the Caucasus crushed the rising of Schamyl.

Worsley, Philip Stanhope (*d.* 1866), poet, his chief work being his translation of Homer into English verse.

Wouvermans, Philip (*b.* 1619, *d.* 1668), Dutch painter of battle-pieces, landscapes and hunting-scenes, many of which are in the Dulwich gallery, London.

Wrangel, Friedrich, Graf von (*b.* 1784, *d.* 1877), Prussian field-marshal; served in the Napoleonic wars, and in 1864 commanded the allied army against Denmark.

Wrangel, Karl Gustaf, Count (*b.* 1613, *d.* 1676), Swedish general and admiral, distinguished in the Thirty Years' war; succeeded to the chief command of the army in 1645, and won the battle of Sommershausen in 1648. In the Polish war he rendered great service both as admiral and general.

Wraxall, Sir Nathaniel, Bart. (*b.* 1751, *d.* 1831), traveller and writer; visited all parts of Europe, and entered Parliament in 1780. He left several historical memoirs, the chief of which is *Historical Memoirs of my own Time*, for a libel in which on Count Woronzow he was fined and imprisoned. *Posthumous Memoirs* appeared in 1836.

Wray, Robert Bateman (*b.* 1715, *d.* 1770), engraver of gems, among his masterpieces being a *Dying Cleopatra*, a head of Medusa, and heads of Milton.

Wren, Sir Christopher (*b.* 1632, *d.* 1723), architect, son of Matthew Wren, Bishop of Ely; was elected to a professorship at Gresham College in 1657, and three years after at Oxford, and became president of the Royal Society in 1680. His chief designs were St. Paul's, Chelsea and Greenwich hospitals, and the Monument.

Wright, Sir Robert Samuel, judge; had a very distinguished career at Oxford, was called to the bar in 1865, and after being some years junior common law counsel to the Treasury, was made a Justice of the High Court in 1890.

Wright, Thomas (*b.* 1810, *d.* 1877), antiquary; one of the founders of the Camden Society and the original Shakespeare Society. His chief works were *History of Domestic Manners in England in the Middle Ages*, and *History of Caricature and the Grotesque in Literature*.

Wyatt, James (*b.* 1746, *d.* 1813), architect; built the Pantheon, Oxford Street; became an academician in 1785, and was president 1805-6.

Wyatt, Sir Matthew Digby (*b.* 1820, *d.* 1877), architect; Slade professor of art at Cambridge, and author of *What Illumination Was* and *What Illumination Should Be*, *Art Treasures of the United Kingdom*, etc.

Wyatt, Richard James (*b.* 1795, *d.* 1850), sculptor, pupil of Rossi; his chief productions were *Penelope* (executed for the Queen in 1841), *Ino and the Infant Bacchus*, and *Glycera*.

Wyatt, Sir Thomas (*b.* 1503, *d.* 1542), statesman and poet, his works being published in 1557.

Wyatt, Sir Thomas (*b.* 1534, *d.* 1554), soldier; did good service against the French under Henry VIII., but was beheaded in the reign of Mary for heading a Protestant rising in Kent.

Wycherley, William (*b.* 1640, *d.* 1715), dramatist, author of *Love for Love*, *The Country Wife*, *The Plain Dealer*, etc.

Wycliffe, John (*b.* 1324, *d.* 1387), divine; actively opposed the Mendicant Friars, and in 1361 was elected master of Balliol Hall; obtained the favour of John of Gaunt by his reply to the pope's claim for tribute, and in 1374 obtained the living of Lutterworth. In 1377 he was summoned to St. Paul's to answer a charge from the pope of heretical opinions, but was protected by the court. Next year he was again accused but with no effect, and after this he was occupied with his translation of the Bible and attacks on transubstantiation, his opinions on which he was forced partially to withdraw, and was expelled from Oxford.

Wydeville, or **Woodville**, Elizabeth (*d.* 1498), widow of Sir John Grey; was married to Edward IV. in 1484.

Wykeham, William of (*b.* 1324, *d.* 1404), Bishop of Winchester and Chancellor of England (1367-71); founded Winchester College and New College, Oxford.

Wynants, Jan (*b.* 1600, *d. circa* 1675), Dutch landscape painter; founder of the school of which Vandevelde and Wouvermans were exponents.

Wyndham, Charles (*b.* 1841), actor; first appeared at Washington, and served as a surgeon during the American Civil war. He made his *début* in London in 1866, and three years later played Charles Surface at New York. In 1877 he became lessee of the Criterion, where Rover in *Wild Oats* and David Garrick were among his best parts.

Wyndham, Sir William (*b.* 1687, *d.* 1740), Tory statesman, one of the chief opponents of Walpole; held office under Anne as Secretary-at-War (1710), and Chancellor of the Exchequer (1713).

X

Xanthippe (5th century B.C.), wife of Socrates.

Xanthippus (5th century B.C.), Athenian admiral; father of Pericles; defeated the Persians at Mycale 479 B.C.

Xavier, Saint Francis, "the apostle of the Indies" (*b.* 1506, *d.* 1552), one of the first disciples of Loyola; sailed for the East in 1541, and preached in India and Japan, dying when on the way to China.

Xenophanes (*fl.* 500 B.C.), Greek philosopher and poet; founder of the Eleatic school.

Xenophon (*b. circa* 444, *d. circa* 359 B.C.), Athenian general and historian; led the ten thousand Greeks in their retreat after the battle of Cunaxa (401 B.C.); wrote *Anabasis*, *Hellenica*, and *Memorabilia Socratis.*

Xerxes I., King of Persia (*d.* 465 B.C.), came to the throne in 485 B.C., invaded Greece in 480, but was defeated at Salamis. He was murdered in 465.

Xerxes II. (*d.* 425 B.C.) succeeded Artaxerxes I. in 425, but was murdered two months later by Sogdianus.

Ximenes de Cisneros, Francisco (*b.* 1437, *d.* 1517), Spanish cardinal, confessor to Isabella of Castile and Archbishop of Toledo; founded the university of Alcala, led an expedition against the Moors in 1509, and was appointed regent on the death of Ferdinand the Catholic. He published the *Complutensian Polyglot Bible* (1514-17).

Y

Yakoub (*d.* 879) founded in 872 the Soffaride dynasty in Persia.

Yakoub Khan (*b. circa* 1847), Amir of Afghanistan, son of SHERE ALI, whom he succeeded in 1879 as nominee of the British, but being suspected of complicity in the murder of Cavagnari (September 3), was deposed and sent to India.

Yalden, or **Youlding,** Thomas (*d.* 1736), poet and friend of Addison; wrote *The Temple of Fame*, and other works.

Yarrell, William (*b.* 1784, *d.* 1856), naturalist; author of *History of British Fishes* (1835-9), and *History of British Birds* (1839-43).

Yates, Anna Maria [*née* Graham] (*b.* 1737, *d.* 1787), tragic actress, wife of RICHARD YATES, the comedian (*d.* 1796). She played Lady Macbeth and Cleopatra with Garrick in 1759.

Yates, Edmund (*b.* 1831), novelist, son of FREDERICK YATES, actor; held a position in the Post Office for some years. He edited *Temple Bar* for some years, published *Black Sheep*, *Broken to Harness*, *Mirth and Metre* (1854, with F. Smedley), and other novels, besides *Personal Reminiscences* (1884). In 1874 he established *The World.*

Yeames, William Frederick, R.A. (*b.* 1835), historical painter; first exhibited at the Academy in 1859, being elected associate in 1866 and full member in 1878. Among his pictures are *Arming the Young Knight*

(1865), *Dr. Harvey and the Children of Charles I.* (1871), *Amy Robsart* (1877), *La Bigolante* (1879), *Tender Thoughts* (1883), etc.

Yelverton, Sir Henry (*b.* 1562, *d.* 1630), judge; became Attorney-General in 1616, justice of the King's Bench in 1625, and of the Common Pleas in the same year. His *Reports* were published in 1661.

Yeo, Gerald, M.D., F.R.S. (*b.* 1845), surgeon; was born in Dublin and educated at Trinity College, but in 1875 became professor of physiology at King's College, London, and published *Manual of Physiology for the Use of Students of Medicine.*

Yeo, Isaac Burney, physician; was elected F.R.C.P. in 1876, and professor of clinical therapeutics at King's College in 1885. Among his works are *Climate and Health Resorts* and *On Consumption.*

Yezdedjerd III., King of Persia (*b.* 617, *d.* 651), the last of the Sassanide dynasty; after his defeat by the Moslems, fled to China, but was betrayed to and killed by his enemies.

Yonge, Charles Duke (*b.* 1812, *d.* 1891), historical writer; held the professorship of modern history at Queen's College, Belfast, from 1866 till his death, and published besides *History of the British Navy* (1863), *History of France 1589-1830*, and other historical works, an English-Greek Lexicon.

Yonge, Charlotte M. (*b.* 1823), novelist and historical writer; author of *The Heir of Redclyffe*, *The Dove in the Eagle's Nest*, and other stories, besides *Landmarks of History*, *Cameos from English History* (reprinted from the *Monthly Packet*), etc.

Yorck, Johann David (*b.* 1759, *d.* 1839), Prussian general, chiefly remembered by his conduct in signing a convention with the Russians in 1812, though his government was still nominally an ally of Napoleon.

York, Frederick, Duke of (*b.* 1763, *d.* 1827), second son of George III.; commanded the British forces in Flanders in the campaign of 1793, and afterwards the Russo-English expedition against Holland (1799). He was appointed commander-in-chief in 1794.

York, George, Duke of (*b.* 1875), only surviving son of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales. Created Duke of York 1892. A commander in the Royal Navy.

York, Henry Benedict Stewart, Cardinal (*b.* 1725, *d.* 1807), was the last male of the Stewart dynasty.

York, Richard, Duke of (*d.* 1460), the father of Edward IV.; was made Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in 1449, and on his return in 1454 Lord Protector of England, and after the first battle of St. Albans again held that office. War having again broken out, however, he claimed the crown, but was defeated and killed at Wakefield.

York, Richard, Duke of, his grandson; was probably murdered in the Tower with Edward V. in 1483.

Yorke, Charles (*b.* 1722, *d.* 1770), statesman, second son of Lord Hardwicke; having been Solicitor-General, and twice Attorney-General (1762-3 and 1765-6) became Lord Chancellor in 1770, but put an end to his life soon after.

Yorke, Philip. [*See* Hardwicke, Earl of.]

Young, Sir Allen, Arctic explorer; made an attempt in the *Pandora* to accomplish the North-West Passage in 1875, and next year was employed to communicate with the depôts of the Government expedition in Smith's Sound. *The Two Voyages of the Pandora* was published in 1879.

Young, Arthur (*b.* 1741, *d.* 1820), writer on agriculture; for many years secretary to the Board of Agriculture; published *A Tour through the Southern Counties of England*, *Annals of Agriculture*, *Agricultural Survey of France*, and *Tour in Ireland.*

Young, Brigham (*b.* 1801, *d.* 1877), Mormon "prophet," son of a New England farmer; became president on the death of Smith in 1844, and two years later led his followers to Salt Lake valley, Salt Lake City being built soon after. In 1852 he proclaimed polygamy, which had been condemned by the Mormon Church, and in 1856, after having been United States governor for several years, he was superseded, troops being sent to enforce the decision of the government.

Young, Charles Mayne (*b.* 1777, *d.* 1856), actor; made his *début* in 1798, and in 1807 played Hamlet with success at the Haymarket. In 1812 he played Cassius with Kemble, and in 1822 at Drury Lane took Othello and Iago alternately with Edmund Kean. He was last seen in 1832.

Young, Edward (*b.* 1684, *d.* 1765), poet, chaplain to George II., and clerk-of-the-closet to the Princess Dowager of Wales. His chief work was *Night Thoughts*, which had great vogue in its day.

Young, Right Hon. George, Lord (*b.* 1819), Scotch judge; was twice Solicitor-General for Scotland, and in 1869 became Lord Advocate, being appointed a lord of session in 1874.

Young, Dr. James (*b.* 1811, *d.* 1883), chemist; discovered a mode of distilling oil from shale, and founded the Scotch mineral oil industry. He fitted out the expedition for the recovery of his friend Livingstone's body, and he also endowed a chair of technical chemistry at Anderson's College, Glasgow.

Young, Robert (*d.* 1700), criminal; fabricated the story of a plot against James II., for which several persons were tried, and in 1692 forged the signatures of Marlborough, Sancroft, and others to a document in favour of a restoration of the late king. He was defeated in this and a similar conspiracy, and was finally hanged for coining.

Young, Thomas, M.D. (*b.* 1773, *d.* 1829), natural philosopher; promulgated the theory of interferences in his *Lectures on Natural Philosophy and Mechanical Arts* at the Royal Institution (1807). His *Miscellaneous Works* appeared in 1855.

Yussef-ben-Abdel-Rahman Al-Fehri (*d.* 759), last Mohammedan Emir of Spain.

Yussef ben Taxfyn (*d.* 1105), founder of the kingdom of Morocco; made four expeditions against the Christians in Spain, conquering the whole of the south from Badajoz to Valencia.

Z

Zachariä, Just Friedrich (*b.* 1726, *d.* 1777), German comic poet, translated *Paradise Lost* into German hexameters.

Zachariä, Karl Salomon (*b.* 1769, *d.* 1843), German jurist, professor at Wittenberg and Heidelberg, and author of *Vierzig Bücher vom Staate*, etc.

Zacharias, Pope (*d.* 752), a Greek; elected in 741, prohibited the Venetian slave trade, and sanctioned the deposition of the Merwings by Pepin le Bref.

Zagoskin, Mikhail (*b.* 1789, *d.* 1852), Russian writer, author of *George Miloslavsky* and other novels, and some comedies and essays.

Zaleucus (*temp. incert.*), legislator of the Epizephyrian Locrians, whose code is said to have been the first written one possessed by the Greeks.

Zaluski, Josef (*b.* 1701, *d.* 1774), Polish noble, whose library was seized by the Russians, and became the nucleus of the Imperial library at St. Petersburg.

Zamoyski, John Sarius (*b.* 1541, *d.* 1605), Polish statesman; chancellor and general under Stephen Bathori and his successor, was named at his death "Defender of his country and protector of the sciences." His grandson (*d.* 1665) distinguished himself against the Russians.

Zamoyski, Andrew (*b.* 1716, *d.* 1792), of the same family; prepared a code for Poland in 1776, which, at first rejected, was adopted in 1791.

Zanzibar, Ali-bin-Sa'id, Sultan of (*b.* 1856), came to the throne in 1890, in succession to his brother, KHALIFA-BIN-SA'ID, who accepted the British protectorate, and carried out the treaties made by his predecessor in 1873-75 for the suppression of the slave trade.

Zarathustra. [*See* Zoroaster.]

Zebehr Pasha (*b. circa* 1830), began to be known about 1870 as a large slave-dealer, but was induced to give up the trade by being made governor of the Soudan. He was superseded by Gordon in 1873, against whom his son rebelled, for which Zebehr was sentenced to death. In 1884 Gordon demanded his re-appointment, which was refused, and next year the pasha was arrested for correspondence with the Mahdi, and was detained at Gibraltar till 1887.

Zedlitz, Joseph, Baron von (*b.* 1790, *d.* 1862), German poet, author of *Stern von Sevilla*, *Kerker und Krona* (plays), and some lyrics (1832).

Zedner, Joseph (*b.* 1804, *d.* 1871), German Hebraist, of Jewish birth; was appointed assistant in the British Museum in 1846, and drew up the catalogue of Hebrew books.

Zeller, Eduard (*b.* 1814), German philosopher; having held chairs at Marburg and Heidelberg, was appointed professor at Berlin in 1872. His chief works are *History of Greek Philosophy* (of which an English version appeared in 1881), *History of German Philosophy since Leibnitz* (1875), *The Contents and Origin of the Acts of the Apostles* (English translation, 1853), and studies of Strauss and Renan.

Zelotti, Battista (*b.* 1532), Italian fresco-painter, imitator of Paolo Veronese. His portrait is in the National Gallery, London.

Zenghis Khan (*b.* 1162, *d.* 1227), Khan of the Moguls and Tatars, conquered territories which at his death extended from Northern China to Tartary, his wars being said to have cost 5,000,000 lives. His dominions were divided among his four sons.

Zeno (*d. circa* 263 B.C.), Greek philosopher, founder of the Stoic school; born in Cyprus; was accidentally shipwrecked on the coast of Attica when trading, and became a student at Athens. He is said to have put an end to his life.

Zeno, Emperor of the East (*d.* 491), assumed the purple in 474, but was next year driven out by Basilicus, who, however, was banished in 477. In 482 Zeno published his *Henoticon*, an attempt to put an end to ecclesiastical disputes.

Zeno, Antonio and Niccolo (14th century), Venetian navigators, are said to have discovered America before Columbus.

Zeno, Carlo (*d.* 1418), grand-admiral of Venice; greatly distinguished himself in war and diplomacy, particularly in the contest with the Genoese.

Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra (3rd century), married Odenathus, who was named "Augustus" by Gallienus in 264, and on his death, three years later, reigned alone; but in 272 Aurelian invaded her territories, defeated and captured her, and took her to Rome in 274.

Zeuss, Johann Kaspar (*b.* 1806, *d.* 1856), German historian and philologist; author of *Grammatica Celtica* (1853).

Zeuxis (*fl.* 450 B.C.), Greek painter, whose picture of Helen for a temple at Croton was his most celebrated work.

Zhukovsky, Vasili Andreevich (*b.* 1783, *d.* 1852), Russian poet, tutor to Alexander II., and author of *Svietlana*, and a translation of Gray's *Elegy*.

Ziethen, Johann Joachim von (*b.* 1699, *d.* 1786), Prussian general, favourite of Frederick the Great, to whom he rendered great services in all his wars, his greatest exploit being the victory of Torgau (November, 1760).

Zimisces, John, Emperor of the East (*d.* 976), an Armenian in the service of Nicephorus Phocas, with whose wife he intrigued, and in 969 conspired against and assassinated the emperor. He associated himself in the purple with the sons of Romanus II., and carried on wars with the Russians, Bulgarians, and Saracens.

Zimmermann, Agnes (*b.* 1847), pianist; came to England at an early age, and studied at the Academy of Music under Cipriani, Potter, and Macfarren, making her *début* at the Crystal Palace in 1863. Besides her compositions, she published standard editions of the sonatas of Beethoven and Mozart.

Zimmermann, Johann Georg (*b.* 1728, *d.* 1795), physician and writer; attended Frederick the Great, and was physician to George III. at Hanover; became insane soon after the death of the former. His great work was his essay *Ueber die Einsamkeit* (*Solitude*), which appeared in 1784-85.

Zimmern, Helen (*b.* 1846), naturalised Englishwoman, born at Hamburg; published works on the life and writings of Schopenhauer and Lessing, *Tales from the Edda* (1882), and *The Hanse Towns* (1889).

Zingarelli, Nicolo (*b.* 1752, *d.* 1837), Italian composer, whose chief work is *The Destruction of Jerusalem*, an oratorio.

Zinzendorf, Nicolaus von Graf (*b.* 1700, *d.* 1760), founder of the Moravian settlement at Herrnhut; travelled much in America for religious purposes, and in 1737 met John Wesley in London.

Ziska [Zizka], Johann (*b.* 1360, *d.* 1424), Bohemian reformer; fought in the English army at Agincourt, and also served in the Polish army, being present at Tannenberg, became a leader of the Hussites after the Council of Constance, and having defeated the emperor, obtained toleration, and was made governor of Bohemia, but died of the plague soon after.

Zizim [Djem] (*b.* 1459, *d.* 1495), Ottoman prince; conspired against his brother Bajazet II., and fled to Rhodes, where the grand-master, however, kept him in prison. He was afterwards in the hands of Pope Alexander VI., but was given up to Charles VIII. of France just before his death, probably due to poison.

Zoe, Empress of the East (*d.* after 919), fourth wife of Leo the Philosopher, who banished the patriarch for refusing to sanction the marriage. On the recall of the latter she was banished, and finally died in a monastery.

Zoffany, Johann (*b.* 1735, *d.* 1810), German painter, settled in England, and became a member of the Academy. He executed portraits of George III., Gainsborough, Wilkes, Fox, and other contemporaries.

Zoilus (4th century), Greek rhetorician, criticised unfavourably the works of Homer, Plato, and others.

Zola, Émile (*b.* 1840), French novelist of the "naturalist" school, began life as an *employé* of the Hachette firm, but in 1863 published *Contes à Ninon*. Among his chief works are *Thérèse Raquin* (1867), *Les Rougon Macquart* (1871-92) — a series of which

L'Assommoir and *Nana*, *Germinal* (1885), *La Terre* (1887), *La Bête Humaine* (1889), *La Débacle*, etc., are the most striking.

Zoppo, Marco (*fl.* 1450), Italian painter, founder of the Bolognese school. His works are at Bologna, Venice, and Berlin.

Zoroaster [Zarathustra], the time of whose life is uncertain, founded the national religion of Persia (the chief principle of which is the doctrine of dualism), as embodied in the *Zend-Avesta.*

Zorrilla, Manuel Ruiz (*b.* 1834), Spanish politician; became minister of public works after the revolution of 1868, and was afterwards minister of justice and president of the Cortes. He was a supporter of Amadeus of Savoy, and was his minister while King of Spain, and having subsequently been engaged in many republican conspiracies, was banished by Alfonso XII.

Zosimus (5th century), Greek writer, author of a history of the Roman Empire from a pagan standpoint.

Zucchero, or **Zuccaro**, Taddeo (*b.* 1529, *d.* 1566), Italian painter, whose best works were the frescoes in the Consolazione at Rome, and some paintings executed for Cardinal Alessandro Farnese at Caprarola.

Zucchero, Federico (*b.* 1543, *d.* 1609), his brother and pupil; painted the roof of the Duomo at Florence, came to England in 1574, and took portraits of Queen Elizabeth, Mary Stuart, and others, and in 1595 founded the Academy of St. Luke at Rome.

Zumpt, Karl Gottlob (*b.* 1792, *d.* 1849), German scholar, whose chief work was his Latin grammar (1818), of which several English editions have appeared. His nephew, AUGUST (*d.* 1877), wrote *The Criminal Law of the Roman Republic*, and other works.

Zurbaran, Francisco (*b.* 1598, *d.* 1662), painter, called "the Spanish Caravaggio." Most of his works are at Seville, but the National Gallery, London, contains a minor specimen.

Zurita, Geronimo (*b.* 1512, *d.* 1581), Spanish historian, author of *Annales de la Corona de Aragon.*

Zwingle, or **Zwingli**, Ulrich (*b.* 1484, *d.* 1531), Swiss reformer; served in Italy as a soldier, visited Erasmus at Basel in 1514, and two years later at the monastery of Einsiedlen began to preach freely. In 1519 he was appointed to the cathedral at Zürich, having previously opposed the sale of indulgences by Sansom. Attempts were made to prohibit his preaching, but the reformation grew at Zürich. In 1529 Zwingle met Luther and Melanchthon at Marburg, but two years later he fell in the battle of Kappel in the war with Berne.

Zwirner, Ernest F. (*b.* 1802, *d.* 1861), German architect.

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